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SECOND EDITION.

DEATH'S HARVEST

More than a Score of Victims of an Oil Explosion on Shipboard.

The Hold of the Propeller "Tioga" the Scene of the Disaster.

Most of the Unfortunates Were Stevedores Who Worked "'Tween Decks."

Firemen Made a Heroic Struggle, but Were Driven Back by Flames.

Struggling Men Whom They Could Not Save Burned to a Crisp Before Their Eyes.

Pitiful Scenes at the Morgue Where the Dead Were Taken to Await Identification.

What the Survivors Had to Say of Their Experiences—Cause of the Accident.

An explosion on the big freight steamship Tioga of the Union line at 7:35 o'clock last night killed seventeen men and injured eight. Following is the list of the victims as they were known to the police at midnight:

Dead Identified.

OSBORNE POLK, laborer, No. 269 West Lake street.
ALEXANDER SMITH, colored, No. 78 West Adams street.
JOHN BRAXTON, No. 152 South Halsted street, colored.
J. WILLIAMS, stevedore.

Missing, Probably Dead.

C. LEUALLIE, Buffalo, lookout.
WILLIAM CUTHBERT, watchman.
EDWARD FITZGIBBON, master.
JOHN NEILL, foreman of stevedores.
L. ALEXANDER, stevedore.
H. ALEXANDER, stevedore.
JOHN LEWIS, laborer.
WILLIAM PORTER, laborer.
S. SMITH, laborer.
J. CECILL, laborer.
H. THOMAS, laborer.
J. CHERRY, laborer.
JAMES JONES, laborer.

Fatally Injured.

HENRY WITHERSPOON, colored laborer, No. 305 West Lake street, scalp wound and badly burned from waist up.
GEORGE HAIG, engineer, No. 560 Perry street, Buffalo, N. Y., scalp wound, cut on chin, back injured, and badly burned.
DAVID MCNEILL, oiler, residence unknown, spine fractured.
THOMAS EMMETT, lower part of face blown away and burned about body.

Seriously Injured.

JOHN BURKE, Buffalo, N. Y., cut about head.
ROBERT HOLLIDAY, laborer, No. 1911 Butterfield street, left arm broken and cut about chest and back.
WALTER CHAFFEE, cut about shoulders and head and badly burned.
WILLIAM MCDOUGALL, oiler, head bruised and injured internally.

The Tioga reached port from Buffalo at 5:30 o'clock Thursday evening and made fast at the east dock just south of Randolph street bridge. People passing over the bridge stopped to admire, as they always do, the great black hull stretching over 300 feet along the water side and to watch the stream of perspiring stevedores rushing over the planks with the great boat's cargo.

The stevedores were a jolly lot of fellows—big strapping Tennessee negroes most of them—and they sang over their work. Their chants were floating over the water when the roar of the explosion came to drown the melody forever. Some one had dropped a match or a cigar into the pile of kerosene barrels, or some one upset a lantern, or spontaneous combustion ignited the oil. Which it was will not be told, for the poor chaps who possibly knew lie dead and mangled at the morgue.

In the Midst of Death.

From aft the engine-room came a muffled roar which the heavy iron of the hull partly stifled. Then a sheet of fire leaped up and showed a tangle of timber and iron in the air.

The skylight of the engine-room was fifty feet above the river. A piece of timber as big as a crowbar dropped into Randolph street, near Franklin, and people on the bridge saw through a blinding shower of glass two men fly over the side of the boat into the river.

The explosion could be heard all over the South Side. Over on Clark street it sounded like the popping of a manhole near by. Its force was felt even where the sound did not reach. Glass fell out on the North Side, and the windows near the docks shivered and dropped to the sidewalks like spray. All along Randolph and Washington streets, East and West, the pavement was frosted with the glass. Signs tumbled and chimneys were shattered. Pellets of iron like the shot from a Gatling gun pelted an unfinished building across the river and scarred it from top to bottom. The corrugated iron front of the warehouse beside the boat was chopped into sheets which hung from the shattered edge of the roof. A shower of glass flew across Randolph street bridge like a heavy sand-storm on one of the Western deserts, and bits of wood from the wreck hit people blocks away.

Appearance of the Craft.

The fury of the explosion was shown in all these ways, but the best proof of its dreadful intensity was to be seen on the boat itself. When the first note of the detonation was heard the fortunate men aboard the boat who were at a safe distance from Hold No. 5, where the damage was done, tumbled over the boat's side, and tore through the neighboring streets. In a few minutes the city fire engines were galloping down Market street and the fire boats were pulling in alongside the burning ship. Abaft the engines the flames and smoke were pouring out, while away up at the top of the smoke-stack a column of fire was swaying in the wind.

The boats and the fire-engines drenched the holds with water, and when the fire was down the savage work of the explosion could be really seen for the first time.

Victims of the Explosion.

Two men were floating in the river, another leaned, beaten to death, against the engine-house, and down in the tangle of the decks the other boys, who had been singing an hour before, lay in heaps. For thirty feet the upper deck was gone and the lower deck was piled up in splinters. The thick sheathing had been ripped off like damp wall paper and all the other woodwork and cargo was in a tangled mass in the hold, piled up above the dead men.

The scenes from the time the fire was put out till midnight were ghastly. The firemen worked by lantern light, cutting their way through the tangle with hooks and axes. The odor of burning flesh reached them when they approached the place where the lower deck had been. Here was where the "'tween decks" men were working. Presently a voice was heard from the darkness.

"Here's one."

Recovering the Bodies.

The firemen dragged a pile of débris aside and disclosed an object that was to be distinguished from the burned wood around it only by its form. The men with the lanterns gathered around and lifting the unsightly object carried it to the gangway. Then the search was resumed. Little was said during it. The groups on deck and the stirring figures in the hold were equally silent, and the only sound that could be heard most of the time was the chopping of the axes in the hold.

As fast as the bodies were discovered they were shoved out on the platform of the warehouse and carted away to Klaner's morgue. The crowds on the street were immense.

People flocked from every point as soon as word got out of the nature of the explosion, and although they could see nothing except the lights moving like fireflies in the dark hold, they lingered for hours. There were no harassing scenes except those connected with the actual search. The men who were killed were almost unknown. Many of their homes were in other towns, and no wives or mothers came to claim the bodies. Their only friends were the men who had worked with them, and these gathered in groups in the warehouse and talked over the explosion.

The head stevedore, John Neill, was a favorite of everybody, and his men were deeply affected when they heard that he was one of the dead.

The search was kept up till the amount of water in the hold stopped it. The boat's stern sank six feet and was aground; the water was pouring through the dead-lights.

After the firemen deserted it the boat looked like a wreck at sea, with its smoke-stack caved in, its deck crushed, and its mizzenmast gone, no one knows where, blown out by the explosion.

The officers of the line have promised to take care of the families of the dead and wounded.

TAKING THE DEAD FROM THE HOLD.

Horrible Scenes as the Firemen Recovered the Bodies from the Debris.

As soon as the flames were brought under control a dozen firemen with axes and lanterns jumped into the ruins and began the search for the dead. The glimmer of the lights showed a mass of twisted iron and charred beams from beneath which rose a steamy vapor and the stench of burnt flesh. From beneath a heavy timber an arm was reaching upward as if imploring aid. The flesh had fallen from the finger tips, and at the elbow the bone showed glistening. The timber was pried off, a heavy box that pinioned the lower limbs was thrown aside, and there lay revealed the body of a negro fully 6 feet in height. The flesh had been burned off entirely from one side of the face and both lips had fallen away. The arms were stretched wide apart and extended at full length. The body was placed upon a stretcher and borne through the narrow space between the engine-house and the rail to the forward deck. There a group of the employés of the vessel leaned over the body and tried to trace a familiar feature, but the fire had almost destroyed the semblance of humanity and the body was covered and borne to the morgue.

It was some little time before the search revealed another victim. Finally a fireman caught the pick of his ax in a bundle of charred clothing, and the lifting of a piece of the deck that had fallen into the hold disclosed another body. It was that of a negro, apparently burned beyond all possible recognition. The arms were open and extended, as in the case of the other. One of the arms had dropped off at the elbow and the upper joint was protruding. The flesh from both feet was burned away, revealing the bones, while in many places in the trunk great holes had been eaten by the flames.

Three other bodies were found, all of them covered by parts of the cargo and pieces of the deck and inner timbers of the vessel. These were burned and mutilated like the first two. The sight was an awful one, and men shuddered when realizing the awful agony endured by those, if any, who survived the first shock of the explosion and were pinned down to the torturing death by fire. As the officers bore the stretchers forward the assembled crowd uncovered and remained silent when the blankets were removed so that a glimpse might be caught of the distorted features.

"I don't know him," was repeated by a warehouse employé who had been familiar with the faces of the victims when living as each head was disclosed to his gaze. Then the lights moved again, and the bodies were one by one lifted over the side and lowered carefully down the inclined ladder to be borne to the waiting patrol wagons.

When the fifth body had been taken out further progress of the search was stopped by the great depth of water in the hold.

HOW TWO LIVES WERE SAVED.

Good Work by Bridgetender Peter Gaynor—His Experience.

Bridgetender Peter Gaynor of the Randolph street bridge by his coolness and prompt assistance saved two persons who had been thrown into the river by the explosion. He also gives a vivid description of the scene just after the moment of the fateful accident. During the previous half hour he had been pretty busy opening the bridge for fleets of boats of all descriptions, and had been resting about seven minutes at the corner of the bridge shanty. Near him, sitting down, were Harbormaster Kelly and a man named Thomas Cannon. When the explosion occurred Kelly and Cannon were lifted from their chairs and hurled some distance to the ground. The shock staggered Gaynor, but turning quickly around he saw a sight which for a moment appalled him. Steam and smoke and flying missiles hid the Tioga from his view, but in the air he saw countless pieces of splinters, barrel-staves, and pieces of wreck.

Amidst the flying débris he saw the figure of a man up as high, he is sure, as the top of the smokestack, with legs and arms writhing in the air. Horrified, he stood and gazed, but only for a moment. The next instant he was on the bridge, and as he saw the man fall into the water he shouted to one of his assistants—Fitzgerald—to get to the boat that was attached to the dock. Down both of them clambered to the pier which supports the bridge, and the little skiff was soon pushed off towards the place where the poor unfortunate was struggling to keep his head above the murky river water, and surrounded by boxes of freight and pieces of broken planks and timbers and railings. As he saw them approach his pluck revived, and he made an effort to swim towards them. When they reached him he was about exhausted, but Gaynor seized him in time to prevent him from sinking to the bottom of the river. There were no groans from the man, but as they attempted to pull him into the boat he cried out, "O, boys, for God's sake don't pull on my left arm." Mr. Gaynor thinks the man's left arm was broken, but he had no time to inquire into his condition. His name is Walter Chaffee.

Another Cry for Help.

No sooner had they drawn him into the boat than the cries of another sufferer in the river demanded their aid, and they quickly dragged aboard a colored man named Pompey Smith. This latter victim had been blown through the after gangway and carried half-way across the stream by the force of the explosion. But, strange to say, he was not badly hurt—at least so it appeared to Mr. Gaynor. There were some bruises on his body, and his clothing was somewhat torn, but he made no complaint of being seriously injured.

Chaffee was in a pitiable condition when taken into the boat, but bravely tried to keep from complaining. Blood flowed down his face from a gash in the forehead, his clothes were partly blown off and the rest were almost in shreds, while the steam seemed to have parboiled portions of his flesh. The skin on his arms, Mr. Gaynor says, had peeled off and depended in sickening and ghastly lengths from his wrists. The two men were rowed across the river, placed in a patrol wagon, and taken to the County Hospital.

When the explosion occurred there was no street-car or other vehicle on the Randolph street bridge, one of the bridge hands says, and but one or two foot-passengers. Engineer Kennedy was in the bridge-house atop, attending to his engine at the time of the explosion. His back was turned to the Tioga, which was moored about seventy-five feet south of the bridge, but he felt the shock of the explosion, and the structure shook and trembled beneath his feet. He thought of dynamite bombs and other explosives, but on turning round beheld at once the cause and the sad effect of the shock which startled him. But the bridge, though shaken and swayed, was uninjured. Pieces of planks by the score were hurled on the bridge and beyond it, but no harm was done to any one or anything in their flight.

FIGHTING THE FURIOUS FLAMES.

The Geyser and Engines on Either Side—Saving the Bodies from Fire.

The work of fighting the fire was exciting and hazardous in the extreme. One hundred barrels of refined oil lay in the stern of the boat, and as the flames slowly made their way toward them it looked as if there would be a second explosion of even greater force than the first. Had this happened the loss of life would have been trebled, as there were nearly 200 persons in the immediate vicinity watching the flames, all of them close enough to have been injured. Few of them were aware of the danger.

There were explosions of the oil, but they occurred after the flames had eaten through the barrel staves. As there was no resistance, these explosions amounted to little, save adding to the flames. As each new barrel of oil ignited there was an increased volume of flame, and the greater the amount of water thrown upon it the higher and fiercer the flames appeared to burn.

The hold of the vessel was brilliantly illuminated by the burning oil, and through the flames could be seen the bodies of the unfortunate men who had been imprisoned there. It was a horrible spectacle. One man lay with his head resting on his right arm, his hands clasping the edge of a barrel. A bright, bluish flame played back and forth just over him, as if afraid to descend. Becoming bolder it approached a little closer, and then gathering courage it reached down and singed his hair. Still meeting with no repulse, it licked his face and then enveloped his whole body. As the firemen and spectators turned away their eyes the flame was blotted out, and when they looked again the spot was in inky darkness.

Keeping the Flames from the Dead.

By this time the hold of the vessel was rapidly filling with water, and, as the flames were driven from side to side, the bodies of others of the victims could be distinctly seen. The firemen used the streams of water for a double purpose. They not only directed them against the flames, but used them in washing the bodies out of the reach of the fire. It was not possible to save life under the circumstances, but there was a chance to prevent absolute incineration and save the remains for identification. At one time there were seven bodies in a group and apparently out of reach of the flames, but the explosion of a new barrel near them sent the flames out and around them. Again the firemen washed them to the other side of the vessel, and again an explosion necessitated their being washed back. It was thus for an hour and more, and in the meantime the vessel was gradually sinking. It was seen that the fire could not be extinguished until every barrel in the hold was submerged, and it mattered little whether this was accomplished by the actual sinking of the boat and the inpour of river water or by the volumes of water poured in from the twenty-one leads of hose. The fire-boat Geyser lay in the river alongside the Tioga, and its ten streams of water were directed not only against the fire but in washing the dead bodies of the men out of reach of the flames. The eleven streams from the fire-engines were used in the same way. The men on the Geyser worked on the west side of the burning vessel and the engine and truck men on the east. The good results of this division were seen not only in the confinement of the fire to the hold of the vessel, but in the partial preservation of the dead bodies from the flames.

The fire was peculiar in many respects. At one moment it appeared only on the surface of the water in the vessel, and again leaping from rafter to rafter in the wreck, then, apparently, it a solid sheet of flame, without fuel to feed upon, and poised in the air several feet above the pile of débris lying in the hold.

The last vestige of flame disappeared at 9 o'clock, or just one hour and a half after the explosion. Within a few minutes the firemen were at work removing dead bodies. The first one reached lay about six feet in front of the boiler, or rather that portion of it which had not been submerged.

THE HORRORS AT THE MORGUE.

Bodies Distorted and Charred and Almost Unrecognizable—The Identification.

A great throng stood about the door of Klaner's morgue at No. 143 East Monroe street and peered in through the windows, half hoping that in some way the horrors of the back room might be revealed to them. For awhile the curiosity-seekers were allowed to go in and view the corpses, but the crowd grew so great that the doors were closed and only those who came to identify relatives were admitted.

The first dead body taken from the wrecked steamer was that of Osborn Pope, a colored man, who lived at No. 269 West Lake street. The body was taken to the morgue on Milwaukee avenue.

Nobody could tell whether the first corpse brought to the Monroe street morgue was that of a negro or a Caucasian. Every stitch of clothing was burned from the charred mass, which was curiously mottled with white and looked as if the body had been sooted and partly scraped.

Under the blanket on the stretcher the extended, stiffened arms of another corpse made fantastic shapes. Another ice-box was made ready and the blackened body put into it. Presumably this was another white man, though no one could say so for sure.

Following close came another wagon and another. The crowd which thronged in supped its full of horrors. Many a man who had been frantic to get in to get one sickening glance was just as frantic to get to the fresh air, for these later bodies were frightful.

Seeking Relatives and Friends.

John Sullivan, No. 99 West Madison street, who was in looking for the body of a friend, said: "It's me that's the lucky man this night. I was working in No. 3 at some sugar when I saw a flash of light and over I went. Me and my mate jumped up and ran, I don't know where. Not a scratch did I get, and it's thankful I am this night."

"Is my husband here?" clamored a panting bare-headed woman who demanded admittance; for the crowd had just been shut out.

"What's your husband's name?"

"Wilson, Charlie Wilson. O! I'm sure he's here."

She peered through the glass covers of the ice-boxes, shading her eyes, while the incandescent lamp shone on the distorted faces.

"Is that a white man?" she asked, and mumbled to herself, "No, he's not here. He's not here." She hurried out to go seek him at the hospital, assured by John Sullivan that Wilson was certainly not one of these dead bodies.

Another body was brought in. It was, if possible, in a more horrid condition than the others, but a rag of shirt remained about the neck.

"O-o-o!" quavered a man's voice in a high-pitched wail. "That's my brother. I recognize him by his shirt." A colored man stood by the side of the mass of flesh and wept piteously. "O! Alec! Alec! My poor brother!"

He went on to explain that his name was Alec Smith, that he was about 29 years old, lived at No. 78 West Adams street, and that he had a wife and a boy 6 years old.

The fifth body brought in was less disfigured than the rest. The clothing was not burned nor the shoes. It was evidently a colored man, but the skin had turned purple. The head and face were burned and the skull had been crushed in as if by a flying timber. He was a big, strong man, over six feet high.

Two women came in—one an Englishwoman, Mrs. William Watson, the other a Miss Neeley, a colored woman, both living at No. 68 Polk street. Mrs. Watson went in first. She came back weeping silently.

"I couldn't find him," she said sobbing. "O! sir, do you think he's there?"

"Perhaps he's out at the hospital. Perhaps he didn't get hurt at all."

"O! the poor man! He would work, although he split his finger to the bone three weeks ago, and me sick in bed. We've had such bad luck, and if he should be dead what would I do? What what I do?"

Her fingers nervously fidgeted with her shawl fringe, and she bent her eyes to the ground and said, half to herself: "He was a good man; he was a good man. If anybody wanted to collect money to bury one of their family he was always ready to divide what little he had."

The colored woman had been told her brother wasn't in there, as one of the colored men was a big man and the other had been identified. Nevertheless she went back. She returned with both arms extended and crying: "It's him! It's him!"

It was in vain she was told that the one she thought was her brother had been identified as Alec Smith.

"I know it's him," she cried, and sunk on her knees clutching the latch of the door. "O! God help me! Blessed Jesus help me." She prayed aloud and swayed to and fro in an agony of anguish over the corpse she supposed to be that of her brother. "O! I know it's him. Don't tell me it ain't; for I know it's him."

"Don't go on that way, I can't stand it. It isn't like it was your husband," expostulated Mrs. Watson, whose tears began to flow afresh, and the two women went out together.

William Lewis, one of the gang of eight working at the hatchway near where the accident occurred, called at Klaner's and after a careful examination identified one of the bodies as that of John Braxton, colored, about 40 years of age, and living with his wife and three children at No. 152 South Halsted street. Other acquaintances of Braxton were not so sure about it, saying that the features were unrecognizable. Lewis said he was certain it was the body of Braxton from his size and the development of the chest of the dead man.

Another of the bodies was thought by some acquaintances to be that of a stevedore named Williams, but the identification was not positive.

A TALK WITH THE VESSEL'S MASTER.

Capt. Phelps's Opinion as to the Cause of the Wreck.

"I had left the boat about four minutes before the explosion occurred," said Capt. Austin A. Phelps. "A friend of mine had taken supper with me. After supper we sat down in the cabin. We found the cabin too hot, and taking our chairs started along the dock for a cooler place. We walked around on Market street and had no more than placed our chairs when the shock occurred. I did not see the explosion. The boat was ablaze when I got back.

"The boilers and engines are probably all right," added the Captain. "If the boilers had exploded you wouldn't see the main deck around the engine as solid as it is. There must have been some combustible stuff in hold No. 5 that ignited. So far as I can see there was nobody to blame.

"There is no chance of the cargo getting wet. The only loss on freight will be what was destroyed by the fire. It is really a matter of indifference whether the cargo got wet or not. The loss of life is the bad part of it. But even if the water does get into the hold it can't hurt the greater part of the cargo. There is an iron bulkhead just forward of the engine that shuts off the water. It may leak a little, but I will have a pump here to keep down the water in that case. I think the hull is all right, or the vessel would have sunk before this."

The Captain said this before the stern of the boat had sunk and touched bottom.

"We cleared from Buffalo July 7 at noon, and arrived in Chicago Thursday at 5:30 p.m. by way of Milwaukee," said the Captain. "All the crew are accounted for except three.

"As to the number of stevedores missing I can't give any exact figures. There must have been from twelve to fifteen 'tween decks—eight of them down in the hold and five to seven around the hatch hoisting the freight or running trucks. There were about 100 men working on the boat altogether. We were discharging a cargo of general merchandise. There were 200 barrels of oil in hold No. 5.

"Two of the men who were killed were new men I had shipped at Buffalo in place of two of the old crew who had become sick. They belonged to the mate's department.

"This is my first season on this boat, but I have been with the company for ten years. I sailed the Jewett for two years, and before that the New York, Avon, Starucca, and Newburg."

The crew, according to the Captain's book, consisted of the following men:

A. A. Phelps, Master, Sacket's Harbor, N.Y.; James Jackson, first mate, Sacket's Harbor; William McGurk, second mate, Buffalo; William Gilcrease, wheelman, Buffalo; Peter Doyle, wheelman, Buffalo; Gilford Linsey, lookout, Ellisburg, N. Y.; C. Leuallie, lookout, Buffalo; John Moat, watchman, Buffalo; William Cuthbert, watchman, Buffalo; George Palmer, steward, Buffalo; William Palmer, porter, Buffalo; John Mabury, chief engineer, Kelloggsville, O.; George Haig, second engineer, Buffalo; William McDougall, greaser, Cheboygan, Mich.; David McNeil, greaser, Buffalo; George Norris, fireman, Buffalo; Frank McMahon, fireman, Buffalo; James Holland, fireman, Buffalo; Frank Joiner, fireman, Kelloggsville, O.

EXPERIENCES OF THE SHIP'S CREW.

Description of the Wreck by People Who Were in It.

Chief Engineer John Mabury saw the explosion. He said: "I had left my room about three minutes before the explosion, gone ashore, and sat on the dock. I saw fire shoot up through the hatch, and then I was knocked flat on my back by the explosion. I got up and went inside the warehouse for safety.

"The engines and boilers are all right. I don't think they were damaged at all. There was a lot of water thrown on them, but that won't hurt them."

The First Mate.

The first mate, James Jackson, had charge of the cargo. "I was near the hatch of hold No. 5," he said, "when the men began to yell for lights. The porter brought the lights and I stepped out on the dark and walked forward to where another gang was working. I had just stepped aboard the boat when the explosion occurred. It took me off my feet.

"It must have been the kerosene. There were 200 barrels in Hold No. 5, set up on end in tiers. There was probably some kerosene gas developed which took fire from the lamps. Some one may have knocked over a lamp.

"No, the barrels did not leak. We don't take a barrel aboard if it leaks. We encountered some sea on the voyage, but not enough to shake up the cargo or hurt the barrels. Of course there is always more or less moisture on a barrel. It will always work through a little. But it was not enough to call it leaking.

"That kerosene was all that was lost of the cargo. It was about one-sixth of the cargo. There was nothing else in hold No. 5, and the other part of the boat is shut off by an iron bulkhead. There is a little water in the boat forward of the bulkhead—about sixteen inches—but it is all in the water bottom and not in the hold. There are thirty inches of space in the water bottom. So there is plenty of room yet.

"There is a queer thing I noticed about the affair. When I came out on the dock after the explosion I saw that the mizzenmast was gone. I have been looking for it and can't find it. It was not burned, or we would see the charred stump. It must have been blown clear overboard. It is strange that such a big stick should have disappeared so completely."

Fireman Joiner.

Frank Joiner, one of the firemen, said: "A minute before the explosion I was sitting in the engine-room talking to George Haig, the second engineer. As I left the room I saw he had picked up a paper and begun to read. I stepped off the propeller to the warehouse platform and had scarcely touched shore when the explosion occurred. There were eight or ten men working on the dock at the time. They were unloading. All of them must have been either injured or killed. I can't see how they escaped. The air was filled with fragments of wreck. I don't think the boilers exploded. I believe it was the oil stored in the hold of the boat. How it came to explode I can't say. I have an idea that one of the men had been in the hold in the line of his duty and in some way set fire to the oil. Haig was certainly killed."

Horrible Sights.

Vincent Kirky, a Chicago man who was working on the boat, says he was blown through the freight hole on the lower deck and landed on the dock. When he went back on the boat he saw a fellow hanging over the railing pinned between two boards. He pulled him out. Then he was attracted to the other side of the vessel by the shouts of the people on the bridge. He saw a man's foot sticking out through the ruins, the body being covered with framework. He worked until he had released this man.

"I think Neill, the foreman of the stevedores, must be lost, too," said he. "He was sitting in the engineer's room with Haig, the second engineer, and that was the last seen of either of them."

INCIDENTS OF THE DISASTER.

Some of Them Ludicrous and Others Horrifying.

The severity of the explosion was felt in many different ways in the neighborhood, and incidents without number, most of them trivial but some of them ludicrous, occurred. Joseph Savage, living at No. 219 Randolph street, was comfortably reclining in a barber's chair at the Briggs House when the explosion took place. One side of his face had been deftly scraped and the other was thickly covered with lather and whiskers. He felt the shock and must have thought it was the crack of doom, for he jumped from the chair and ran out of the shop. He did not stop until he reached his home. The building as well as the chair had been shaken.

L. Sonenschein of No. 223 Randolph street thought a dynamite bomb had exploded in the midst of his bottles and cigar-boxes and he rushed outdoors. Above his place a number of women room. Down-stairs they tumbled and then ran into the street, regardless of how they were arrayed.

Officer Lewinsohn was standing about fifty feet west of Franklin street, on Randolph, when the explosion occurred. He started on a run for the engine-house on Franklin near Washington to give an alarm. On his way a piece of plank hurled by the explosion fell in front of him and just in time to trip him up and send him sprawling on the sidewalk.

F. W. Holbrook of No. 292 Belden avenue was on a street-car approaching Madison street bridge when he heard the explosion. Mr. Holbrook is an expert accountant, but he is also a skillful nurse, for he served two years in a hospital. He jumped off the car and hurried to the scene of the disaster. By the time the first of the wounded were being brought out he was ready to assist, and with linseed-oil and limewater did splendid and timely service in dressing wounds and easing the maimed.

A colored man walking east on Randolph street, near market, heard the noise, and, lifting his hands in a supplicating way, ran between and around the street-cars shouting all the time: "O, Lawd Almighty, have mercy!"

Crouching down near the little bridge shanty a colored woman moaned and wrung her hands and swayed her body to and fro. She could only say that her husband was killed, and that she didn't know what to do. Her husband's name was Osborne Polk. She lives at No. 267 West Lake street.

The force of the explosion blew an unknown man off the Lake street bridge. He was fished out by a crew on a tug.

Tom Lawrence and Tom Schumann, deck hands, were seen to go on board ten minutes before the explosion. They are among the missing.

Capt. Phelps had a narrow escape. Just four minutes before the shock came he was standing near the hatchway; a friend happened along, and together they left and went through the warehouse and took chairs and were sitting in front of the office when the explosion occurred. "Had not this friend came along when he did," said the Captain, "I probably would have been numbered with the dead."

A scene which sickened and horrified the firemen at work was shown towards the close of their fight with the fire in the hold of the vessel and not long before she sank. Just after an explosion of one of the barrels of oil the blaze revealed the bodies of two stevedores stretched in distorted positions on the top of barrels, the intense flames gradually eating and melting the flesh from their bones. The lower portion of one of them was already rid of flesh, and the flames seemed fiendish in the way in which they curled and darted around his bare bones.

THE STEAMSHIP AND ITS FREIGHT.

Description of the Craft—Contents of the Holds—Probable Loss.

The Tioga was built at Buffalo in 1885 by the Union Dry-Dock company and cost about $200,000. A steel steamer of the most modern type, the boat has been from the first trip the pet of the Union Steamboat company, the lake end of the Erie railway, to which it belongs. In its second season out marine men of the lakes were astonished at the remarkable record of twenty-five round trips between Buffalo and Chicago, a record which is still unrivaled.

This is the second serious mishap the steamer has met. Last fall in the heavy Thanksgiving gale, it brought up on Gray's Reef, near the entrance to the Straits of Mackinac, where it suffered severely, and was in dry-dock at Buffalo most of last winter undergoing repairs. Unlike the arrangement in most lake boats, the engines and machinery of the Tioga were well forward, nearly amidships, giving a large hold in the stern. Here it was the explosion occurred. Ordinarily the explosion would have caused the total destruction of boat and cargo, but owing to the uncommon position of the machinery of the boat this result was averted. In size the Tioga is 285 feet long, 38 feet wide, and 14 feet depth of hold. On sixteen feet of water the cargo was 2,800 tons.

Until the wreck of the Tioga can be examined this morning nothing definite will be known regarding the damages. If, as T. T. Morford, the agent of the Union Line, believed last night, the hull is not injured the money loss will be comparatively light. Hugh MacMillan, agent of the Western Transit Line, who looked at the hull when the fire was fiercest, detected several holes in the stern about a foot above the water-line, near the rudder. Some of the steel plates are bent and somewhat out of shape. The machinery was apparently in good shape, and the big engine did not seem out of line. The boilers were intact. If the machinery does not require moving the loss on the boat will not exceed $25,000.

Loss on Cargo.

Nothing definite is known of the loss on the cargo. In the burned hold, No. 5, about $3,000 worth of oil and merchandise was destroyed, but the damage from water on the rest of the cargo may be much more. The total value of the merchandise, largely expensive dry goods, was over $200,000, and a little water will go a long way in causing a heavy loss. At midnight Agent Morford thought this portion of the cargo had escaped injury altogether, as the bulkhead appeared to be holding firmly. It was expected that the steam lighter McCormick, which the Western Transit Line at once offered Mr. Morford, would have the water in the after hold pumped out by morning, and all danger from the bursting of the bulkhead averted.

The Tioga is insured in London Lloyd's against both fire and marine risks. By the usage in marine underwriting the insurance on the cargo holds until the merchandise crosses the gang-plank. As 95 per cent of all merchandise sent by lake is insured, the cargo is believed to be fully covered, although figures are not obtainable. The Union Marine Insurance company and the Insurance Company of North America doubtless have the cargo risks.

Agent Morford, when called out of the Thomas concert by the news of the disaster last night, at once telegraphed General Manager Bullard at Buffalo, asking for instructions. Mr. Bullard, replied about midnight, directing Mr. Morford to use his own judgment as to the care of the wrecked steamer. Mr. Morford believed it would be possible to make temporary repairs here today and send the boat back to Buffalo. The rudder and steering-gear could be patched up, and by loading a partial cargo of grain in the forward holds, in order to get the boat on an even keel, it was thought the craft could be made seaworthy, notwithstanding the destruction of the after-works. Either the Chemung or Owego of the same line will be sent along with the Tioga to be near at hand in case of a breakdown in the makeshifts. Until the completion of the plant of the new Chicago Shipbuilding company on the Calumet repairs of steel vessels on Lake Michigan are conducted under great difficulties owing to the lack of appliances.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT DARTMOUTH, N. S.

One Hundred Persons Thrown into the Water and Many Drowned.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 11.—[Special.]—The steamer Annex No. 2, purchased by the Town of Dartmouth from New York parties to run on the ferry line between Dartmouth and Halifax, arrived tonight. There was a great crowd on the wharf at which the boat was to land, and as it was docking the swinging bridge of the wharf gave way and about a hundred women and children were precipitated into the water. The steamer backed off and life-preservers were thrown to the struggling mass of humanity. Rowboats were soon on the spot and the work of rescue immediately began. Word soon reached the city and every steamer was crowded with people going over, so that in a short time thousands blocked all the avenues leading to the ferry company's wharves.

Up to a late hour tonight five bodies had been recovered, as follows:

YOUNG LADY, name unknown.
JOHN BUNDY, colored boy.
PETER BOYLE.
ALICE SYNOT, aged 18.
BESSIE FOSTER, aged 19.

Many of those rescued were severely injured and some will probably die from the effects of their wounds.

The water at the scene of the disaster is fifteen feet deep and divers are now at work searching for bodies. As far as known six or eight are missing, mostly girls and boys. It is supposed that some of the children missing were killed in the struggle or were sent to watery graves by the steamer as it backed away from the wharf.

Harry Silver was thrown in the water with his wife and managed to get her out safely. A man named Brodie saw his wife struggling in the dock and leaping in succeeded in saving her life. A woman named Logan was thrown into the water with a young child in her arms and her efforts to preserve the life of the infant were heartrending. Both were finally brought ashore alive.

Edward Foster and his daughter fell in together and the former was saved just in the nick of time, but was so frantic over the loss of his daughter that he could hardly be dragged ashore. He was persuaded that his daughter was safe, but the poor girl was a corpse when taken out. When all those in sight had been brought to land the work of grappling for the drowned ones was commenced.

Intense excitement prevailed in Dartmouth and Halifax when the news of the disaster spread, and thousands flocked to the scene, where they remained till a late hour watching those working in the water.

An Overdose of Morphine.

MONTICELLO, Ill., July 11.—[Special.]—Mrs. Barney, living east of Monticello, died suddenly from an overdose of morphine.

CONFESSES AT LAST.

Maxwell, the Morris Murderer, Makes a Clean Breast of It.

HIS IRON NERVE BREAKS.

Confronted by His Negro Accomplice, He Collapses Utterly.

THE TWO CONFESSIONS AGREE.

Exciting Scenes in the Office of Sheriff Schroder.

HOW THE WILY PRISONER WAS CORNERED.

MORRIS, Ill., July 11.—[Special.]—"I was responsible for the death of Charles Decker!" exclaimed James Maxwell, alias Murray, yesterday at the end of a severe fire of questions. After five hours of pumping, after relating half a dozen times a cleverly concocted story which made him entirely innocent of the brutal murder, he broke down, confessed all, and cried:

"Had I the moral courage I would return to my cell and batter out my brains against the stone wall!"

At bay, Maxwell stood against the wall of the Sheriff's office, his face livid, his hands opening and shutting as one in a fit.

"It is my fate! My star of destiny has pointed out the way. I have been doomed to die on the scaffold, and the day comes sooner than I expected!"

With this dramatic exclamation the prisoner fell limp in his chair, buried his face in his hands, and gave way to a torrent of tears. Maxwell, after keeping up his deception for two weeks, was finally cornered and convinced of the utter uselessness of his lies, and made his confession in the presence a TRIBUNE reporter.

The cross-examination that preceded Maxwell's confession was one of an extremely severe nature. The case against the prisoners had been a pretty good one, the main evidence being the confession of Williams, the negro, corroborated by the discovery of various minor clews. On the confession of Williams the prosecution relied for a conviction, but the negro's statements were palpably false in certain particulars, and this, it was thought, would weaken the case. To make a clear case it was necessary that a confession be secured from Maxwell.

Maxwell Braves It Out.

It was pursuant to this fact that Maxwell was put through a rigorous pumping process. He was brought into the Sheriff's office and in the presence of Sheriff Schroder, Deputy Alsdorf, Marshal Murray, and Coroner Oaks was interrogated by Prosecutor Stough. All the pumping that could be done elicited but one story, and that clearly proving the prisoner's innocence. Several times was an attempt made to extort a confession from the clever burglar. The last time he appeared no less vulnerable than on any previous occasion. Again he was asked to rehearse his story. Again he told how he had started alone for Seneca, Ill., to procure a situation. He repeated the story of being delayed by a wreck near Joliet and of going to Louis Simpson's house, where he had dinner and supper, and then leaving for Morris, where he was arrested but a short time after his arrival.

His story was frequently interrupted by those present, who asked him questions which several times cornered him. His ready answers failed him, but he maintained his innocent air, and when shown the broken box assured his questioners that he had never seen it before. Some of the discoveries made by the detectives were disclosed to him, but he replied with extreme nonchalance that he was innocent and could prove it. Told that the negro had perhaps confessed, he said he had never seen the negro till he had been locked up in jail with him.

Enter the Accomplice.

The room was cleared after Maxwell got through with his story; the prisoner, a TRIBUNE reporter, and one or two others remained in the room.

"Bring in Williams," said the prosecutor, and the big negro stepped into the room opposite Maxwell. The latter for the first time began to tremble. His face showed clearly the agony he was undergoing.

"Do you know Maxwell?" the negro was asked.

"No; I knows dat man—Murray," pointing to Maxwell.

"Did that man ride down in a freight-car with a race-horse the night of June 25?"

"Yes, sah."

"Is that the man who, with you, entered the Decker house that night?"

"Yes, sah."

"Is he the man who took the box out of the Decker house?"

"Yes, sah."

"Why did you go with him?"

"He asked me to."

During the questioning Maxwell's eyes bulged out. His lips were wide apart, his hands twitched, and his form trembled. He was like a hunted animal at bay as he stood up and leaned against the wall.

"Williams, go back to your cell!"

The negro went back. As the door closed on him with a clang Maxwell uttered the words already quoted, dropped into his chair, and sobbed bitterly. When he had become calmer, and when he had dried his eyes, he consented to relate briefly the story of the murder.

Maxwell's Confession.

The history began when Maxwell made the acquaintance of the Simpson family, in Joliet.

"I had been serving a term in the penitentiary for forgery," Maxwell said, "and my cellmate was Louis Simpson. He got out some time before I did. While he was with me his sisters, Lizzie and Mary, visited him, and I got well acquainted with them. They were nice girls. When I got out I stopped with the Simpsons for a week. While there I heard the family talking about the Decker family at Morris, where Mary had worked, and about the mysterious box with its great wealth, and frequent allusions to its being a good haul. After I had heard all this I took Louis aside and we arranged to go down there last Decoration-Day and rob the house.

"When that day came round Simpson and I went down to Morris. We had things fixed this way: Simpson was to go to the house and decoy young Frank Dixon, the adopted boy, out of the neighborhood while I was to enter the house and take the box. In case the visit of Simpson should be regarded with suspicion he had a letter which I had written and which was addressed to Mary Simpson. He was to pretend he was looking for his sister to give her that letter. When we got to the Decker house Simpson went up to the door and I hid in the neighborhood. Young Dixon stood outside the house. Louis asked him to go with him, as he had some nice friends he wanted to introduce him to. Frank refused to go; and Louis and I went back to Joliet. We agreed that we would try it again July 4, and I went back to Chicago and to work.

He Can Wait No Longer.

"During the latter part of June I became impatient about the box. I decided to go down there and get it. I did not care to take Simpson along, as I liked his family and did

not want to get him into any possible trouble. I got this negro Fitzhugh, known as Williams, to go along, and told him he would get a good share if we were successful. I knew I could rely on him in case we were in danger of arrest. I had no intention of murder and did not dream of it. June 25 we started on a freight-train for Morris. At New Lennox our train stopped on account of a wreck ahead. We were hungry, and had to content ourselves with some lemons and candy we found in the wreck. We were so near Joliet that I suggested to the negro we go to the house of a friend of mine, where we could probably get dinner. He agreed, and we walked to Simpson's. We had dinner there, and, after loafing around and drinking beer during the afternoon, we also had supper. Simpson, who had been asleep during the afternoon, prepared to go to work at the steel mills. I told him where the negro and I were going, and told him in case we got into trouble to say that young Dixon and the new servant-girl, Ellen Shaw, were the parties that did it. He said he would, and I promised him if we made a good haul he would get a share of it.

The Murder.

"That night we got into Morris about 10:30 o'clock. We went directly to the Decker house and hung around there till midnight. Everything was quiet then and we went in. In the kitchen I stumbled on some boards and the noise awakened some of the family. We went out and sat on a log near the house. I thought over the situation and came to the conclusion that it was no use trying to go in there. I was afraid that we would have trouble. I told the negro so, and he said: 'You have got me into it this far and if you back out now I'll kill you!' Then I agreed to go in with him. It was 2 o'clock then. We went in more cautiously this time. The negro made for Charley Decker's bedroom and I followed him. Charley was awakened and hollered. Before I could stop him the negro had struck him with something he had in his hand; I do not know what it was. We got out of that room as fast as we could, and as we entered the sitting-room Mrs. Decker was standing at her door. Fitzhugh struck her and knocked her down. I pushed by, and with the help of the candle I carried found the box on the bureau. We made our way down the railroad track, and in the gray of the morning examined the contents of the box. We found we had been fooled, and in order to conceal our crime destroyed all the papers we could by burning them. We then separated, agreeing to meet again in Chicago. I was arrested at the depot about 4 o'clock Thursday morning."

Maxwell's story corroborates the story told by the negro. They differ only where each tries to throw the blame on the other. Their trial will come up before Judge G. W. Stipp in September. It is probable that the Judge will give each a life sentence, as he is inclined to be lenient with those who confess their guilt.

Simpson, whether to shield Maxwell or because it was convenient, told some queer stories about the murder, but in the main his confession agrees with that of the others. His conduct, however, will be investigated.

Mrs. Decker was extremely low today, and she is not expected to live till Sunday.

GOV. WARWICK IS THE NOMINEE.

He Will Make the Race in the Sixteenth Ohio Against McKinley.

ORRVILLE, O., July 11. — [Special.] — The deadlock in the Democratic convention of the Sixteenth Ohio District was broken tonight after two days and one night of balloting by the nomination of ex-Lieut.-Gov. John G. Warwick of Massilon.

The resolutions adopted by the convention say among other things: We call the attention of soldiers to the failure of Maj. McKinley to support the G. A. R. Service Pension bill as a piece of treachery to interests to which he has long professed to be especially loyal, and now, as ever in the past, favor liberal dealing with the veterans of the late war on the basis of meritorious service. Tariff reform is necessary in order that manufacturers may be freed from unnecessary taxes on raw materials, laborers and farmers relieved from taxation on the necessaries of life, and consumers disburdened of the incubus of excessive taxes laid only for the production of a surplus which becomes the spoil of party parasites and public plunderers.

[Gov. Warwick, who will be the opponent of Congressman McKinley, is a business-man engaged for many years in extensive milling interests and the owner of coal-mines. His first and only political office was as Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio. He was elected with Gov. Hoadly in 1883 and with him was defeated two years later.]

Fight in the First Wisconsin District.

RACINE, Wis., July 11.—[Special.]—The fight between Congressman Caswell and Senator Cooper for the nomination of Congressman in the First District is becoming interesting. Cooper claims that Caswell promised him two years ago that if he secured the nomination for Congress he would not seek it again. Caswell has telegraphed his friends that he never made any such promise. Caswell has been in Congress for the last fourteen years. Six years ago Jefferson County, a strong Democratic county, was added to the First District, and with it Congressman Caswell, who has represented the district ever since. Senator Cooper is the author of the Cooper Election law.

Henderson's Popularity.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 11.—[Special.]—The renomination of Col. David B. Henderson at the Waterloo Republican Congressional Convention is extremely satisfactory to the party in this city and throughout the district. Correspondents of Chicago Democratic papers writing from Dubuque have sought in every way to convey the impression that Henderson's great popularity was on the wane and that even if he received the nomination he would fail of election. To people who are posted on the situation all this talk is the veriest nonsense. To oppose him it is generally believed the Democrats will nominate Judge Couch of Waterloo.

The Fight Against Tillman.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 11.—[Special.]—The straight-out Democrats held their conference today to devise plans to defeat Tillman. It was decided to demand a primary, and every possible effort will be used to secure the same. A series of resolutions, setting forth the situation in the State, the danger of Tillman's election, and the honesty of the present Administration, was adopted. A committee, consisting of one delegate from each Congressional District, was appointed to prepare and push a vigorous campaign against Farmer Tillman.

Gen. Bragg Again in the Field.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., July 11.—[Special.]—Gen. E. S. Bragg has finally decided to be a candidate for Congress, and his name will go before the Second District Convention in opposition to Barwig. Bragg's friends are making a careful canvass, and hard work is being done in Washington County in particular.

Political Notes.

At the Congressional Convention for the First District of Vermont H. H. Powers of Morrisville was nominated by acclamation.

The State Convention of the Connecticut Prohibition party has been called for Wednesday, Aug. 13, at Hartford to nominate a State ticket and Congressman.

The Republicans of McDonough County, Illinois, will hold a convention at Macomb Aug. 9 to select county officers, choose delegates to the legislative convention, and select a county committee.

The Calhoun County, Michigan, Grange has passed a resolution calling for the election of United States Senators by popular suffrage. An effort will be made to have similar resolutions adopted by all the granges in the State.

The Farmers' Alliance Congressional Convention at Glencoe, Minn., nominated W. W. Gable, a farmer of McLeod County, for Congress. Darwin S. Hall, Republican, represents this district. He will be renominated, and the Democrats will put O. M. Hall of Redwing in the field as their candidate. The district is the closest in the State, and the result cannot be predicted.

Trotting at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 11.—The midsummer meeting of the Philadelphia Driving Park Association, which was concluded today, was the most successful ever held by the association. The daily attendance has averaged over 2,000 and today 2,500 were present.

In the unfinished pacing race, of which four heats were trotted yesterday, Emma L. was the winner.

In the 2:19 class and the free-for-all the favorites, St. Elmo and Monkey Rolla, respectively, won in both races in three straight heats.

The event of the day was the exhibition race between Harry Wilkes and Rosalind Wilkes. Two heats were trotted, both of which Harry Wilkes won, trotting the second heat in 2:15, the fastest time made so far this year.

TO DO AWAY WITH STEAM

IS A MECHANICAL AND INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IMPENDING?

Henry Villard Said to Have Given Warning That the Motive Power of Every Railroad in the United States Would Soon Be Changed—A Young Man Alleged to Have Made a Discovery Which Will Outstrip Edison—Wall Street Views of Silver—New York News.

NEW YORK, July 11.—[Special.]—Electricians have been discussing a remark said to have been made by Henry Villard just before he sailed for Europe, that it would be well to go cautiously in respect to certain expenditures for locomotives, because it was probable that within a few years the motive power of every railroad in the United States would be changed. Another report has it that he was approached by men interested in the development of a new electrical discovery, and when he had examined it declared that we are on the eve of a great mechanical and industrial revolution, so great, in fact, as to do away, practically, with steam as a manufacturing and motive power. Mr. Villard, it is said, has knowledge of a discovery of a means of developing the latent heat and electricity in coal so that it shall produce power without any intermediate machinery. It is understood that the present electric system generally in use is an expensive one, and at the rate charged for passengers, five cents a trip, can hardly be made profitable for extensive use in street-cars. In England they seem to be able to do better with storage batteries than we have done here, and some satisfactory experiments have led to the establishing of short-distance street railways thus propelled. No one seems to know of any such invention of recent date in the storing of electricity as would justify Mr. Villard in making the remark he did. One of the ablest of the electrical experts said this afternoon that the building of a perfect storage battery capable of replying to all demands, large or small, would of course solve the problem of satisfactory electric motive power, but he did not believe that any such battery had yet been built.

The general impression is that Mr. Villard's attention has been called to a discovery rather than to an invention. It is said that an inspired young man, in his way something such a genius as young Edison was when he astounded the Western Union electricians with his early and amazing discoveries and patents, has, partly by accident and partly by study, discovered this marvelous secret by which the stored heat in coal may be developed into power without the intermediaries of a furnace, a boiler, and steam engine. If this is true the young man has outstripped Edison, for he had made a discovery which Edison has for years sought to make, and which upon two or three occasions he thought he had made. Edison himself is authority for saying that if this secret should be revealed it would be followed by a revolution in mechanical industry equal to or greater than that which came upon the heels of Watt's discoveries and inventions in steam power. It is, of course, an inference among electrical men that it is this to which Villard referred.

WALL STREET'S SILVER VIEWS.

Most of the Operators Look for a Gradual and Healthy Boom.

NEW YORK, July 11.—[Special.]—The assurance of the passage of the Silver bill by the Senate caused a decided improvement in the sentiment of the operators and traders in Wall street today, and many look for a gradual and healthy development of the silver boom. George Leask, one of the best posted money brokers in Wall street, said: "I believe the immediate effect of the bill will be favorable. The first relief will come from the release of $55,000,000 held to retire bank circulation. Of course this will be constricted in time by the usual retirement of notes, which averages about $2,500,000 per month, but the retirement will be offset by the increased coinage. There is a demand for more silver currency, and it will be placed easily. I am now shipping silver coin steadily to the South, and it is about the only currency in use down there." This opinion was shared in by the majority of people interested in financial matters, and the general opinion was that the bill meant simply inflation and expansion. Some take a different view. Charles S. Fairchild, Secretary of the Treasury under President Cleveland, now at the head of the Security Loan and Trust company of this city, said: "The effect of the Silver bill will be to put the currency in a state of uncertain equilibrium where the point of support will be below the center of gravity. It may topple over, but when or from what particular reason it is impossible to predict. I regard the bill as most decidedly bad banking."

HARRISON AND THE FARMERS.

The President's Reply to an Invitation from the Grangers.

NEW YORK, July 11.—[Special.]—Colonel R. H. Thomas, Secretary and General Manager of the National Grangers' Exhibition to be held at Williams' Grove, beginning August 25, has received the following reply to an invitation sent to President Harrison:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—To Col. R. H. Thomas of Mechanicsburg, Secretary and General Manager of the National Grangers' Exposition—My Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your kind invitation of some days ago to be present on the Republican-day, Aug. 27, of the National Grangers' Exhibition to be held at Williams' Grove, commencing the 25th inst., and in reply I would say that it will give me the greatest pleasure to accept the above invitation, providing that my public duties will not prevent me from coming.

I have a great love for the people of your grand old State, Pennsylvania, and especially for the farmers, and would be pleased to address them on the tariff question, so as to educate their minds thoroughly as to what is necessary for their maintenance and good. This tariff question which is now before the people is the most important question of the day, and the people should be thoroughly educated in it. As there is no doubt that the farming element of this country is the backbone of this Government, or any other free government, it is necessary that they should understand this question so that they can choose between free trade and protection, one which would be ruinous to the Government and the other which would be prosperity to the Government. This free trade question is a dangerous one to handle, and if it should win in '92 it would cause great distress throughout the land, something never experienced by the American people. Hoping that I can be with you and my duties will not interfere, I am, yours truly,

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

GENERAL NEW YORK NEWS.

Two Men Killed by an Explosion in a Soda-Water Factory.

NEW YORK, July 11.—[Special.]—An explosion occurred in a soda-water factory in Harlem this morning, killing two men and seriously injuring another. The victims were:

CHRISTIE ACKERT, foreman, killed.
CHRISTIE ACKERT JR., his son, killed.
FRED ACKERT, his son, injured by flying vitriol.

The father's body was terribly mutilated and blackened by acid. He must have been killed instantly. The supposition is that Foreman Ackert was at work generating gas for the soda-water. The widow of Ackert, on learning of her terrible bereavement, became insane and rushed from her home. She has not been found yet.

Condition of New York Cloakmakers.

Forty-five Polish Jews were detained at the barge office this morning as coming here under contract to take the places of the locked-out cloakmakers. They came on the Italia, the State of Pennsylvania, and the Rhynland. They are all held for examination. A board of arbitration has been decided upon to settle the difficulties between the Cloakmakers' and the Manufacturers' Association. It is composed of the Rev. J. Ducey, pastor of St. Leo's Catholic Church; Chairman Dale of the Consolidated Board of Operatives, and Louis Graver, representing the Manufacturers' Association.

This afternoon a committee of five, representing the workmen, and a like number from the manufacturers met and discussed the situation. The workmen presented the same demands, divided into six points, as at the last conference. They were the recognition of their union, reinstatement of all locked-out employés, abolition of inside contractors, equitable arbitration in future troubles, reimbursement of wages to men during the enforced idleness, and the discharge of men not under contract who took the locked-out men's places. The first four points were conceded by the manufacturers. The fifth point, about reimbursing, they declared unfair. This point was finally tabled, and the sixth point relating to the discharge of present employés taken up. This proved to be a snag. The men agreed that if this point is satisfactorily settled they will withdraw the fifth one. No conclusion was reached, and an adjournment taken until tomorrow. Any final disagreement will be left to the arbitrators.

Duffy Wants More of the Swag.

Mr. Michael Duffy, a member of the honorable the Common Council in 1884, has entered a suit in the Court of Common Pleas to recover $40,000 from Mr. John Keenan. The $40,000 which Mr. Duffy asks the law courts to transfer from Mr. John Keenan's pockets to his own is part of a corruption fund given by the Broadway Street railroad company to Mr. Keenan in order to cause the Aldermen to vote in favor of its scheme. In his preliminary affidavits Mr. Duffy swears that the total amount of this fund was $750,000. Divided by thirteen, the original number of Aldermen in the "combine," would give each of them $50,000. Mr. Duffy swears that he received only $10,000 of this amount on account, and that therefore $40,000 is still due him.

Judgment Against the Copper Trust.

The Oxford Copper company brought suit against the French Copper Trust for damages for alleged breach of contract. The French corporation, it is alleged, agreed to deliver to the Oxford Copper company every month from March, 1889, to March, 1891, copper in the form of ore, matte, bar or pigs to the minimum amount of 1,500,000 bars a month. The defendants, it is alleged, failed to fulfill their contract, and the plaintiff sought damages. Ex-Judge Henry E. Howland was appointed referee. Yesterday he filed his report in the Supreme Court giving judgment for $150,000.

Gold for Europe.

Foreign bankers today ordered $1,000,000 more gold for shipment to Europe, making so far $2,000,000 in gold bars to go to Liverpool by tomorrow's steamer. There was considerable discussion on Wall street as to the reason of the shipments, and nearly every one had a different theory to account for the movement. Kidder, Peabody & Co., who ship $1,000,000, say that their export is simply an exchange transaction. Some bankers state that the gold is intended for the Bank of England, whose reserve has decreased to a low figure, and others state that it will go ultimately to Buenos Ayres.

J. V. Farwell Back from Europe.

John V. Farwell arrived from Europe on the steamer Columbia today. He left for Chicago tonight.

SENT TO JAIL BY HIS FATHER'S ORDER.

A San Francisco Youth Who Robbed His Parents of Many Valuables.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 11.—[Special.]—Handsome Herman Luckhardt, the 19-year-old son of C. A. Luckhardt, proprietor of the Nevada Metallurgical Works, was today convicted on a charge of vagrancy by Judge Joachimsen on a complaint filed by his wealthy father. Young Luckhardt has nearly broken his mother's heart by his vicious conduct. In addition to associating with naught but hoodlums, thieves, and opium fiends he has stolen over $30,000 worth of jewelry and plate from the family. He refuses to work and to keep himself in pocket money, the youth steals everything he can lay his hands on in the house and sells it. Only yesterday he stole a gold watch and a silver cake basket from his home at No. 1812 Howard street and sold them before their loss was discovered. His father then went to him and begged him to tell where he had sold the cake basket, as it was a family heirloom. Although promised three times what he got for it if he would tell where it could be found he deliberately refused to give the desired information. Herman's father then procured a pair of handcuffs and locked him up in a closet, hoping to keep him until he could get an officer to take him in charge. While his father was out searching for an officer young Luckhardt made his escape from the house, and an hour later was found by Officers Tompkins and Moopey. The young scamp did not offer any defense, and laughed while his father was telling of his outrageous conduct. He refused to leave the city and cease annoying his parents, although his father offered to pay his fare to any place he might want to go. Now he will spend a few months in jail. Those who know the young man think this will not tame him. The prominence of the parties and the sad circumstances surrounding this remarkable case make it one of great interest on the Pacific coast.

MEETING OF MILWAUKEE BREWERS.

The Cut in the Price of Beer Discussed, but No Action Taken.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 11.—[Special.]—The Milwaukee brewers are considerably agitated over the cutting of prices of beer in Chicago, as they are unable now to comprehend how long it may last, or where the cut may extend to. As soon as the latest cut was learned of this morning a special meeting of the Milwaukee Brewers' Association, including all of the brewers in the city, was called, and it was held this afternoon. Seven of the eight breweries in the city were represented, among those present being Gustave Pabst, representing the Pabst brewery; Eugene Wuesthoff of the Schlitz company, Albert Blatz of the Blatz company, and Frank Falk of the Falk, Jung & Borchart company. For nearly two hours, behind closed doors, the situation was discussed. From reports of each brewery it was shown that between 300,000 and 350,000 barrels of Milwaukee beer were sold annually in Chicago, so that a cut lasting any length of time would mean a big loss to the Milwaukee brewers. Still the Milwaukee brewers had their interests in Chicago as well as at home, which need be protected, some of the brewers argued. Before taking any action, though, to meet the cut it was decided to make a thorough investigation of the causes leading to it, and for this reason the representatives of the seven out of the eight Milwaukee breweries doing business in Chicago will be called to Milwaukee to attend another meeting tomorrow, when some definite action will be taken.

PROCEEDINGS AT LAKE BLUFF.

Prohibition Discussed by Various Speakers—Original Packages.

LAKE BLUFF, Ill., July 11.—[Special.]—The Prohibitionists have been expecting reinforcements, but they have failed to appear yet. It was announced yesterday that Esther Pugh would lecture on the evil effects of tobacco. She did not deliver the lecture. She found only three men in the audience. The morning was devoted to discussing the model local Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The speakers were Mrs. Grant, the Illinois State Woman's Christian Union Treasurer, and Mrs. S. L. Fessen; Mrs. Helen G. Rice of Boston, Miss Esther Pugh and Mrs. Hobbs of Chicago. A song service was held from 7 to 8 in the evening. After this service the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst of Greencastle, Ind., gave an address on the recent temperance union held in New York. He said the temperance people, as a whole, were anxious to find some ground where all could unite and do away with the present friction. He says the issue growing out of the recent original package decisions is the one to which temperance people must give attention. He wants an amendment to the National Constitution to regulate inter-State commerce as regards the liquor interest. He does not think the present personnel of the Prohibition party will ever come into power. The issue and not the party is looked for to succeed. The Rev. Robert McIntyre of Chicago also discussed the subject in substantially the same way. The other speakers were Dr. J. G. Evans and J. B. Hobbs.

Labor Men at Detroit in a Row.

DETROIT, Mich., July 11.—[Special.]—The principal thing that is agitating the National convention of iron molders in session here is the attitude of the Molders' Union toward the machinery Brotherhood. President Fitzpatrick in his annual address made suggestions which may result in a war of extermination on the part of the union against the Brotherhood of Machinery Molders. In many shops in the East, stove, machinery, brass and bench molders work under one roof and the dividing of the molder's trade into half a dozen National bodies is regarded by the union men as a disastrous prospect. It is stated that the brotherhood eagerly accepts expelled members of the union, and that it has sent its members into the union to obstruct legislation in the brotherhood's interest. Mr. Fitzpatrick advocates a stringent policy, and that policy may mean the refusal of the union men to work beside brotherhood men and the expulsion from the union of all members who refuse to leave the brotherhood.

The Controversy Over Grain Charges.

The Board of Trade held a meeting yesterday to consider further the controversy between the commission men and the elevator proprietors. The special committee reported that it was unable to come to terms with the elevator men because the latter refused to recognize the right of the Board of Trade to regulate the charges for grain storage. After a comparatively tame discussion the matter was referred back to the Board of Directors with instructions to endeavor to bring about an amicable settlement.

BUTTERWORTH HONORED.

THE OHIO MAN ELECTED AS WORLD'S FAIR SECRETARY.

On the Third Ballot He Received the Requisite Number of Votes—At No Time Was There Any Great Opposition—An Important Amendment Offered and Accepted to the Bill for a Constitutional Amendment.

Benjamin Butterworth of Ohio was last evening elected Secretary of the World's Fair, and a dispatch was sent him asking him when he would report for duty.

Three ballots were taken before he was elected, but the necessity for that arose from the small attendance. Only twenty-eight directors were present, and it required twenty-three votes to elect. The first vote was 20 to 8, the second 21 to 7, and the third 24 to 4. What opposition there was was brought out by a misconstruction of his views on the question of organized labor, and this was set right after the second ballot by Directors Medill and Gage.

Mr. Butterworth's name was proposed by Mr. Ellsworth. The only other candidate was Gen. A. E. Stevenson, who was nominated by Mr. Phelps. Mr. Crawford was the only one who spoke against the election of Butterworth, and his speech was more in the nature of a request for a postponement than anything else.

The meeting was a long one, but there were few matters of public interest taken up. The directors present were:

Baker, Butler, Crawford, Colvin, Cregier, Ellsworth, Gage, Higinbotham, Keith, Kirkman, Kohlsaat, Lawrence, Lefens, McCormick, McNally, Medill, Nathan, Nelson, Odell, Peck, Phelps, Pike, Schwab, Seeberger, Waller, Walker, Winston, Yerkes.

Mr. Walker brought up the first important business when he asked that Mr. Medill read the bill for a constitutional amendment authorizing the city to issue $5,000,000 of bonds. The bill had been laid over from the previous meeting in order that Mr. Medill might make an amendment to it. As amended it read:

Resolved, By the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring therein, that there shall be submitted to the voters of this State at the next election for members of the General Assembly a proposition to amend the ninth article of the Constitution of this State by adding thereto an additional section, to be known as Sec. 13, which shall read as follows:

The corporate authorities of the City of Chicago are hereby authorized to issue interest-bearing bonds of said city to an amount not exceeding $5,000,000, free from all limitations and restrictions except that the proceeds thereof shall be used in the aid of the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held in the City of Chicago in pursuance of an act of the Congress of the United States.

And said corporate authorities shall be repaid as large a proportionate amount of the aid given by them as is repaid to the stockholders on the sums subscribed and paid by them, and the money so received shall be used in the redemption of the bonds as aforesaid, provided that said authorities may take in the whole or in part of the sum coming to them any permanent improvements placed on land held or controlled by them.

Purpose of the Amendment.

The last paragraph was the amendment proposed by Mr. Medill, and to this he spoke. He thought it should be specified what use should be made of the money that might be returned to the city after the Fair. He did not approve of the $5,000,000 being merely a loan. If it were necessary to mortgage the Fair it could be done better at the banks. The city should get only its proportion back.

Mr. Walker approved of Mr. Medill's amendment, and on behalf of the Committee on Legislation accepted it. He thought the city should be on an equal footing with other subscribers. Mr. Winston also approved of it, and it was accepted as the report of the Committee on Legislation.

Mr. Waller wanted it understood on behalf of the Ways and Means Committee that this $5,000,000 had no reference to the $10,000,000 that should be raised by subscription. Work would be pressed on the second $5,000,000 of that as much as heretofore.

Labor People Heard.

The labor people were also heard from at the meeting. Mr. Nelson introduced the Entertainment Committee of the Trades Assembly, consisting of J. J. Linehan, W. C. Pomeroy, James Burns, William Myer, and A. R. Healy. They asked that ground be first broken Labor-Day, the first Monday in September, and that the labor organizations share in it. The suggestion was accepted by the board and referred to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. Gage for the committee appointed to meet the Council committee announced that it had discharged its duty.

Mr. Medill tendered his resignation from the Committee on Grounds and Buildings because he expected to be absent from the city for some time. His successor on that committee will be appointed later.

Auditor Ackerman was given a leave of absence for six weeks without pay on account of ill-health.

Mr. Peck said regarding his "gateway" remark that he had said nothing inconsistent with the resolution, and that he spoke in his official capacity before the Commissioners.

Treasurer Seeberger reported $737,824.10 on hand, expenditures having been $16,429.58.

The meeting adjourned until 7:30 Tuesday evening.

ITS CHANCES OF PASSAGE SLIM.

Mayor Cregier's Substitute Lake-Front Ordinance Seems to Be Unpopular.

The chances for the passage of the Lake-Front ordinance which Mayor Cregier presented as a substitute for the one Mr. Winston drew up appear to be nil. The members of the Committee on Wharves and Grounds are not satisfied and neither, apparently, are those Aldermen who were present at the conference Thursday night, but were not members of the committee. It is claimed that the ordinance is too blind and that the explanations were not explicit enough. In fact, the committee was not satisfied with what the directors had to say; the general result was too indefinite. Questions were asked that the committee thought should be answered, and yet they were not answered at all.

The ordinance in its present form will in consequence not be reported to the Council, but there is no intention of dropping the matter or letting any impression get abroad that the Council is not interested in the success of the Fair. Corporation Counsel Hutchinson will draw up an ordinance that will probably be reported back to the Council as a substitute after the views of the committee have been ascertained. The proceedings of the meeting Thursday were shorthanded and will be published for the information of the Aldermen. The idea is to give them all the insight into the matter that the answers of the directors afforded the members of the committee.

The feature of the new ordinance, if one be reported, will be more definite statements as to what is to be done with the Lake-Front. It is apt to be the question now whether the board will accept it, instead of what the Council will do.

"We might make it more satisfactory," said one of the Aldermen, "if we knew better what was wanted. As it is, it seems as though they would take nothing except a carte blanche to do as they pleased. The ordinance is not definite enough, and we must make one more definite—one that will limit the power more and let us know where we stand after it is passed."

As a matter of fact a good deal of trouble arises from the fact that the intention now seems to be to carry out the original Lake-Front scheme as far as space is concerned, whereas the Aldermen, as well as the Commissioners, believed that Messrs. Bryan and Peck spoke with authority when addressing the National Commission. In view of that they wish the ordinance to be as definite as possible, lest some unofficial statements be taken by them as official.

Not Likely to Pass.

The reference made by one of the speakers to the fact that under the bill the consent of the Council was really not a necessity has also nettled some of the Aldermen, and that the ordinance will never pass as it now is is admitted by almost all.

"The ordinance in its present shape will never be passed," said Ald. Gahan. "Our Corporation Counsel will be present to suggest any amendments that may occur to him from the report of the proceedings before the committee, but such amendments as may be decided upon cannot be embodied in a substitute ordinance in time to have it presented to the City Council Monday night."

"When the World's Fair National Commissioners were in session and the subject of the dual site, Lake-Front and Jackson Park, was under discussion," said Ald. Kerr, "Commissioner-at-Large McDonald of California propounded the following question in substance to Director Ferd W. Peck: How much of the Lake-Front do the directors intend to use? Mr. Peck replied in substance that the intention was to make the Lake-Front a great gateway to the Fair at Jackson Park, and possibly to erect an art building and museum on such of the land as might be made available. With this understanding of the local directors' intentions, the National Commissioners approved the site. Otto Young, another director, now says to the Council committee that Mr. Peck had no authority to make such a statement. Would the National Commissioners have approved the Lake-Front-Jackson Park site if they had been told that the principal part of the show would be the Lake-Front and the cattle exhibit at Jackson Park?"

If a substitute ordinance be not reported Monday the matter will probably lie over another week and the Council's vacation will be postponed. If it be reported—well, it will depend on what it is as to whether it will be passed, rejected, or laid over.

RAILROAD STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK.

The Men Go Back at the Old Rates at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 11.—At 12:30 today a conference between General Manager Metcalf and the striking brakemen and switchmen was held and the men consented to return to work immediately.

It is provided that General Manager Metcalf shall thoroughly investigate the demands and complaints made by the men, and at the end of ten days give them a final decision as to what the authorities of the road will do.

The men returned to work under the old rates. The conductors are also promised a full investigation of their grievances. The temporary settlement of the trouble is regarded as a victory for the railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 11.—The Grievance Committee of the brakemen, which has been in conference with the officials of the Gould system, reports that all differences have been amicably adjusted. The matter of most importance under consideration was that long service should give men preference when opportunity occurred for advance or for appointment to trains. The Grievance Committee also took into consideration the great danger of the frog as at present fixed and passed a resolution favoring the adoption of a life-saving device of a former member of the committee.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 11.—President Ingalls of the Big Four met the men with grievances from the several branches of the service today and heard their demands with the utmost good nature and replied with kindly arguments until they intimated that if their terms are not complied with the federation will take a hand in it. Then he very promptly and curtly replied that no outsiders can settle the differences between the Big Four and its employés. The men are very indignant and a strike is very probable.

CINCINNATI, O., July 11.—Lads in the vicinity of the Louisville and Nashville depot have been testifying their disapproval of the employing of foreign hands in place of the striking freight-handlers by hurling rocks at the men at work. Today John Patton, one of the stone-throwers, was arrested for disorderly conduct and lodged in the house of detention. The Big Four this morning brought about one hundred carpenters, track inspectors, and men from along the line to take the places of the striking freight-handlers. These men get from $1.75 to $2.25 per day. When they went down to the depot on Wood street they were met by the strikers, who induced a majority of them to return home. The strikers were warned to keep off the company's property by the police and some high words were passed, but no trouble resulted.

TO ESTABLISH A PLANT IN CHICAGO.

The Washburn & Moen Company Will Start a Branch Here.

The active man with a pleasant face and gray hair and beard who registered at the Auditorium a week or so ago as E. S. Lenox of Worcester, Mass., was exceedingly busy during his stay in Chicago. He left for the East last evening after completing arrangements for the establishment of an immense manufacturing plant in this city. Mr. Lenox represents the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing company of Worcester, Mass., the most extensive wire-producing concern in the country. A branch of this establishment is to be started here. The ground has been purchased and work commenced on the plant. Speaking of the movement last evening Mr. Lenox said:

"I have purchased about sixty acres of ground near the Calumet Iron and Steel company's works, between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, for a site on which to put up a branch factory for the Washburn & Moen company. Preliminary work has been begun and I am now going East to arrange the details of the enterprise. The plant will cost $1,000,000 and a thousand men will probably be employed. You know we not only make all kinds of wire but manufacture all kinds of wire goods.

"Within the last few years our Western trade has increased marvelously. It was with difficulty that goods could be shipped fast enough. So it was decided to put up a branch plant somewhere out West, and Chicago was naturally selected as the place. I have done all that can be accomplished now and will return to Worcester for further advices. It will not be many months before we will be turning out wire in this city."

TERRIBLE WORK BY A CRAZY MAN.

One Man Killed and Several Injured by a Maniac in New Hampshire.

WILTON, N. H., July 11.—[Special.]—This town was the scene of a terrible tragedy today, which resulted in the death of one person and the injury of several others. Warren Holt was a prosperous farmer who lived on the edge of the village. With him were his wife, his sister-in-law, and his son Edwin. The son was unmarried and had practical charge of his father's business. A few days ago he had a presentiment that he should commit some terrible crime, and so told his mother. She laughed at him, however, and nothing was thought of the matter until last night, when he begged to stay in the same room with his father and mother. He did not undress himself, and was restless and wandering about the chamber a good share of the time. But between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning he aroused his mother and attacked her fiercely. His aunt came to the rescue, and he then struck, kicked, and misused both of them in a frightful manner. Mrs. Holt fled to the attic and hid. The aunt managed to summon a neighbor, but before he reached the scene Edwin had taken his father, who was ill at the time, from the bed and threw him violently upon the brick hearth in the room, where he had churned his head up and down and kicked it terribly with his heavy boots. Three other neighbors attempted to catch the maniac, but they, too, were injured in the mêlée, and it was only when he accidentally stumbled that he was captured. Sudden insanity is the cause of the crime.

CAUSE OF THE DUNBAR DISASTER.

The Superintendent of the Mine Held to Be Criminally Responsible.

DUNBAR, Pa., July 11.—[Special.]—The Coroner's jury has found that David Hay and Daniel Shearin came to their deaths in the discharge of their duty in the Farm Hill mine. The verdict says that the jurors believe that Robert Lang, superintendent, is criminally responsible in causing the deaths of the men, and indirectly censures the Dunbar Furnace company, by whom Lang was employed. Civil and criminal suits will be instituted against the company. Master Workman Kerfoot of the Knights of Labor and J. R. Byrne, who represented the Knights at the hearing, will go to Uniontown tomorrow and advise District Attorney Frazer to bring a suit against Lang for manslaughter. The United Mine-Workers will enter civil suits against the company for the widows of the ill-fated miners.

CANADA PREPARING FOR THE CHOLERA.

A Dispatch Showing the Condition of Affairs in Spain Spurs Up the Canadians.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 11.—[Special.]—The Department of Agriculture is informed that a dispatch has been received from the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States at Madrid, Spain, to the effect that Asiatic cholera undoubtedly prevails in Spain. The condition of affairs is said to be bad. Efforts have apparently been made to conceal the facts. Fears are entertained that the epidemic, which is prevailing in the Province of Valencia, Spain, will become serious. It is rapidly spreading. The Government is taking precautions at Madrid and erecting hospitals outside the city. Every precaution has been taken in Canada.

OUR WEST SIDE CABLES.

MADISON STREET GRIPS TO BEGIN WORK MONDAY MORNING.

It Will Be Several Days, However, Before They Can Venture on the South Side—Completing the Milwaukee Avenue System—Something About the Big Power-House, Which Is Said to Have No Equal in the World—Rates of Speed.

The Madison street cable system will be in operation from Fortieth street to Jefferson street and Washington boulevard early Monday morning, and through the tunnel to La Salle street probably by Saturday. Until everything is in readiness in and about the tunnel the cars will be run to Jefferson street by cable, and thence to the South Side through the tunnel by horse power.

The same day will also witness the opening of the Taylor street horse-car line and an additional number of cars on all other lines operated by the West Division company. The Taylor street line will run east from Western avenue to Canal street, thence north to Harrison, over the Harrison street bridge to Franklin, thence east on Adams street to Michigan avenue. On all the other lines where cars do not run every two and a half minutes additions will be made to increase the rapidity of the service to that point. Not one of the 2,500 men regularly in the service will be dismissed by reason of the inauguration of the cable system. On the contrary, 500 additional men will be engaged. Nor will one of the 4,400 horses now owned by the company be sold. All the men and the horses retired by reason of the cable system will be utilized in the increased service on the horse-car lines and the new Taylor street line.

On Milwaukee Avenue.

The Milwaukee avenue cable system will not be in operation, even as far as Jefferson street, before Tuesday, if then, owing to an unavoidable delay in stringing the cable from Cleaver street to Jefferson street. This, however, will likely be accomplished by Saturday night.

The Madison street and Milwaukee avenue cable systems will, in all probability, be in successful operation within one week. That they will not be in operation the entire distance is due to the intention on the part of the company to string two cables in the tunnel—one for an emergency cable—and to so construct the road at the intersection of Washington boulevard and Jefferson street as to enable it to run the cars west of the river if the cable through the tunnel to La Salle street should fail. This work involves some nice mechanical construction. It is expected to solve one of the most perplexing difficulties the North Side cable had to contend with at first. Theoretically it will be accomplished by running the La Salle street loop from the Jefferson street and Washington boulevard powerhouse, making the east end of the system entirely independent of either the Madison street or Milwaukee avenue lines. The mechanical problem is to so construct the machinery beneath the street as to enable the grips coming from either Madison street or Milwaukee avenue to make the catch easily and certainly.

The Madison street cable is said to be the heaviest in the country. From Fortieth street to the intersection of Washington boulevard it is 47,465 feet long and is propelled by two 1,200-horse power engines at the Rockwell street power-house, the engines being of the Green pattern. The fly wheel of each engine weighs 7,500 pounds. There are eight tubular boilers of 200-horse power each. It is the belief of Superintendent of Motive Power Bliss that one of these engines can operate the entire system when everything is in complete order.

Said to Be the Finest.

This power-house, in completeness of detail and arrangement, is said to be the finest in the world. There is an electric system attached whereby a conductor can inform the engineer of any accident from any point along the line, so that the cable may be stopped in a few moments. In the northeast corner of the power-house is a storage tank capable of holding 30,000 gallons of water for use in case the city supply of water becomes exhausted. The roof is of corrugated iron and the smoke-stack is 175 feet high. In the north end of the building is an arrangement for conveying all the ashes from the boiler fires to the alley in the rear, and in the same vicinity is the elevator for the reception of coal, it being unloaded direct from the cars and carried to the bins.

Adjoining the power-house is the company's elevator, which has a capacity of 140,000 bushels. Here the feed for the horses of the company will be ground—forty tons of corn and oats per day, each horse being allowed fifteen pounds of mixed feed per day. The loaded cars are run into the elevator and unloaded by a steam shovel at the rate of twenty minutes per car. The power-house and elevator cost $800,000.

At Fortieth street the car-barns and car-shops of the company have been constructed. They cover seven acres and cost $250,000. Here the company proposes to store their cars, repair them, and build new ones, as the service may require. The buildings are of the best material and are equipped with the best of modern machinery.

The running time of the Madison cable west of Rockwell street will be at the rate of fourteen miles an hour and east of Rockwell to Jefferson street ten miles an hour. The speed on the La Salle street loop will be about seven miles an hour, but will be governed largely by the street traffic. The time from La Salle street to Fortieth street is computed at thirty-six minutes and to Armitage avenue thirty minutes.

The New "Grips."

The grip-cars are of a different pattern from those in the service of any other system, being constructed with two small seats front and back and two large side seats intermediate. The two smaller seats will be in demand. The grip will carry twenty-five passengers seated, and of course as many as can hang on. It is neatly and tastefully painted and equipped, the front and rear dash-boards being of dark drab, on which appears the number of the grip.

SENATOR GARRITY'S HARD LUCK.

He Fails to Beat Mr. Schermann at the Primaries in the Thirteenth District.

Senator Michael Francis Garrity did not sleep at all last night. The season was cool and Michael Francis used it to the best advantage for the advancement of his personal and political interests. He had good reason to bestir himself, too, for the primaries were held yesterday in the Thirteenth Senatorial District, and when the returns came in Michael Francis was found to be a trifle shy of a majority. He claimed three out of the eleven men comprising the delegation from the Twenty-third Ward and six from the Twenty-second Ward. His opponent, John Schermann, had five votes from the First Precinct of the Fifteenth Ward and, it was believed, eight from the Twenty-third.

Michael Francis was seated at a table in the rear room of a North Side saloon when the news of his defeat in the Twenty-third Ward was brought to him. A tall glass filled with weiss beer, with just a dash of kümmel in it, stood before him.

"Erickson has carried the Twenty-third!" shouted one of Michael's constituents as he parted the inevitable swinging screen doors and rushed into the barroom.

Michael Francis took up the weiss-beer flagon and slowly emptied its contents into his stomach via his mouth. Then he muttered:

"The divil you say," and Michael Francis rushed out of doors. He went after the trio of delegates necessary to give him a majority of the convention. Maybe he will get them and maybe he won't. Today will determine that question.

Michael Francis went into John Schermann's own precinct yesterday and ran a "ringer" ticket. It was intended to deceive Mr. Schermann's friends, for it was headed: "For Representative, John Schermann," whereas that gentleman is a candidate for the Senate. It had the names of five Garrity men as delegates, but it was beaten badly, only getting 60 odd votes out of 220. These are the delegates from that precinct: Fred Albrecht, Emil Wilken, Joseph Gilmeister, W. J. Sullivan, and John Schermann. All of them are for Mr. Schermann. There was no contest in the Twenty-second Ward, and six Garrity delegates were elected without opposition. These are Henry Severin, C. Dahnke, Will Biederstadt, Matt Steger, Louis Berger Jr., and John Meyer.

The contest in the Twenty-third was exhilarating. There were two candidates for the Legislature—Walter Ullrich and Samuel E. Erickson. John C. Weckler, Senator Garrity's worst enemy, was one of the judges. While Michael Francis did not espouse the cause of either Erickson or Ullrich, his intimate friends it was observed were inclined to help Mr. Ullrich. And why not? Nine of the eleven delegates on the Ullrich ticket are loyal to Michael Francis, who could claim but three among the Erickson delegates. The polls were located on Townsend street near Oak, in the heart of Sweden, and from noon-time until long after dark the excitement in the immediate neighborhood was great. Mr. Ullrich's managers and those of Mr. Ericksen as well employed carriages to carry voters to the polls. The rickety express wagon and the two-horse truck served as conveyances for Senator Garrity's toilers. Strange to tell nobody was whipped. There wasn't a blow struck except when the drivers of Senator Garrity's trucks lashed their jaded hoses into a lather. The contest was spirited, but not at all unfriendly. Although some of Senator Garrity's friends at one time threatened to take Mr. Weckler out of the polling-place and give him a trouncing, they thought better of it and abandoned the project. Mr. Erickson carried the day, however, getting 345 votes as against 266 for the Ullrich ticket.

Late in the evening, after the judges had signed the returns of the primaries in the Twenty-third, Michael Francis and Mr. Erickson had a consultation in the street, at the polling-place, and what Michael said to Samuel and what Samuel said in return may crop out in the proceedings of the convention, which will be held at Kaiser's Hall, No. 156 Clybourn avenue, at 2 o'clock today.

FUNERAL OF CLINTON B. FISK.

The Ceremonies in New York Attended by Many People.

NEW YORK, July 11.—[Special.]—In the presence of a vast congregation the funeral ceremonies of the late Gen. Clinton B. Fisk were solemnized this afternoon at the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. The Rev. Dr. McChesney, pastor of the church, conducted the exercises, assisted by Bishop Andrews, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, and the Rev. Dr. M. D. C. Crawford.

There were no pall-bearers, and the floral tributes consisted of two wreaths—one of Easter lilies and palm leaves, the other of white roses and tuberoses. The casket was of cedar, with silver mountings, encased in black cloth. The remains were taken to the Grand Central Depot, and conveyed by the 6 o'clock train to Coldwater, Mich., where the interment will take place.

Judge Harlow P. Smith.

Judge Harlow P. Smith, an old settler of Hyde Park and a wealthy citizen, died of heart disease at his home, No. 218 Forty-seventh street, yesterday morning at 6:30 o'clock. He was in poor health for several years, and an attack of bronchitis, from which he suffered last winter, left him in such a weakened state that he could not withstand the heart trouble that seized him two months ago. His wife was at the bedside when he died.

Judge Smith was 79 years old. He began life as a lawyer in Burlington, Vt., and became Prosecuting Attorney and then Probate Judge of the county. In 1859 he came to Chicago and established the law firm of Smith, Upton, & Waterman. He remained at the head of this firm and was conspicuous at the bar till 1873. He was later counsel of the Fidelity Bank. In 1874 he went to New York, but returned two years later, and has lived here since, looking after his real estate, which amounts to nearly $1,000,000 worth. He was twice married. His second wife was Mrs. Caroline Wight of Chicago.

J. C. McIntosh.

BELOIT, Wis., July 11.—[Special.]—Ald. J. C. McIntosh, aged 24 years, died last night from the effects of a sunstroke suffered two weeks ago. He leaves a wife and one child. He was a Freemason, Knight of Pythias, and Modern Woodman.

IT WAS CLOSED BY ONE WOMAN.

Short Career of an Original Package House at El Dorado, Kas.

EL DORADO, Kas., July 11.—[Special.]—An original package liquor house opened in White Water, a small town near El Dorado, this morning, and flourished a few hours, and was closed up by one woman. The building in which the liquor was operated is controlled by Postmistress Nellie Godfrey, and the keys to the building were obtained without her knowledge. When she found out what was going on in the store-room she went and demanded admittance. On being refused Miss Godfrey broke in and firmly demanded the keys. The agent tried to explain, but she would have none of his explanations and again demanded the keys. As a crowd was gathering the agent gave up the keys, whereupon the young lady said: "Now, sir, empty that vile stuff and get out of here quick." The agent took the first train for Newton. Postmistress Godfrey is a young lady of about 25 years of age, pretty, slender frame, and well educated. Before her appointment as Postmistress she taught school.

PLAN OF THE OUTSIDE WHISKY MEN.

How It Is Proposed to Fight the Trust—The Backers of the Scheme.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 11.—The scheme of I. D. Iler of this city for the establishment on the Missouri River of distilleries in opposition to the Whisky Trust includes the erection of three plants each with a daily capacity of 20,000 bushels of grain. The capacity of the trust distilleries is now 30,000 bushels. It is announced here that Samuel Allerton, the Chicago millionaire, is backing the scheme.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

James McMahon and Joseph Brown were sunstruck at Kansas City yesterday. McMahon died.

Philip Trantman, a carpenter, fell dead from excessive heat at Peoria, Ill., yesterday afternoon.

Edward D. Gallagher was hanged at Vancouver, Wash., yesterday for the murder of Louis Mar last November.

Mrs. Daniel Andrews was cooking yesterday at Lima, O., when her clothing took fire and she was burned to death.

Complete census returns give Macon, Ga., a population of 22,426, including the suburbs. In 1880 the population was 12,500.

Jesse T. Hutchens of Wabash, Ind., died on a train between Delphi and Lafayette yesterday afternoon of heart disease.

The furnaces of the Chestnut Iron Ore company at Pittsburg have shut down owing to dullness of the market and a large stock on hand.

General Master-Workman Powderly says the Knights of Labor will have ballot reform bills before nearly every State Legislature next winter.

William Crumpston of Colfax, Ill., yesterday began a suit for $5,000 damages against Dr. D. T. Douglas of Colfax, alleging malpractice in setting a broken leg.

Alf Cooper, a negro who murdered another negro several months ago, was hanged at Birmingham, Ala., yesterday. The hanging was the fifth hanging in Birmingham since January.

At Cincinnati, O., the Stone & Hines Lumber company, with an office at Fourth and Plum streets, assigned to Walter L. Granger. Liabilities are estimated at $80,000 to $100,000; assets, $100,000.

Dispatches from various points in Kansas where the corn has been suffering by drought state that copious rains fell yesterday, greatly benefiting the growing crop and improving its general condition.

A director of the Maryland penitentiary said yesterday that ex-State Treasurer Archer is not only a very sick man but that his mind is becoming affected, and that he will be insane, or perhaps dead, inside of three months.

The statement of the revenue and expenditure on account of the consolidated fund of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year June 30 last shows the total revenue to have been $38,843,173.14 and the expenditures $30,939,772.74, leaving a surplus of $7,903,400.88. This is the largest surplus since the confederation.

C. L. Gage, formerly connected with the firm of Gage & Horton, stove manufacturers, and well known in St. Louis society, collected $5,000 due his mother from the sale of the Gage residence on Washington avenue and disappeared. How much he lost in pool alley is not known, but the amount will, so his friends say, exceed $10,000.

At a meeting of 4,500 members of the National Soldiers' Home at Dayton, O., a resolution was unanimously adopted: That the office of a member of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers belongs peculiarly to the soldiers and sailors of the wars of the Republic, and that no other person should be appointed to such position.

The Oregon and Transcontinental company gives notice to its stockholders that arrangements have been completed for its reorganization. The North American company, a New Jersey corporation, has agreed to purchase all of the assets of the Oregon and Transcontinental Company and to issue its stock share for share for that of the older company.

Ancillary letters testamentary upon the will of James M. Donahue, a wealthy Californian, were issued today. St. Vincent's and the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums of San Francisco were each bequeathed $20,000 and the other asylums in San Francisco were each left $5,000. The Archbishop of San Francisco is left $100,000 to divide among charities. Twenty-five thousand dollars is set aside to erect a fountain to the memory of the testator's father.

BIG REAL-ESTATE SALES.

STATE AND LAKE STREET PROPERTY WHICH BROUGHT $684,000.

Several Large Transactions—St. Paul's Universalist Church to Be Converted Into a Theater—Mrs. Jewett's Suit Against T. M. Baxter for an Accounting—A Round Trip Made by the New Gas Motor on the Lake Street Road—Pool-Sellers Held.

The southeast corner of State and Lake streets has been sold. The price was $10,000 a foot for the Lake street frontage. The property consists of three lots of 22.8 feet, each fronting on Lake street, giving a Lake street frontage of 68.4 feet, and a depth on State street of 169.5 feet. The total price was $684,000. The details of the transaction have not been completed, and all who are connected with the deal decline to give particulars. The property has long been owned by Le Grand Burton, who has been in Europe since May 10, and the negotiations have been carried on with him there. New York parties are the purchasers.

Snow & Dickinson have made sales within the last ten days aggregating $1,204,000. The most important of those in point of the amount involved is the sale for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance company of 1,800 feet on Grand boulevard, Calumet, Prairie, and Indiana avenues, north of Fiftieth street. The total consideration was $185,000, an average of a little over $100 a foot. This property was acquired by the Connecticut Mutual company in 1877 under foreclosures. The title now goes to a large number of buyers, some investing for speculation, others for residence sites. This is the last strip of any size remaining undeveloped in that neighborhood. The elevated road will pass through the land. Street improvements have already been made on two of the thoroughfares.

Snow & Dickinson closed yesterday the sale of the Casino Rink property to William C. Reynolds, the attorney, who pays $90,000 cash. The property is at the southwest corner of State and Twenty-fourth streets. It is 225x125 feet. The rink building is considered by the sellers to be worth $30,000. This sale marks an increasing demand for property in that vicinity directly attributed to the Alley "L" road. This corner is considered especially desirable from the fact that an elevated railway station will be built on the south side of Twenty-fourth street.

Extensive Deals.

Among other sales by Snow & Dickinson are 265 feet on Grand boulevard, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, for Henry Field, for $60,000; ten acres at Stony Island avenue and Seventy-first street, for $90,000; eighty acres east of Morgan Park, on One Hundred and Nineteenth street, for $64,000; twenty acres on Ninety-ninth street, at Fernwood, for $32,000; a three-story building on State street, near Polk, for $65,000; eighty acres at Sixty-third and West Forty-fourth streets, for $100,000; forty acres at Seventy-first street and Crawford avenue, for $60,000; a four-story and basement stone-front building on Fifth avenue, near Adams street, to John Milton Oliver, for $45,000; No. 324 Clark street, east front, between Van Buren and Harrison streets, 25x100 feet, $37,500; and Nos. 361 and 363 Clark street, west front, 100 feet south of Harrison, for $66,092.

Walter H. Wilson yesterday closed two more Wabash avenue sales, No. 1721, twenty-five feet, J. L. McCluer to J. E. Jenkins for $18,000, and Nos. 1433 and 1435, fifty feet, J. M. Williams to T. W. Cole for $45,000. This makes a total of 247 feet sold by Mr. Wilson on Wabash avenue since the recent Willoughby purchase. The details of the D. E. Corneau purchases, the aggregate of which was announced earlier in the week, include Nos. 547 and 549, forty feet, $50,000; No. 541, twenty-seven feet, sold by Enos Ayres for $30,000; No. 1244, twenty-five feet, sold by Charles H. Fargo for $27,000; Nos. 1429 and 1429½, thirty feet, sold by T. W. Cole for $30,000; No. 1721, twenty-five feet, sold by J. E. Jenkins for $25,000; and No. 1415, twenty-five feet, also sold by Mr. Jenkins for $21,000.

One of the most important deals of the year—the sale of the northwest corner of State and Washington streets—is blocked by the difficulty of removing the tenants. The property is 90x90 feet and belongs to the Stewart estate. The various heirs have united in an agreement to sell, and if the tenants can be induced to move for the consideration the prospective buyers think they can afford to pay, a high building will go up on this corner. The plans are understood to contemplate a consolidation of this corner with the next lot west on Washington street, which would give an alley frontage on the west for the building.

The Dake Bakery company has sold to L. Klein Jr. for $200,000, the northeast corner of Clinton and West Adams streets, south front, with building. The lot is 119¼x189 feet.

R. M. and M. E. Dorman have sold to Calvin E. Brown the leasehold in the lot 90x75½ feet at the northwest corner of Market and Randolph streets for $75,000.

For a $100,000 Theater.

The fate of the old St. Paul's Universalist Church on Michigan avenue, near Sixteenth street has at last been decided. It is to be turned into a theater. Plans are now being made by J. H. Wagner, the architect, to remodel the building into a first-class theater. It will be one of the largest in the city, having opera chairs for 2,200, and a total seating capacity considerably greater than that. Steam heat, electricity, and the most approved plans of interior arrangement will be features of the new building. About $100,000 will be expended on the reconstruction.

TRIP OF THE CONNELLY GAS MOTOR.

It Pulls a Car Down-Town All Right, but Balks a Little at the Bridge.

The first down-town trip of the Connelly gas motor, which it is proposed to run regularly on Lake street, was made yesterday afternoon. The initial run was fairly successful. A passenger coach was attached to the motor and was completely filled when it left Fortieth street for State, notwithstanding which the grade at the Lake street bridge was easily climbed. The turn was made at State street near Randolph without difficulty and with little if any more noise than that of a cable-grip. None of the many horses in the vicinity became frightened and no one was injured. Contrary to general expectation there were no offensive odors from the burning naphtha.

In approaching the Lake street bridge on the return trip the motor refused to mote. The machine stopped a moment just before it touched the bridge and then began to go backwards. The retrograde movement continued for 100 feet or more when the brakes on the trail car stopped the train. Another attempt to mount the grade was a failure. Then men, women, and children climbed out and a team of horses was hitched to the motor. When everybody pushed, the train gracefully climbed the incline and slid over the viaduct.

MRS. JEWETT AGAINST T. M. BAXTER.

Her Suit for an Accounting and an Injunction—The Allegations.

Mrs. Jennie M. Jewett's suit for an accounting from T. M. Baxter, of the Board of Trade commission firm of T. M. Baxter & Co., of which THE TRIBUNE gave an account a week ago, was begun yesterday in the Circuit Court by the filing of a bill in chancery, which says that July 1, 1887, Mrs. Jewett entered into an agreement with Mr. Baxter to form a copartnership in a Board of Trade commission business. A copy of the agreement is made a part of the bill. It is to the effect that Baxter was to be the general partner and manage the business. Mrs. Jewett was to be a special partner and contribute $10,000. Baxter was to receive four-fifths and Mrs. Jewett one-fifth of the net profits, the partnership to continue one year. The agreement bears the signature of both parties as does the following indorsement, dated July 1, 1888:

"The within partnership is continued by mutual consent."

No other articles of agreement, it is said, were ever executed. March 31, last, Mrs. Jewett received a letter from Mr. Baxter, which read:

On my return from the South I find that you have drawn an additional $3,000. This is all right, as you doubtless need the money and I have no use for it here. This action of yours will make it necessary to cancel and settle up the contract which I have with you for the use of this money. This, I presume, is what you want to do. We will, therefore, as soon as it can be done, figure up the books to today and come to a settlement of the whole matter.

Mrs. Jewett's reply was as follows:

Your favor is at hand: I felt compelled to draw on you for the amount I did, for I have been paying 10 per cent on money at the bank rather than draw on you, but could do so no longer. Mr. Bisbee will attend to this settlement for me, as you can understand it would be unpleasant for me and no doubt more agreeable to yourself not to see me. I am ready and have been for months, as you know, to have a settlement.

There have been further efforts to close up the matter, but all have come to naught. Since the partnership began, it is charged, Baxter has taken more of the profits than he was entitled to, while Mrs. Jewett has received only $7,025 altogether. The belief is expressed in the bill that on a proper accounting Baxter will be found to be indebted to Mrs. Jewett $25,000. Baxter has all the books, and, it is charged, has refused to allow Mrs. Jewett to examine them. She has not been allowed to examine the journal of transactions on the Open Board, Baxter claiming that it has been lost. In all attempts on Mrs. Jewett's part to secure an accounting, she says, she has been put off, Baxter saying that he wanted to settle for a definite sum, which he thinks should be about $3,000.

It is said that Baxter has on deposit at the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and at the Corn Exchange Bank large sums of the firm's funds. Mrs. Jewett asks that a receiver be appointed and that Baxter be enjoined from collecting partnership moneys.

POOLSELLERS FOUND GUILTY.

Five of Them Held to the Criminal Court—Rabshaw Fined for Assault.

Justice Jarvis Blume sat in judgment on the poolsellers yesterday morning, and decided they were guilty. Some days ago a raid was made on several pool-rooms, the inmates being arrested on State warrants. Yesterday the cases came up for a hearing before Justice Blume. The defendants were O'Leary, Caspar, McHie, Levy, and Rabshaw, and the charge was keeping pool-rooms where bets were made on races. All the prosecuting witnesses were Mooney & Boland detectives who had taken part in the raid.

James W. Clarke, a detective, testified that he had visited the pool-room kept by Levy in the rear of No. 71 Monroe street. He heard the loud voice of Mr. Levy as he spoke earnestly of the chances a gambler had for winning a fortune. William Atwood swore he saw Mr. Levy selling pools on the races. Alonzo Costello, a colored sleuth, testified to the same effect.

J. O'Leary was charged with keeping a pool-room known as the "Columbia," on Clark street. H. S. Laddington had seen O'Leary selling pools to the multitude. Herbert Gray had witnessed the same thing, as had, also, William Atwood.

R. E. Caspar was down as keeper of the pool-room at No. 134 Van Buren street. Atwood had visited the place and so had the colored detective. Costello discovered Caspar behind the railing and saw him sell pools.

Sid McHie was accused of keeping a pool-room at No. 264 South Clark street and both Costello and Atwood testified to having seen betting going on there.

Rabshaw, besides being charged with pool-selling, had to defend an assault and battery case. Detective Deveraux complained that when he approached Rabshaw in a calm and dignified manner to place him under arrest the pool-seller immediately showed fight. The detective was pounced on and thrown out. Justice Blume fined Rabshaw $5 for assault and then proceeded to deliver his judicial opinion:

"I cannot enter into an analysis of the constitutionality of the law under which these arrests were made," said the court, "for I must take the law and the offense under consideration. The law distinctly says that the keeping of pool-rooms is an offense. There has been ample testimony here to prove that the defendants were connected with the management of pool-rooms and were selling pools on races. I will therefore hold them to the Criminal Court in bonds of $500 each."

UNDERTAKERS CALL ON THE MAYOR.

Their Visit in the Interest of a New Morgue—The Result.

The Chicago Undertakers' Association thinks it has obtained a victory over the County Board if not over Coroner Hertz. The efforts of this body to obtain a morgue have been long continued. The members have gone from the city authorities to the County Commissioners and back again. Yesterday a committee from the association was ready to press the matter before the County Public Service Committee and expected to accomplish something, as it was said Commissioner Bonner, who had not been enthusiastically in favor of the wishes of the association, had promised to call the matter up. But the County Committee did not meet. After a little debate the association men decided to call on the Mayor.

This was done because some of the County Commissioners have said that the reason they took no immediate action was because the city refused to help build the morgue unless a deed to the site to be used should be given the city. One of the Commissioners has said that the Mayor so expressed himself. The members of the committee were Messrs. Wright, McQueeny, and Ludolph. When they met the Mayor he at once denied having ever made such a statement.

"We have," he said, "made an appropriation for a morgue and propose to act with the county in erecting it, but so far we have never been able to get a proposition from it. I have talked with the Commissioners and the most I ever heard was from Commissioner Bonner, who said it ought to be looked after. Since then I have heard nothing."

"We know what has caused the delay," said a member of the committee. "It is Coroner Hertz and the $50,000-a-year monopoly he and several undertakers enjoy."

The Mayor said nothing. The committee spoke in favor of enlarging the morgue at the County Hospital. The Mayor asked if the people in that neighborhood did not object to this. When he was asked if he would consent to the use of the $10,000 for enlarging this building he replied that he would be in favor of anything "consistent with propriety." The committee then got to the object of its visit and asked the Mayor if he had said the city would want a deed to any land on which it might erect a morgue. He denied this and said that if it was thought best the County Board ought to give ten, twenty, or thirty feet adjoining the morgue at the hospital for a new one, or for an addition. "But I can settle this," he said, "and that there will be no mistake about my reply I will write it." He wrote:

The City of Chicago has appropriated $10,000 for a morgue. The city has designs for a building of this kind and is ready to devote to the purpose the appropriation, as instructed by the Council—viz.: When the county authorities furnish a site for the same. The county has thus far not taken action. As soon as it does the city will commence work or meet any wish of the county authorities consistent with propriety.

"That's all we want," said the committee, and the members left apparently satisfied.

WE'LL HAVE CALIFORNIA ON WHEELS

A Rolling State Fair to Visit This City for a Week—Admission Free.

"California on Wheels," the traveling exhibition of the State Board of Trade in a vestibuled train of three handsome Southern Pacific parlor coaches, will arrive in Chicago next Sunday night and be located at the Baltimore and Ohio depot. Monday a reception will be tendered to the representatives of the press, the general officers of the various railroads, the municipal and county officers, and a few other citizens. Tuesday and the remainder of the week from 8:30 a. m. to 9 p. m. each day the exhibition will be open free to the public.

When a similar exhibition under the same auspices was here about a year ago on its way East it did not open to the public, but received members of the press, by whom it was highly commended. The present exhibition has been elaborated from two plain cars to a train of three vestibuled coaches equipped with interchangeable couplers. This peculiar coupler (a California invention) enables the rolling State fair to go over all roads in the United States and Canada. On the present trip, which has consumed seven months, the cars have stopped at New Orleans, Memphis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. In each place they were visited by an average of 9,000 ladies and gentlemen every day.

There are no catchpenny attachments to this free Wild West show. Visitors will not be allowed to spend any money on the cars even if they wish to do so. The exhibition, composed as it is of luscious fruits, mammoth vegetables, tempting wines, golden grains, silks, woods, etc., will give the people an inkling of what California will do to make the World's Fair a success.

THE WAR ON THE POLICE COURTS.

Report of the Woman's Alliance Committee on Cases of Injustice—Other Proceedings.

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Alliance, held yesterday afternoon at the Palmer House, was largely attended, renewed interest having been aroused by the successful exposure of injustices in the police courts. The monthly report of the Police Court Committee, while not as lengthy as the one presented to the Judges Tuesday, told of many new cases of illegal arrest. The most flagrant was that of a woman who left her sick child one night to visit a drug store. While on the road she was arrested in a most abusive and brutal manner, carried to a station in a patrol wagon, and kept there over night in spite of her protests, the sick child being left alone until the next day. This will be brought before the Police Board by the Bureau of Justice. Another case showed that a man had been arrested Saturday night and kept over Sunday. He was not booked by the officers, and consequently it was only after an all-day search that his wife was able to find him. Her natural question as to why he had not been booked was considered impertinent, and consequently she was at once arrested and fined $1.

The committee stated that in the last three days, as a result of the publicity given their special report, there had been a noticeable decrease in the number of unjust arrests. The special report is to be published in circular form, and it was decided to append to it the addresses made by the Judges at Tuesday's meeting. The committee urgently requested all women who are interested in this particular work of reform to visit the Police Courts Monday mornings and especially the one at Harrison street, which is being given especial attention by the alliance.

A communication was read from Justice Eberhardt of the Desplaines Street Court suggesting a way to correct the evils which the alliance charges as existing in the system of professional bailing. If the alliance, he said, would itself furnish the bailers in all cases where it saw fit he would agree in such cases not to charge or take any bond fee whatever. He also stated that he was willing at all times to assist the alliance in giving protection and legal advice to those who needed it.

The alliance is not yet satisfied with the number of women representatives on the Board of Education, and it was resolved to petition the Mayor asking that at least one of the two remaining vacancies be filled by a woman. The Committee on Schools reported favorably on the school for cash boys and girls established by a down-town store.

Delegates were admitted from two societies not heretofore represented—the Working Woman's Club, and the Women's Homeopathic Medical Society.

GUN FOR FIRING HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

The Invention of a Chicago Man—What Is Claimed for It.

The last issue of the *Scientific American* contained a description of a patent invented by L. Gathmann of Chicago. Mr. Gathmann is a manufacturer of mill machinery and is an inventor of some eminence. His latest invention, of which the *Scientific American* speaks, is a new gun for firing high explosives.

First of all the effect of the heat on the gun is considered. In heavy ordnance previously constructed the heat occasioned by rapid firing has expanded the metal of the gun in such a manner as to make the piece unfit for use. In other words, the inside of the gun has expanded rapidly, leaving the outside comparatively cold, thereby making the metal brittle by straining it beyond its natural elasticity. In Mr. Gathmann's patent this difference in temperature has been avoided by placing within the cannon a cylindrical case filled with highly compressed carbonic acid gas. The gas first acts as a cushion protecting the projectile filled with the high explosive from a severe shock. Then as the projectile leaves the gun the gas is liberated and produces a degree of cold that keeps the metal at a uniform temperature. There are other benefits from the gas, for it is absolutely impenetrable to fire and envelops the projectile as it leaves the ordnance so that there is no danger from heat, no matter how thin the shell that holds the explosive.

All the elements of Mr. Gathmann's patent cannot be told in a brief description. After the main feature, which is a uniformity of temperature and the consequent preservation of the ordnance for an indefinite time, there is the ingenious control of the effect of the explosion. In all other ordnance the powder pressure acts on the projectile and the chamber with equal force. By a ring made of celluloid and placed in the powder chamber the force is held in confinement so that it acts on the projectile gradually and expands with added intensity. Through the narrow aperture in the ring the force of the explosion acts on the projectile by degrees until the ring is consumed. A thin-shelled torpedo filled with dynamite can be thrown from the gun with safety.

Mr. Gathmann's invention has been tested and is claimed to be of great value. It can be used in throwing life-lines over vessels where other guns might fail. In relieving the shock at the time the projectile is first acted on by the force of the explosive the small line is prevented from breaking. A single shot from this gun would, it is claimed, sink the biggest warship afloat.

ATTEMPTS TO INJURE THIS PLACE.

Eastern Jealousy of Chicago—Misstatements About the Death Rate.

Dr. W. W. Tomlinson, the registrar in the Health Office, is incensed at the recent statement in an Eastern paper reflecting on the methods of the City Health Department. Yesterday he obtained a copy of the paper making the charge. In the article was the following:

"The deaths in the City of Chicago for the week ending June 26 are reported as only 386, which is ridiculous," said Deputy Health Commissioner John Young of Brooklyn to me yesterday. "It was more likely 726. Why, in one day during that hot week the papers put the number of deaths in Chicago at 200. They make out their death rate at 18.24 per 1,000 inhabitants. Absurd! Their system is all wrong," continued Dr. Young. "They do this to make it appear that Chicago is a healthy place. They are desperately jealous of Brooklyn's advantage."

To this Dr. Tomlinson makes this reply:

The above article is taken from the New York *Herald* of July 8 and published for the purpose of detracting from the deserved reputation our city enjoys as a health resort, or possibly to injure us just on the eve of the Columbia Fair. The number of deaths in Chicago for the week ending June 21 was 292, with a death rate of only 13.80 per 1,000; for the week ending June 28, 386, with a death rate of 18.24 per 1,000. For the entire month of June there were reported 119 deaths from sunstroke. Our books and death certificates are inspected every day by the city papers. We keep an accurate record of every death occurring in the city and report mortality weekly and monthly. My clerk and myself are willing to make oath to the same. If the statement "they do this to make it appear that Chicago is a healthy place," is meant that I falsify the records, he is a willful liar. If he does not mean what he says then he is a fool.

PRAYER DID NOT CURE HIM.

The Rev. Dr. Calvin Johnson Discards Medicine and Dies of Consumption.

The Rev. Dr. Calvin Johnson, whose attempt to cure himself of consumption by prayer has been so much talked about, died Thursday night. He made a good fight and defied the doctors, but it was evident for several weeks that his efforts were unavailing, and the only wonder was that he lived as long as he did. He was pastor of the Humboldt Park Baptist Church, and his efforts in building up a congregation helped to bring upon him an acute attack of tuberculosis. He took to his bed and refused to see a doctor. His friends tried to induce him to receive medical aid, but he refused to fight the disease with any other weapon than prayer. He said:

"This is not for human doctors to cure. If I am healed I must be healed by Heaven."

His nurse prayed with him, repeating his petitions. He believed that he would be cured, and he prayed until a few hours before his death.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

"L" Road Construction Stopped.

The attorneys for the Chicago Rapid Transit company, which is building the Alley "L" road between State street and Wabash avenue, asked Judge Grinnell yesterday to set a day for hearing their condemnation suit against St. Xavier's College, which occupies the block on Twenty-ninth street, between State and Wabash avenue. The road has been built from the south to that street, but further progress is stopped by the opposition of the college. Judge Grinnell suggested that the road skip the college grounds and proceed with the construction to the north. To do this a temporary platform will have to be put up on the grounds to get the machinery over and three trees will have to be cut down. The attorneys for both sides adjourned to see if they could fix a price on the trees. The temporary platform is to be taken down as soon as the machinery is in position.

Story of a Diamond Ring.

The suit of S. Hyman & Co., jewelers, against Attorney George F. Harding and Mrs. Harding for $575 for a diamond and ruby ring developed a strange legal point before Judge Waterman yesterday. Mrs. Harding bought the jewels, but did not pay for them. Mr. and Mrs. Harding were principals in a divorce case which made a sensation in Judge Tuley's court for over a week and the ring transaction was one of the causes of Mr. Harding's charges of great extravagance on the part of his wife. Suit to recover the $575 was brought under the statute which holds the husband responsible for any household purchase made by the wife. It was disputed that the $575 ring was a household purchase, and Judge Waterman declined to dismiss the case on any such grounds and let the matter go to the jury with the instruction that the definition of a household purchase varied with the rank and position of the purchaser. If a poor man's wife bought such a ring it could not be considered as coming within the statute, but in Mr. Harding's case it might be different. The evidence was almost confined to testimony regarding Mr. Harding's wealth, and he and his son Abner were the principal witnesses. Abner said his father was worth $500,000, while Mr. Harding said his property was incumbered for $200,000. The jury found the question too difficult of solution, and after being out five hours was discharged.

Enforcing Navigation Laws.

Collector Clark was kept busy yesterday hearing cases involving infractions of navigation laws. Kittell Johnson of the schooner John Miner was up for having an alien mate. He confessed his fault and said he did not understand the law that his mate must be a citizen.

The worst case of the lot was that of the schooner O. R. Johnson, charged with carrying a defacto alien Captain, who had his mate perform the duties at the Custom-House only. The complaint was made by the Seamen's Union, which had refused to let the schooner sail Thursday with an alien officer. Charles Brown, late mate of the Johnson, testified that he had been compelled to act as Captain in clearing at the Custom-House, but in all other respects he had been mate. While the case was under consideration Olaf Jacobson, late cook of the Johnson, was sworn in as its Captain. If it is proved that an alien is acting as Captain the boat will be fined, the customs officers taking into account only the duties an officer performs, regardless of his title.

The course of the union in not allowing its members to sail with alien officers is doing more to assist Collector Clark to enforce the law than any other agency.

Collier's Property to Be Sold.

Judge Kohlsaat, in the Probate Court, entered an order for the sale by the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as conservator of Frank Collier, of all his real estate except the *Globe* Building on Fifth avenue, which he owns jointly with the estate of the late Wirt Dexter. This property is worth $110,000. The property to be sold includes Mr. Collier's residence on West Jackson street and house adjoining it, besides some other realty, worth in all not to exceed $50,000. The property is mortaged for its full value. Collier made no defense to the order. He was notified, but did not appear. The decree of sale finds that he is still a distracted person. Judge Kohlsaat said that Judge Collins' order releasing him on habeas corpus did not clear him of insanity, but merely decided that he was illegally restrained of his liberty.

A Model Policeman.

Chief Marsh is said to have an officer on the police force—Jack Noonan by name—whose record is so unsavory that he objects to mention being made of his offenses by the newspapers. In fact Officer Noonan goes so far in his objection as to threaten to kill the reporter who "writes him up," and the editor who allows the matter to be printed. This is just the kind of a man the *Journal* is looking for, and if reputable citizens who are conversant with any of Officer Noonan's alleged misdeeds will put the facts at our disposal this bloodthirsty individual will have an opportunity of putting his threats into effect. In the meantime Chief Marsh and Mayor Cregier should hold a conference on the advisability of intrusting men of this kind with the duty of preserving the peace.—*Chicago Journal.*

Prostrated by the Heat.

Patrick Connor, 43 years old, an employé of the Chicago Electric Light company, was sunstruck while working at the corner of Michigan avenue and Fourteenth street at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and was taken to his home, No. 323 Jefferson street. The temperature at the time was 76°.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 72° above zero; 9 a. m., 74°; 10 a. m., 76°; 11 a. m., 77°; 12 m., 79°; 1 p. m., 82°; 3 p. m., 84°; 6 p. m., 84°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.69; 6 p. m., 29.63.

The Stock-Yards Water Tunnel.

At the meeting of the Council Finance Committee yesterday the ordinance for the Stock-Yards water tunnel was taken up and discussed. Considerable opposition was developed because the Aldermen are loath to give any private corporation a monopoly of the water supply in any section of the city. The whole matter was finally referred to a committee consisting of the Mayor, the Controller, the Corporation Counsel, and Ald. Cullerton. This special committee will report to the Finance Committee for final action.

War of the Brewers.

A. F. Gutsch, manager of the Chicago branch of the Gutsch Brewing company of Sheboygan, Wis., denies that the company unloaded a lot of beer in Chicago at $4 a barrel. He says he sold beer at $5 a barrel for months, and that the other brewers made the same rate. Mr. Gutsch adds, however, that inasmuch as his competitors are cutting the price he is obliged to do likewise. He will give beer away if other brewers do.

Items.

Michael McCullen was found dead in his bed at No. 133 California avenue yesterday. He had been asphyxiated by gas.

W. K. Sullivan of the evening *Journal*, whose home is at No. 270 South Oakley avenue, received a visit from burglars yesterday morning. They got away with a gold watch and chain and $32 in money.

The Coroner yesterday decided that Michael Stack, who had been in the German Hospital since July 4, and who died yesterday, came to his death from an air-gun shot wound fired accidentally by Byron Frieberg.

Rudolph Meyer, who has been in business in Evanston as a cigar manufacturer for a number of years, made a voluntary assignment yesterday to Arthur L. Currey, without scheduling his assets or liabilities.

Arthur Gibson of No. 28 Townsend street, 12 years old, was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $500 for stabbing Ivan Kling, a lad living across the street, with whom he had a quarrel July 1. Kling carries his arm in a sling.

Thursday night a vehicle containing three children of Mr. N. H. Harris of No. 223 South Robey street, and driven by Frank Gauld, was struck at the Lincoln street crossing by a freight-train. Lillie Harris, 11 years old, sustained a fracture of the shoulder. The other occupants of the carriage escaped uninjured.

Michael Robinson, No. 5705 Drexel avenue, was brought before Justice Blume yesterday on warrants sworn out by his daughter, Emma Robinson, an intelligent and pretty girl. Since the death of her mother, two years ago, Emma says, her father has repeatedly punished her brutally for the most trivial offenses. The Humane Society is interested in the case, which is set for July 17.

Kate Kane thought better of her suit for false imprisonment against Jail Clerk Ben Price, and dismissed the case when it was called before Justice Wheeler yesterday. It was based on Price's refusal to discharge from custody Miss Kane's client, Annie Allen, after she had been discharged by Judge Hawes. Price held the woman on a mittimus to the Bridewell in another case.

Chief-of-Police Marsh has issued an order. If a patrolman observes anything in the street likely to produce danger or public inconvenience or anything irregular or offensive he is to report the same immediately, and, if possible, remove it without delay. Frequently stones, pieces of lumber, etc., are dropped from wagons, and it will not lower the dignity of a policeman, the Chief says, to personally remove such obstructions when it can conveniently be done.

At the monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the German Society yesterday the agent reported that relief and aid were given to twenty-eight families and twelve single persons at an expense of $144. During the month 314 laborers found employment through the society and $436 in annual fees was collected. The following new members have been admitted: John H. Schluter, Charles E. Bohlens, E. Hecht, Herman Naither, and Charles Husche, with total annual fees of $22.

Thomas Bluett was before Justice White yesterday on complaint of Mrs. E. Eates. Some months ago her house on Kinzie, near Ada street, was entered by Bluett and Jack Hayes, who stole everything they could find. They then assaulted Mrs. Eates, who is 65 years old, and beat her severely. They were not arrested until a few days ago when Officers Walsh and Slair found them. Hayes' case was continued until today, but Bluett was fined $50 for assault and held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $2,500 for criminal assault and $1,700 for burglary.

The case of James G. Kelly, a liveryman at No. 242 Polk street, who was charged with stealing $1,100 of his promissory notes from the Chicago Trust and Savings Bank Tuesday, came up before Justice Bradwell yesterday morning. President Tolman did not appear to prosecute and the case was dismissed. A settlement was effected Thursday at the request of the complainant. The stock that caused the trouble was returned to Kelly. Tolman also gave him a receipt for the notes in question and for all claims and demands made by the bank.

Judge Altgeld yesterday afternoon sentenced Barney Benson to three years in the penitentiary. Benson is a teamster, 40 years old. His victim was his employé, Jeremiah Sweeney. The two had a drunken quarrel at Benson's barn, West Lake and Huron streets, early the morning of May 20. Benson shot Sweeney twice, killing him instantly. After Benson had entered a plea of guilty the defense made an effort to show that the killing was justifiable by introducing testimony to the effect that Sweeney had Benson down and was pounding him when he fired. Judge Altgeld did not accept the plea of self defense.

Trouble with St. Louis Waiters.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 11.—[Special.]—The restaurant proprietors of this city have formed an organization to resist the demands of waiters for higher wages. Restaurantkeepers threaten to let the men all out and put in girls.

WICKERSHAM IN EARNEST

NEW CASES AGAINST VIOLATORS OF THE SMOKE ORDINANCE.

Fears That They Will Not Be Prosecuted with Zeal by the City Law Department—An Alderman's Opinion—Mr. Brenock Has Something to Say About the Stock-Yards Odors and Settling-Basins—The State Board of Health May Take Up the Matter.

Notwithstanding repeated warnings by the health authorities, many owners of buildings continue to violate the smoke ordinance. Dr. Wickersham intends to bring these persons to time and without much delay as far as he is concerned. He went over a list of the complaints made to the department yesterday by Inspector Young and picked out the names of fifteen firms and individuals who have habitually violated the ordinance. In such cases he directed that a prosecution be commenced. A statement of the facts will be prepared and presented to the Law Department today or Monday.

"We are going to take a fall out of this smoke nuisance," said Dr. Wickersham. "You can set it down as a positive fact that any owner who habitually violates the ordinance will be prosecuted, and that the prosecutions will be kept up until the nuisance is abated. It will not be the fault of this department if the city is not made cleaner. The smoke and soot are not only injurious to the appearance of buildings, they are also a fruitful source of sickness. We understand that and will work accordingly."

While Dr. Wickersham is thus evincing zeal in the matter the prosecuting branch of the City Law Department is resting on its oars. The first list of cases to be prosecuted was turned over to Mr. May Wednesday. That functionary is so busy wrestling with the constitutional problems of the Pool-Room law that he has not yet got down to the smoke cases.

Time for Negotiations.

He turned over the whole thing to one of his assistants, a young man who shows his visitors a bundle of summonses which have not yet been served. Mr. May's young man says the cases will be tried next Friday. There will be ample time before that day for negotiations to head off the proceedings. Indeed, some are uncharitable enough to say that the delay is for the purpose of giving an opportunity for "influence" to be exercised.

"Half of those cases," said an Alderman, "will never be brought to trial. You can depend on that. Wickersham is all right, but May has much more influence with the Administration than Wickersham has. May can have his own way in the matter, as he has been allowed to have his own way in reference to the pool-rooms. He is one of the big guns around the City-Hall."

Ald. L. B. Dixon called at the Health Department yesterday and complained that the electric light works at the corner of Indiana avenue and Thirty-first street in his ward were violating the smoke ordinance. Just opposite the City-Hall on Washington street and west of the Chicago Opera-House building the smoke ordinance was willfully violated yesterday.

Mr. Brenock's Complaint.

John Brenock, the well-known contractor and commission-man, was around the City-Hall yesterday, and he complained bitterly that he had been misrepresented by Officer Cobb of the Health Department. He says he was never asked to sell any of his property at Packingtown to Mr. Swift or Mr. Fowler or any other packer. Not one of them had asked him to put a price on his property. His demands, therefore, could not have interfered with the establishment of the settling-basins, as Mr. Cobb represented. He says he is willing to dispose of his property at a reasonable price. The packers named, therefore, could not have any further excuse for complying with Dr. Wickersham's orders in reference to the settling-basins.

It is a mere matter of the expenditure of a few thousand dollars. It should be added, too, in justice to Mr. Brenock, that he is not connected with any fertilizing establishment in the vicinity of the Stock-Yards. His establishment was removed some years ago across the State line into Indiana. Mr. Brenock's statement makes it quite clear that the packers are simply dodging the issue presented to them by the Health Department. It further makes it the duty of the Health Department to compel immediate compliance with the order for the establishment of settling-basins.

It is understood that if the Health Department does not undertake this duty the State Board of Health will do so. The pollution of the canal is traceable in a great measure to the Stock-Yards region. This pollution can be prevented. That being the case, those who are responsible for it are amenable to the law and will be proceeded against accordingly.

Cleaning the Alleys.

Assistant Health Commissioner Dixon is exerting himself to some extent now to enforce the ordinance for the cleaning of the alleys, and the contractors are doing fairly good work.

RAILWAY SHOPS AT HANNIBAL BURNED.

Short Line Property Worth $30,000 Destroyed—The Fire Record.

HANNIBAL, Mo., July 11.—[Special.]—The shops of the St. Louis and Hannibal (short line) railroad were burned last night. Ten buildings, including coach-shop, wood department, supply-house, machine-shop, roundhouse, blacksmith-shop, tin-shop, boiler-house, and two iron-houses, three engines, machinery, and the tools belonging to the workmen, were consumed. The buildings were outside the fire limits and consequently had no protection. Loss, $30,000; insured in the Liverpool and London and Globe company for $20,000. The shops will be rebuilt at once.

ITHACA, Mich., July 11.—[Special.]—Soon after dark last evening fire broke out in the Desermia block, on the main street. It spread rapidly in all directions, burning up the wooden buildings like tinder, and was from the start beyond control. The Desermia block was an old rookery and offered excellent material for the fire to feed upon. Before the fire burned itself out twenty-nine buildings had been consumed and most of their contents a total loss. J. H. Desermia's loss on building will not exceed $1,000, on which there is no insurance. Tryeman, harnessmaker, loses $200 on stock in the building. Miss Grace Maxwell, millinery, loss $750; insured for $450. Mrs. M. Warner, news and notion store, loss $100. John Tiger, grocery store, loss $300; insured for $200. W. H. Beasley, loss on building, $1,500; insurance, $400; loss on stock, $800; no insurance. O. C. Kunze, restaurant, loss $800; insured for $600. McClennan, loss on building, $1,500; insured for $600; loss on saloon stock in same building, $750; insured $500. Robert Smith, loss on building, $1,800; no insurance. George Swartmiller, saloon; loss $600, including $100 in cash. Laura Caldwell, loss on building, $2,000; insurance, $500. Mrs. L. B. Rumsey, millinery; loss on stock, $1,000; insurance, $500. George Richardson, building, $500; no insurance. J. McIntire, damage to drug stock, $500; covered by insurance. G. A. R. Hall, loss $2,000; insurance, $800. M. Hiram Wilson, residence and shop, loss $2,000; insured for $800. E. Jacoby, building, loss $1,000; no insurance. Mme. Foster, loss on stock $300. H. Kinkier, loss on building $300. N. Church, building, loss $500; no insurance. J. N. Coleman, loss on building $500. John Strouse, damage to gallery $300. Davis & Maye, loss on stock and store $200; insured for $600. J. M. Hond, dwelling, loss $800. J. W. Wright, dwelling and barn, loss $1,000; insurance $200. J. Thompson, feed store $100. The total loss foots up $22,800; total insurance, $5,600.

MUSKEGON, Mich., July 11.—[Special.]—Fire was discovered at about 4 o'clock this afternoon in the lumber yard of the Ducey Lumber company at their mills No. 2 at North Muskegon. A high wind was prevailing at the time and all the lumber north of the mill, about 2,500,000 feet of dry yard stock was burned. The total loss is about $20,000; insurance, $34,000, as follows: Citizens' Pennsylvania and Mechanics', Milwaukee, each $500; Amazon Union of Philadelphia, Phoenix of Brooklyn, Providence, Washington, each $1,000; Cooper, Norwich Union, and Union of California each $1,500; St. Paul, North British and Mercantile, German of Freeport, London and Lancashire, Western Co., each $2,000; Scottish Union, Lyon, Phoenix of London, each $2,500; Minneapolis Mutual, $3,000; Security $4,000. Five dwelling houses and most of their contents were also burned, rendering the families homeless. The origin of the fire is unknown. Good work of the fire department and a good water supply prevented the spread of the fire and greater loss.

AURORA, Ill., July 11.—[Special.]—About 9 o'clock this morning the City Fire Department was summoned to North Aurora, the sash, door and blind factory of Hartsberg & Hawksley having caught fire from the furnace. The furnace room, drying kiln, and from 80,000 to 100,000 feet of lumber were burned. The loss was about $5,000, mostly covered by insurance.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 11.—The brewery of the Henry Miller Brewing company, at Thirty-first and Jefferson streets, was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $100,000. Two men are reported as badly hurt.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 11.—The refinery of the Southern Cotton Seed Oil Mills near here burned yesterday. More than 200,000 gallons of oil were lost by the bursting of the tanks. Loss $100,000.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Fire gutted the packing-shed of Waterbury's bagging mills in Williamsport this morning. Three hundred girls were in the building when the fire broke out, but all safely escaped.

LAMAR, Colo., July 11.—Fire in the business portion of the city today destroyed $30,000 worth of property. Insurance $18,000.

CARRIED COUNTERFEITS IN A CORK LEG.

The Queer Receptacle for "Queer" Money Used by a Cripple.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 11.—[Special.]—A one-legged man named M. C. Hinkle was held this evening on the charge of passing counterfeit money. Hinkle wears a cork leg. The officers made him take it off, and in a cavity in the limb was discovered a quantity of spurious paper money, together with compounds for changing Confederate bills from brown to the genuine greenback. Among the money was a $1 greenback raised to a $50 note, and other bills raised from $10 upwards. There were several $10 and $20 bills on the Charlottetown bank of Prince Edward Island and which were pronounced genuine, although the signature of the cashier of the bank was not attached. This bank failed some time ago. The bills are thought to have been stolen after having been signed by the President. Two or more of these $20 bills were passed on a bank here, either by Hinkle or an accomplice.

WILL RESIST THE REVENUE CUTTERS.

Armed Vessels to Be Sent to Behring Sea by the British.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 10.—A letter received in this city from Victoria today states that the general opinion prevails there that two fleet-sailing craft have been fitted out, armed and equipped, and sent to Behring Sea to aid British sealing vessels to resist capture by American revenue cutters. The Corwin is at Victoria awaiting sailing orders, and information has been received here that the cutter Oliver Wolcott, which has been undergoing repairs at Seattle, has been ordered to make ready at once and proceed to Behring Sea.

Columbia,
the best beer in the market; brewed by the Conrad Seipp Brewing company.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Saturday:

For Illinois, fair, except in extreme northern portion, showers, warmer except in northwest portion, slightly cooler; southerly winds.

For Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee, and Kentucky, fair, warmer; southerly winds.

For Lower Michigan, showers in northwest, fair in southeast portion, warmer; southerly winds.

For Upper Michigan and Wisconsin, showers, southerly winds, stationary temperature, except in extreme southern portion of Wisconsin slightly cooler.

For Minnesota, North and South Dakota, fair, except in extreme Southeastern Minnesota showers, westerly winds, warmer.

For Iowa and Nebraska, showers, cooler in Iowa, fair and warmer in Nebraska, southerly winds.

For Missouri, fair in southern, showers in northern portion, stationary temperature, except in extreme northwest portion, cooler, southerly winds.

For Kansas, fair, preceded by showers in southeast portion, westerly winds, slightly cooler.

For Colorado, fair, variable winds, stationary temperature.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 11—7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Fair weather, followed during Saturday by local showers, slight changes in temperature. Fresh to brisk southerly winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitat'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	29.90	74	96	S.	Fair.	....
Bismarck, N. D.	29.92	82	88	W.	Clear.	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.12	70	76	N. W.	Clear.	....
Cairo, Ill.	30.06	84	90	S. W.	Clear.	....
Charleston, S. C.	30.18	74	78	E.	Clear.	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.90	84	84	S. W.	Clear.	....
Chicago	30.02	80	84	S. E.	Clear.	....
Cincinnati, O.	30.12	82	86	S. E.	Clear.	....
Cleveland, O.	30.14	70	76	S. E.	Clear.	....
Fort Custer, Mont.	29.76	90	90	N.	Clear.	....
Davenport, Ia.	29.92	88	92	S.	Fair.	....
Denver, Colo.	29.84	86	88	E.	Fair.	....
Des Moines, Ia.	29.92	86	94	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Detroit, Mich.	30.12	72	78	S. E.	Clear.	....
Dodge City, Kas.	29.84	86	92	S.	Clear.	....
Dubuque, Ia.	29.96	82	92	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Duluth, Minn.	30.14	78	80	S.	Clear.	....
El Paso, Tex.	29.86	94	94	W.	Clear.	....
Erie, Pa.	30.12	68	74	N. E.	Clear.	....
Galveston, Tex.	30.06	82	88	S. W.	Clear.	....
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.02	74	76	S.	Clear.	....
Green Bay, Wis.	29.96	72	82	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Helena, Mont.	29.84	72	82	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Huron, S. D.	29.92	80	84	Calm.	Clear.	....
Indianapolis, Ind.	30.06	82	86	S. W.	Clear.	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.16	76	82	N. E.	Fair.	....
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.14	82	88	S. W.	Clear.	....
La Crosse, Wis.	29.92	82	82	S.	Cl'udy	.46
Manistee, Mich.	29.98	74	80	S.	Fair.	....
Marquette, Mich.	29.98	66	80	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.98	74	86	S.	Clear.	....
Minnedosa	29.88	70	76	W.	Fair.	....
Montreal	30.14	64	72	S.	Cl'udy	....
Moorhead, Minn.	29.82	78	82	S.	Clear.	....
Nashville, Tenn.	30.08	88	94	S.	Clear.	....
New Orleans, La.	30.06	84	92	E.	Fair.	....
New York City	30.18	68	74	S. E.	Fair.	....
Norfolk, Va.	30.18	70	78	S. E.	Clear.	....
Omaha, Neb.	30.00	72	90	S. W.	Rain.	.01
Oswego, N. Y.	30.14	66	72	N.	Clear.	....
Pensacola, Fla.	30.08	82	82	S.	Clear.	....
Port Huron, Mich.	30.12	70	76	S.	Clear.	....
Rapid City, S. Dak.	29.80	86	90	E.	Clear.	....
Rochester, N. Y.	30.14	70	76	E.	Clear.	....
St. Louis, Mo.	30.04	88	94	S. E.	Clear.	....
St. Paul, Minn.	29.92	76	76	W.	Clear.	.01
Salt Lake City, Utah	29.84	84	84	S. E.	Clear.	....
Sandusky, O.	30.12	70	76	S. E.	Clear.	....
Sioux City, Ia.	29.90	82	84	Calm.	Cl'udy	....
Springfield, Ill.	30.02	84	88	S. E.	Clear.	....
Springfield, Mo.	30.00	84	92	S.	Fair.	....
Toledo, O.	30.12	72	80	S.	Clear.	....
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.02	90	98	N. E.	Clear.	....
*Portland, Ore.	30.08	56	56	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
*San Francisco, Cal.	29.96	56	56	S. W.	Clear.	....

*Morning reports.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

New York—Arrived, steamers Germanic, Liverpool; Gallia, Liverpool; Weser, Bremen; Columbia, Hamburg; Saale, Bremen; Wieland, Hamburg.

London—Sighted, Kansas, Boston; Friesland and Lydian Monarch, City of Chester and Maasdam, New York.

Queenstown—Arrived, Nevada, New York.

Hamburg—Arrived, Normannia, New York.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

Names	Age.
John Peterson, Ottilda Gutsafson	33—28
Fred Williams, Gussie Bramberg	30—23
August Weber, Mrs. Mary Polokoswi	48—45
August Jaeger, Josephine Drehsel	26—24
August Ehlert, Emilie Schendonski	22—20
Pawel Sroka, Teofila Skowron	22—20
Eugene Barnes, St. Paul, Minn., Jennie Haigh, Charlotte, Mich.	23—23
Joseph Eranckar, Maggie Dymak	27—21
Teofil Borucki, Bogustawa Metelska	28—20
Leonard Hasletter, St. Louis, Mo., Georgia Arguette, St. Louis, Mo.	28—21
Henry Dorbecker, Josephine Marx	24—22
Beranard A. Byrn, Bertha Meyer	26—23
Knolton J. Arguette, Sarah M. Mills	24—18
Joseph Moquin, Mary Louise Belle	22—22
J. H. Carlsed, Christiana, Norway, S. Eastman	38—29
William P. Johnson, Emma Hoston	35—21
Henri J. Lubin, Josephine Canon	38—37
Martin Johnsen, Mary Walkenmuth	30—30
Elwin A. Benson, Christine Pauline Weber	21—16
Henry Theissing, Ellen Marie Duffy	28—23
Charles C. Duvall, Louisville, Ky., Madeline R. Fuller, Toledo, O.	44—38
G. Robert Hall, Martha Sellergren	28—23
Joseph Schenseskt, Francis K. Lechelt	26—31
Frank Wheling, Sarah Williams	29—28
Frank B. Guffey, Eva Forman	[illegible]—27
John J. Doherty, Mary S. Lawrence	32—33

MARRIAGES.

CURTICE—PHILBIN—At Grand Crossing, July 9, 1890, Harry H. Curtice of Chicago and Miss Grace Philbin of Grand Crossing. At home to their friends after Aug. 1, at 3531 Cottage Grove-av.

DEATHS.

Death notices not exceeding five lines, one insertion, free.

FUNERAL TRAIN—DAILY ON CHICAGO AND Grand Trunk railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office 305 Phoenix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway leaves Union Depot, Madison and Canal-sts. daily at 12:30 p. m.

COSTELLO—July 10, Walter H. Costello. Funeral Saturday at 1:30 p. m. from late residence, 409 West Van Buren-st.

EVANSON—At the residence of his parents, 168 North Desplaines-st., George William Evanson, youngest son of Edward and Randi Evanson, aged 16 years and 2 months. Funeral Sunday, July 13, from 168 North Desplaines-st., by carriages to Graceland at 1 o'clock p. m.

FITCH—Maj. John A. Fitch, Friday, July 11, 9:30 p. m., at 151 South Morgan-st. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HORAN—Martin Horan, at his residence, 551 Taylor-st., July 11. Funeral, July 13, to Jesuit Church, thence by carriage to Calvary.

HOFFMAN—At his residence, 168 Sigel-st., Friday, July 11, Michael George, beloved husband of Susan A. Hoffman, nee Klassen, aged 43 years. Funeral Monday morning at 9 o'clock to St. Joseph Church, thence to St. Boniface Cemetery.

JOHNSON—At his residence, Friday, July 11, 1890, Rev. J. Calvin Johnson, aged 37 years, 9 months. Funeral, Sunday, 2:30 p. m., at Humboldt Park Baptist Church. Remains to Union Depot for Princeton.

MARTIN—George H. Martin, late of 6853 Honore-st. Funeral services at house Saturday, July 12, at 2 p. m.

McCORMACK—July 11, 1890, at his residence, 115 Hickory-av., William, husband of the late Ann McCormack, aged 44 years. Funeral Sunday at 9:30 o'clock to Church of the Immaculate Conception, thence by carriages to Calvary.

McCALLUM—July 11, at 183 South California-av., Michael A. McCallum. Funeral Sunday, July 13, 1 p. m., from M. E. Church, Sacramento-av., to Forest Home. Members of Cleveland Lodge, A. F. and A. M. and George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., requested to attend.

OSGOOD—Of whooping cough, July 10, at 373 Thirty-ninth-st., Hazel Devereux Osgood, residence Kansas City, Kas.

PARKER—Friday, July 11, at her residence, 517 Fulton-st., Charlotte Parker (nee Dockrell), aged 46 years and 3 months. Funeral Sunday, July 13, at 1 p. m., by carriages to Rosehill.

WHITE—The remains of the late Capt. William White will be interred from the vault at Rosehill Saturday, July 12, at 1 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Indiana-av. and 24th-st., will be closed Sunday mornings during the month of July, and will join with the Plymouth Congregational Church on Michigan-av., near 25th-st., in union service. Rev. Frank M. Bristol, D. D., preaching Sunday mornings during July at Plymouth Church. Trinity M. E. Church will be open as usual on Sunday evenings. The pastor, Rev. Frank M. Bristol, D. D., will preach. A cordial invitation is extended to strangers.

WASHINGTON PARK CLUB.

Washington Park Club RACES.

Saturday, July 12 (NINETEENTH DAY).

Five Grand Races, INCLUDING THE FRIENDLY STAKES, WITH 21 STARTERS.

Commencing promptly at 2:30 p. m., rain or shine.

TRAINS By Illinois Central Railroad and State-st. & Cottage Grove Cable lines.

ADMISSION Including Seat in Grand Stand. $1.00

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
MILWARD ADAMS..............Lessee and Manager

THEO. THOMAS SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS.
Today at 2:30. -:- Tonight at 8.
Popular Programs.
TICKETS 25 and 50c.
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SPECIAL TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO FOR THE PARK
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From Clark Street Bridge.
Steamers JOHN A. DIX and R. J. GORDON
SEASON PROGRAMME.
To Michigan City—Every Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, 9 a. m.
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The Tribune.

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SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1890.

A SUCCESSFUL test was made a few days since of a Zalinski pneumatic dynamite gun at Cold Spring, on the Hudson, made for the British Government. The gun is 50 feet long and 15 inches bore. The contract calls for a gun which can throw a charge of 100 pounds of dynamite in an 8-inch shell a distance of 3,200 yards with compressed air. The record of the test shows projectiles weighing 339 and 529 pounds thrown a distance of two and two and a half miles. The company which constructed this gun is making five of the same kind for the United States Government, which may remove the apprehension of timid souls at the presence of such an English monster on the Hudson.

THE Chicago stock market was a little more active yesterday and prices a shade weaker. The New York market holds firm. New York exchange was 12½ cents discount to par. Sterling advanced to a point where gold shipments can be profitably made.—The Chicago grain markets were more active. They opened strong, with a good demand for outside operators, but fell off for lack of continued support, as local bears sold freely. Provisions were tame and irregular. As compared with Thursday pork closed 10 cents higher for this month and 10 cents lower for September, lard and rye steady, ribs 2½ cents lower, wheat and flaxseeds 1 cent lower, corn ⅜ cent lower, oats ⅛ cent higher, and barley unchanged.

TWO MORE of the Broadway Surface railroad boodlers—William Moloney, Reading Clerk of the Board of Aldermen of 1884, and Ald. De Lacey—walked into the District-Attorney's office in New York the other day and announced that they were prepared to give bail. The bonds were fixed up at once, a little formality which simply means that they are at liberty and have received exemption from any penalty for the charges contained in the indictment against them. Thus one by one the boodlers have come back and sought refuge in Tammany's protecting arms. Tammany's agent in this dirty business is the District-Attorney who was elected at the special request of that eminent reformer Grover Cleveland, while he was President. A letter from him on this subject would be interesting reading.

THE President is reported to have said that from a casual reading of the Lodge-Rowell Election bill he thought it was "a little too complex and radical in some of its provisions, and that some modifications would give it greater popularity in the North and make it less offensive in the South." The Senate should see to it that any such modifications are made, provided they do not interfere with the essential purpose of the bill, which is to insure a free ballot and a fair count in the election of Congressmen. The bill as it passed the House was a compromise made up of portions of the Lodge and the Rowell measures. Lodge had provided an expensive and elaborate system of election machinery, whereas Rowell sought merely to enlarge and strengthen the present Federal supervision over elections at which members of Congress are chosen. A compromise between two such measures is apt to be complicated and misjointed, and the Senate should therefore take up the bill as an original proposition and make all the amendments necessary to harmonize and simplify its provisions.

A FLOUR trade journal makes the statement that there are about 17,000 flour-mills in the United States. The number may be stated correctly, but it includes a big assortment of little places of the "grist-mill" pattern, which are operated only a part of the time and then turn out but a small quantity. Otherwise the business must be about the worst overdone in the wide world. Allowing one barrel of flour to each inhabitant the present annual consumption at home will be about 65,000,000, and the total exports of wheat and flour in the last twelve months were equal to some 25,000,000. That is a total of 90,000,000 barrels per year for the current limit of demand, which is an average of barely 15 barrels per day for each, while one management is credited with a yearly outturn of nearly 1,500,000 and another with fully 900,000, leaving so much the less for the rest to do. Of course the production named is far within the capacity of the mills of the United States. It is possible they could expand their energies to the point of using up the whole of the 2,000,000,000 bushels of wheat which is about the yearly aggregate of the world's harvest returns. Hence the ability to make flour is largely in excess of the demand by consumers, and the mills have to grind more slowly than comports at all times with the wishes of their proprietors.

THE objections which the Democratic Senators brought against the conference and compromise Silver bill were manifestly insincere, coming as they did from professed advocates of free coinage. They objected to the clause which permits the Secretary to redeem silver certificates in either gold or silver when it is certain that he would prefer to use silver and would employ gold only in cases of emergency to prevent a decline. No friend of silver could object to that. They claimed that the language in regard to purchases of bullion was ambiguous and gave the Secretary too much discretion. The utmost that can be claimed is that if the experiment failed and the Treasury had to face unforeseen emergencies in doubling the issue of silver the Secretary might claim power to arrest a policy which was proving injurious and disappointing the expectations of its friends. The language, however, is plain enough and means the compulsory purchase of bullion and issue of certificates to the full amount provided. Democratic Senators complained that the Secretary is not required to coin all the silver purchased, but can retain it in the form of bullion. Since it goes into circulation in the form of paper certificates what difference can it make whether the metal in the Treasury is in bullion or coin? It is conceded that if international bimetalism is established by agreement the United States will have to recoin its silver at a new ratio, and it would seem prudent therefore not to turn out more coin when the money can be supplied to the people in the more convenient and desirable form of certificates.

HOW IS THE LAKE-FRONT FILLING TO BE PAID FOR?

At the conference between the Council Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds and the Special Committee of the World's Fair Directors, held Thursday, at which the occupancy of the Lake-Front by the World's Fair was discussed elaborately, a number of questions were put by inquisitive Aldermen which were answered with promptness. But there were others which were not answered at all. Though the members of the committee were ardent and urgent friends of the Lake-Front, there was one point, and that seemingly an essential one, on which they could throw no light.

They were asked whether the five millions to be obtained by a constitutional amendment, which it is proposed the city shall give in aid of the Fair, would be used to pay for that filling and piling in the outer harbor which will have to be done if the 200 acres which the directors have said they wish to get there are to be forthcoming, and the reply was that the five millions was not to be used in that way.

They were asked if the cost of filling the pond would be defrayed out of the ten millions the stockholders are raising, and the answer was that all of that money would be needed for building and other Fair purposes.

In reply to another question they said there was no probability of any arrangement with the Illinois Central, so that railroad corporation will not foot the bill of filling the pond. In reply to another question they said they did not expect the South Park Commissioners to pay for it. And finally, when asked who was to pay for filling it and for building the viaducts across the Illinois Central tracks, they said *they did not know*. If they do not who does? Readers of THE TRIBUNE are constantly asking the editor for light on these same points, but it is beyond his knowledge to furnish it.

The committee which called on the National Commission with its offer of a site intimated that it did not expect to use much more than fifty acres on the Lake-Front, to be used as a gateway to the great Fair at Jackson Park. The committee which met the Aldermen repudiated that and said it wanted 200 acres on the Lake-Front, but did not know how the cost of reclaiming three-fourths of it from the lake was to be defrayed. There was a blind suggestion that the riparian owner of the made land—meaning the city—should reimburse whoever did the filling, but it was admitted that it might be impracticable.

The Lake-Front site has many friends. It has them on the West and North Sides and in Lake View and among the business-men of the First Ward. If any one of them has studied the subject and knows just how this filling, which will cost millions, is to be paid for, THE TRIBUNE would be glad to hear from him. Its correspondents are asking it daily out of what fund the money is to come to be used in filling and piling 150 or 200 acres in the outer harbor beyond the Illinois Central tracks, and it has been unable to tell them, though it would satisfy gladly the craving curiosity which it admits exists. If neither the city, the Exposition company, the South Park, nor the Illinois Central to foot that bill of several millions, who is? Until that has been settled there will not be more than fifty acres available on the Lake-Front, and all talk about more is wasted breath.

THE HIGHER DUTIES ON CUTLERY.

The Sheffield cutlers intend holding a mass-meeting to protest against the adoption of that part of the McKinley bill which doubles the existing high duties on cutlery and thus threatens to interfere seriously with the sale of the specialties of Sheffield in this country. Those who have called the meeting claim it is not fair that American food products, oils, manufactures, and all other things should be admitted duty free into Great Britain, while this country is striking a blow at one of their chief industries, for which they in part pay for American farm, well, and mill products.

Doubtless the Sheffield cutlers feel indignant, but they may rest assured that if it is decided that the additional duties they complain of will be productive of general good to the people of the United States and can be defended on the ground of public policy, nothing which they can say or do will have the slightest effect on American lawmakers. They will go ahead regardless of the protests of every town in England or on the Continent, and the only effect of remonstrances and threats will be to make their action more unanimous and more prompt.

But is it for the benefit of the American people that the duties on table knives, jackknives, razors, and similar articles should be doubled and more than doubled when the present tariff already gives sufficient protection? Who will be benefited? Only a few manufacturers in the Democratic State of Connecticut, who think they are not becoming millionaires fast enough under existing laws, and want them changed so they can scoop in double and treble profits. That the higher duties will be of any use to the Western farmers is impossible, as no higher prices will be paid to them for their food products. The manufacturing bosses will make more money—much more—but they will not spend it in Western pork and beef.

But supposing England should take it into its head to retaliate. What would be the effect on the Western farmer? Supposing the rural Conservatives and city Liberals of England should unite and begin to discriminate against American products. Cotton would not be selected, for England cannot get enough of that outside of this country. So the Southern cotton-grower would not suffer. But she could give the preference to the wheat and meat of Russia and Hungary and the wheat of India. She could take more beef from the Argentine Republic and less from the United States. She could legislate and regulate against the hams, bacon, lard, and butter of this country—that is, against the crops of the Western farmer.

The latter would then find himself between the upper and the nether millstone. He would be paying more for his cutlery and similar articles to the Democratic Connecticut Yankees, and he would be getting less for his wheat, corn, pork, and beef. The British market, which now takes so much of his surpluses, would be closed to him, and, with so much left on his hands, it would be impossible for him to keep up prices in the home market.

With this prospect in view there cannot be more than one man out of every ten thousand, and he a Connecticut cutlery manufacturer, whose interests would lead him to vote for the cutlery schedules of the McKinley bill. These schedules would make no votes among Democrats, while losing many among Republicans. They are against the policy of a party which has always been in favor of the protection of American industry but not of prohibition, which has always sought to save the American workingman from the effects of the competition of the underpaid labor of Europe, but which does not believe the way to do it is to build up a few manufacturers already well protected without helping his workmen at all and at the same time to pull down the farmers. Whether the Sheffield cutlers protest or not the question should be considered from the point of view of the interests of the American people.

THE CONFERENCE SILVER BILL.

The solid vote of the Democratic Senators in opposition to the conference silver bill indicates clearly enough that the professed desire on the Democratic side to ward off contraction and ease the money markets is all a sham, and the sole purpose of the statesmen who follow the lead of Vest, Voorhees, and Morgan was to "put the Republicans in a hole." For that reason they combined with the representatives of the Western mining camps to put through the Senate a free-coinage measure so unguarded and extreme in its provisions that it certainly would have been vetoed by President Harrison had it ever passed the House. That, however, was just the result the Democratic Senators were aiming at. They decided that they could get nothing better in the way of party capital than the veto of a silver bill by a Republican President. Such action, they thought, would furnish them particularly good "campaign material" for use in the mining States which have just been admitted to the Union. The original Free-Coinage bill, crowded through the Senate by Democratic votes, was not intended for adoption, but to provoke a veto from the President. The House bill, on the contrary, sought to avoid a veto by supplying safeguards and precautions which it was believed would make the President think it safe to consent to a largely increased use of silver.

The bill finally agreed upon by the conference committee is practically a free-coinage measure, since it aims at the use as money of the entire output of the silver mines of this country. The bullion purchases by the Treasury are fixed at an amount considerably in excess of the present output of the mines and are intended to cover an increased production caused by the stimulation of the mining industry. The best authorities agree that under this bill the Treasury Department will take the entire product of the American mines and use it as a basis for silver certificates and that the volume of such money issued monthly will be much more than doubled. If the Democratic Senators were sincere in their demand for "more money" and really wanted to "lubricate the wheels of industry" what more could they ask than this? Surely they would not demand that the Treasury purchases must be in excess of the production of the American mines and sufficient to afford a market for foreign silver. The Democratic opponents of the conference bill did not pretend to find fault with it because it did not provide for sufficient purchases of bullion and additions to the currency, but they made specious and untenable objections which showed that they were not disposed to consider any silver bill on its merits, but would ask whether it would "put the Republicans in a hole."

The Senators from the mining States who had declared their willingness to part company with the Republicans on the silver question, if necessary, all accepted and voted for the conference bill. They saw that it provided a heavy silver inflation, and thought it would not only give mine owners a better market for their product but would stimulate prices generally and tend to make times flush. These were purposes which the Democratic Senators claimed to have at heart, and yet they were willing to permit their constituents to go on suffering from alleged currency constriction provided it was possible to "put the Republicans in a hole."

SPEAKER REED'S CORRECT RULING ASSAILED.

The current number of the *North American Review* contains an article by an unnamed ex-member of Congress elaborately reviewing and criticising Speaker Reed's course in counting a quorum. Owing to the ability and acquaintance with parliamentary law displayed in the article the authorship has been ascribed by a number to Mr. Blaine, but whether written by him or some other Republican it must be conceded that this last criticism of Speaker Reed is keener and more forcible than any made by the Democrats in the House. It must, however, be equally plain to any careful and impartial reader that Speaker Reed's doctrine withstands the assault made on it, and the discussion demonstrates the imperative need there was of a ruling to stop filibustering and deadlocks in the House. The writer of the *Review* article takes considerable pains to show that the precedents of a hundred years in this country were all against Reed, and that he was the first Speaker to count members present but not voting in order to make up a quorum. This is conceded. It was only within the last two years that the filibustering abuse was carried to such an extreme as to make a change in the rules and usages of the House absolutely unavoidable. Speaker Reed abandoned the old precedents in order to meet an emergency and the House sustained him by revising and amending the rules.

It is claimed that the rules as amended are contradictory, and while Rule eight declares it the duty of every member present to vote, unless personally or pecuniarily interested in the question, another, Rule fifteen, permits him to remain silent, although the Speaker takes cognizance of his presence and counts him in making a quorum. This, however, does not mean that the Speaker releases any member from his obligation to vote. On the contrary, in counting the silent members and putting their names on the journal the Speaker in effect makes a truthful finding of fact as to their action, and it remains for the House or a constituency to hold the voiceless Representatives to their responsibility. Rule fifteen, which authorizes the counting of silent members, instead of nullifying Rule eight, really provides a method for ascertaining and putting on record the fact that a member has refused to vote. When the journal is made thus to record the truth, and the truth only, it remains for the House or the member's constituents to make inquiry whether the refusal to vote was justifiable or not.

There is no escape from the fact that under the old ruling a few minority members were permitted by their silence to break a quorum when there was one present, and to defeat measures in this way when they could not do so by voting against them. When members exercised greater power sitting mute than when voting in the negative the majority no longer had the power to rule, and legislation could be had only at the consent of the minority.

It is impossible to sustain any parliamentary usage or precedent which operates to give actual control of legislation to the minority and to break down majority rule. When the device of refusing to vote was carried to such a point that members purposely silent or indifferent could exercise twice greater authority than when participating in business, and could defeat bills by willful silence when they could not by voting against them, the abuse became intolerable and demanded abatement. At present 166 make a quorum and a majority thereof, or 84 members, can pass a bill. If the minority of 82 all vote in the negative the bill will nevertheless pass; but under the old rule they were permitted to defeat it by remaining silent in their seats before the Speaker's eyes, and when there was a quorum present in the House and that fact known to the Speaker and every member.

The *Review* writer claims that the response of the member to the calling of his name is necessary to "insure absolute correctness of the vote," and that the result of a roll-call must be the highest and best evidence whether a quorum is present or not. Nevertheless it would seem difficult to show that the presence of members can be better determined by hearing than by sight. A member hardly can be identified by hearing him answer "aye" or "no" in a noisy house. The response might be made by a visitor on the floor or by some one in the gallery and the fraud not be discovered unless at the time of calling the name the Clerk or the Speaker should look to see that the member was actually present. The roll-call often indicates the opposite of the truth in regard to the presence of a quorum, and it is only by the use of the eyes that the Speaker or any one else can determine how many members are on the floor. Under the old rule the record was falsified every time the minority refused to answer to the roll-call, and there was no official evidence to show whether silent members were present and had an opportunity to vote or not. Now, however, their names are entered on the journal as present but not voting, and the record tells constituencies the precise truth as to the action of their Representatives. It is claimed the Speaker may err and count absent members as present, but such cases must be rare, and the mistake hardly can pass without correction. Members are alert in pointing out such errors and having them corrected. The more the people consider Speaker Reed's ruling the stronger approval they must give it as tending to stop filibustering, expedite business, prevent nullification, preserve majority rule, and insure a truthful record of the proceedings of the House.

WOOL REFUSES TO GO UP.

The report of the Boston wool market for the last week, sent to a paper which is in full sympathy with the wool and woolens schedule of the McKinley bill, is that it was "dull and unprofitable"; "manufacturers are not buying and operators do not care to speculate"; "manufacturers have not been present in large numbers, and those that have been here have been buying only in small lots as needed for their immediate wants." One would judge from this that the wool-weavers expect wool to go down if the bill passes, rather than up, and therefore they buy only for immediate consumption.

But this is not what was promised the wool-growers by Maj. McKinley. He told them that if his bill passed the prices of their fleeces would go booming up. It has passed one House on the strength of faith in his predictions, and been reported on favorably by a committee of the other. And yet wool goes down rather than up, in proportion as the chances of the bill becoming a law are good or bad. The manufacturers do not hasten to lay in stocks as they would if they thought there were any likelihood of the price advancing when the bill passed.

What is it that is wrong? Why do not the McKinleyites explain to the wool-growers of Michigan, Ohio, and other States why prices do not begin to advance? Or are they unable to understand what has happened? The wool-growing constituents of the Representatives who voted for the McKinley bill would like to hear from them right off before the nominating conventions meet. They want to know whether the value of their wool is not going to be lowered by the McKinley schedules rather than raised.

There is, however, one paragraph in the wool market report which is more instructive to them than all their Congressmen can tell them. It is this:

> The largest sale of domestic wool reported is one of about 150,000 pounds of spring *Texas*, and aside from this no large lots have been moved.

Why does Texas wool find a market and that of Michigan and Ohio none? There is where the wool-growers of the older States must look for the explanation of the difficulty they find in getting rid of their wool. The market is filled with that grown on cheaper lands, healthier sheep, and cheaper labor, and it necessarily crowds theirs out. They cannot compete with the ranchmen on the Southwestern plains, with no expenses for the winter care of their flocks, which, thanks to the blooded rams of Delano, Lawrence, and Harpster and other Ohio blooded ram raisers, are turning out better wool all the time.

The cheap soil and labor of Western Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California and not of Australia, the River Plate, or the Cape of Good Hope are crushing the wool-grower east of the Missouri, and against this Southwestern competition, which his false or fool Ohio friends have done so much to foster, no tariff can help him. Meanwhile if the bill passes the cost of all kinds of woolen clothing, blankets, and carpets will be increased largely on all consumers. Is that going to help the Republican Congressional candidates this fall? Will the Senate consider this point a little?

POWER OF THE MAN WITH A "PULL."

"Cannot you suggest a compromise?" was the reply made by Mayor Cregier to a committee of protestors against the opening of an objectionable doggery at the corner of Vernon avenue and Thirty-fifth street. In the absence of such a suggestion he made one himself. The committee alleged a belief that the place in question was intended to be conducted as a "road-house" for the "entertainment" of men and women whose characters are far from being above suspicion, and the Mayor hinted that the difficulty could be met by building an eight-foot fence between the place and the street. He seemed to think it was not the business of the citizens to inquire what was going on in the "saloon" so long as the view of the same was cut off by an inch board. The noises inside, he thought, would amount to nothing, nor would the talk and gestures of lewd men and women while entering and leaving the house. The Mayor was exceedingly anxious that the alleged "rights" of a doggery-keeper be not infringed upon, but a board fence is the only protection he is prepared to accord a great number of decent citizens who do not want their wives and little ones to breathe a polluted moral atmosphere around their own door steps. The whisky vender is only an ex-Alderman now, but he has a host of brother saloonkeepers in the Council, and may be there again some time himself, so that he still has a "pull"; and he has money to spend for the election of his and their candidate for the office of Mayor of Chicago next year. These must be the reasons why Mr. Cregier is so weak in the knees as to cower before a demonstration by the tough whisky element when it attempts to invade a respectable section the inhabitants of which do not want "a doggery or road-house" in their midst and will not tolerate one. It is admitted that the required patronage of the "place" is expected to come from disreputable people outside the neighborhood. Yet the respectable citizens there must be obliged to endure its presence, while a protest made a few weeks ago by Mike McDonald was effectual in preventing a saloon from being opened near his private residence. That bright and shining light of the Democracy must be heard and heeded. So must Appleton, who, too, has a pull. The influence of both in a municipal election is too great to make it safe for a Democratic Mayor to give either of them the cold shoulder between times. Surely the decent people of the whole city will not "compromise" themselves at next election time by allowing such a man to take a second term of office.

THE TWINS STILL AT IT.

The "padded" census-takers of Minneapolis have finished their task and sent their books to Washington. The "padded" census-takers of St. Paul have finished their task and done likewise. There is no question that Minneapolis exceeds St. Paul in the number of its people. Every one concedes it, and still the twins are pulling each other's hair and scratching each other's faces, though there is nothing left to quarrel about. The papers of the two places are given up entirely to calling names and are fighting like cats and dogs over politics, education, religion, social matters, business and personal habits even, now that the census has been taken away from the clamorous and belligerent pair. Minne says one day: "The piercing shrieks of insane fear that St. Paul emits will make all Minnesota feel like choking the obstreperous fool." Then Paul replies that Minne is "a gibbering imbecile." Minne answers back that Paul is "the ravening hyena "of America, abhorred by all honest men for "its shocking treachery and its unblushing "and slanderous mendacity." It will be seen that the twins are in a state of mind, with the thermometer up in the nineties, that Paul is frothing at the mouth and Minne in hysterics, and both of them clawing and scratching away at each other, though nothing is left to fight about. They are worse than dogs and cats, for the latter will stop fighting when nothing is left to fight about. Even the great teachers' convention does not stop them. Right in the presence of 30,000 schoolmarms they keep up their scratching and caterwauling in the most shameless manner. It would serve them right if the 30,000 schoolmarms would take the good old-fashioned birches and rattans which have been relegated to innocuous desuetude by the improved methods of pedagogy and give the twins such a thrashing that they would promise to behave themselves in the future. They are making the whole country tired with their conduct.

THE English Conservative party is going out of power on the run. Mistakes and mismanagement of the most serious kind have placed it in a humiliating as well as dangerous position. Every one of the measures of first importance which it introduced it has abandoned, either until the next session or permanently. The Local Taxation bill has lost its most important clauses, those proposing compensation for cutting off liquor licenses. The Land Purchase bill, which has been resisted stoutly by the taxpayers, has been relegated to the next session, and now the Tithes bill has met with the same disposition. Thus the Government has dropped, one after the other, its three principal measures which it was so confident of carrying through that it undertook to handle them all at once. Apparently it is too late to retrieve its errors. A general election cannot long be deferred and that election will return Gladstone to power again. Our Toronto contemporary, the *Globe*, contemplating this prospect, indulges in the following glowing anticipation:

> The probability is that within three or four years from the present time Ireland will have a Legislature of its own for the first time since 1799. Then there is the House of Lords to be reformed—it is too much to hope that it might be abolished altogether—and then there is the Church of Scotland to be disestablished, which would pave the way naturally for a similar reform in regard to the Church of England. And then there is—but that will be work enough for one Parliament.

LOCAL members of the Whisky Trust profess to be amused rather than alarmed at the latest threat to open a big distillery in opposition to their business. They hint that the man who is talked of as engineering the movement has once before lost $40,000 on a building designated to terrify the trust, but which they discovered to be only of the Quaker gun pattern, and not even equal in quality to the Cheap John razors, which were made to sell, as he could not scare them into buying him out.

IT is proposed to connect New York and Philadelphia by a canal costing over $12,000,000. The Camden and Amboy Railroad company might head off this move with a ready-made canal along its own line by watering stocks a little more.

IT is gross impertinence in anybody but a Chicagoan to criticise Chicago.—*Kansas City Journal.*

Well isn't it always an impertinence for an outsider to take a hand, uninvited, in a family jar?

THERE is one place in the United States whose inhabitants have made no complaint whatever about the census. It is hardly necessary to say we allude to Shelbyville, Fresno County, Cal.

THE Philadelphia *Times* laments that the Quaker City has "fallen" to the rank of "third city of the Union alike in population and financial and commercial power." This is not quite correct. A city that has increased in population 200,000 in ten years, with corresponding growth in business, cannot be said to have "fallen," whatever its rank." The true way to state the case is to say that Chicago has "risen" rather faster than Philadelphia. And it has a much more soothing sound.

WILL the esteemed Atlanta *Constitution* give an official opinion, having special reference to the Georgia watermelon, as to the growing habit of eating salt on that world renowned fruit?

IT is not all flattering to masculine pride that nature has not thought it safe to trust the male mosquito with a sting.

REMARK by several hundred valued exchanges concerning the site of the World's Columbian Exposition: "It begins to look as though," etc.

A NOTED horse-tamer says the right way to deal with a runaway horse is to let him go unchecked for a distance of fifty yards, then tighten your lines, say "Whoa!" give a powerful jerk on the right-hand rein, and say "Whoa!" again, when the animal will stop at once. This may do as an interesting experiment, but the best method of dealing with a runaway horse is to sell him.

A PARTY of six young men and women of high standing in Philadelphia society walked from that place to Atlantic City recently. The trip took three days' time, but they enjoyed it highly, were treated hospitably by the Jersey farmers along the route, and report themselves much benefited by the journey. Pedestrian tours will be quite the proper thing henceforth.

THE weather may be conducive to inaction, but if Mayor Cregier could arouse himself to read carefully about once a day for the next six weeks the published proceedings of the indignation meeting at Douglas Hall Thursday evening some glimmering idea of the estimation in which good citizens hold him as the Chief Magistrate of Chicago might force its way through the dense bony covering that incloses the upper terminus of his spinal cord.

DISTANCE still lends enchantment to the view of most things. Seen from the other side of Lake Michigan the cloud of smoke that overhangs Chicago is not an unpleasant sight, and the further away you get the better it looks. Viewed from the tower of the Auditorium Building it looks worse than the official record of Hizzoner the Mayor.

The Wild West Is on Its Ear.

Omaha *Bee:* The erection of Wyoming and Idaho into States has provoked a shower of rage and abuse from the provincial press of the East. The action of Congress is denounced as a piece of Republican partisanship, an outrage on populous States, and a political crime. These painful expressions furnish proof of the widespread fear in the East that its political grip on the Nation is a thing of the past. Too long has the West been the football of the Eastern States, but, having reached man's estate, with force and ability to do and dare, the West proposes to assert its power in the Government and to grant home rule to every Territory possessing the enterprise and pluck which are the foundations of States.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Why He Had No Witnesses.

Police Magistrate—"Have you no witnesses?"
Hard-Looking Customer—"None, your Honor."
"You are charged with resisting an officer. Were there no policemen except this one in sight?"
"None, your Honor. The arrest took place outside of the saloon."

News from the Pope.

"Any news, Jerry?" inquired the tramp, who was lying on the grass.

"Not much," said the tramp with the fragment of newspaper in his hand. "I see the Pope's takin' a little rest. There's an item here about the Pope and the va——let me see. V, a, t, i, c, a, n. Isn't that the durnedest way to spell vacation ye ever saw?"

A Look Ahead.

"So you were known as Jay Gould when you lived on the earth, eh?"
"Yes, Mr. Crœsus. I thought I'd like to meet you and——"
"Sorry to disoblige you, Mr. Gould, but I haven't got a cent. Didn't bring any of mine with me, either."

PERSONALS.

P. T. Barnum's fortune is estimated at $11,000,000, all of which he made by amusing the people.

Louis A. Watres, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in Pennsylvania, began life as a coal-picker.

John P. St. John is stumping Nebraska "for God and home and native land"—and $50 and expenses per stump.

John Dunnell of Providence, Kas., 85 years old and an invalid, has applied for a pension on the ground that he is the "orphan" son of a Revolutionary soldier.

William L. Scott of Starvation Valley will be a candidate for United States Senator from Pennsylvania. Mr. Scott is luckier in a horse-race than in a political race.

Queen Victoria has invited Herr Swoboda, the Austrian artist, and his sister, who is also an artist, to visit Windsor Castle for the purpose of painting portraits of the members of the royal family.

Henry Villard expresses his positive opinion that in five years there will not be a steam locomotive on any railway in the United States; and every kind of machinery will be driven by electricity.

William A. Wallace, defeated Democratic candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination in Pennsylvania, is so elated over the triumph of his rival that he will spend the entire campaign period in Europe.

Francis Murphy, during five months' work in Iowa, has secured 27,000 signatures to the pledge; and this is not taking into account the pledge he obtained from a charming widow to become his wife.

Kate Field rises to remark in her *Washington:* "For the world's most famous living discoverer didn't it take Henry Stanley quite a while to discover that what he needed was to marry?" Coming from Miss Field's journal the opinion may be regarded as an expert one.

Capt. Barclay, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of Pennsylvania, once drew a big prize in the Louisiana lottery. But it must be remembered that his chances of winning a prize in the lottery were much greater than of gaining an office on the Democratic ticket in Pennsylvania.

Jay Gould has given about two acres of land in Broadway, Irvington-on-the-Hudson, to the Protestant Episcopal and Presbyterian churches. For a long time these churches vainly have endeavored to get possession of this property. Mr. Gould bought it and gave it them in equal parts, as it lies between the two churches.

Herault de Sechelles, whose great-grandfather went to the guillotine with Danton, Camille Desmoulins, Fabre d'Eglantine, and fifteen other more obscure beings April 5, 1794, died lately in Paris in great poverty. Marat's nephews and a descendant of Danton are living and well off, but, strange to say, do not favor the Republic.

Mr. Stanley's gift to his bride is a set of sapphire and diamond ornaments and a magnificent diamond star and diamond brooch. Mrs. Stanley's traveling dress is to be dove-colored crêpe de chine, embroidered with silver. Her bonnet will be ornamented with feathers of the same hue. The authorities of Westminster Abbey have placed the issuing of tickets for the marriage ceremony in the hands of Miss Tennant herself. The honeymoon is to be spent at Melchett Park, Ramsey, Hants.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

At the Exposition Building last evening Mr. Thomas gave an interesting program, consisting chiefly of works that have already become more or less familiar to habitués of these concerts, but also an important novelty by Benjamin Godard, entitled "Les Elephants" and "Chinoiserie," from his "Oriental Symphony." Godard, who is one of the most prominent of living French composers, is best known in this country as the author of some charming pianoforte music, little or nothing being known of his orchestral or operatic compositions.

Godard was born Aug. 18, 1849, at Paris. He was a pupil of Richard Hammer in violin playing and when 14 years of age was admitted to the Paris Conservatoire where he studied harmony under Reber. It is understood that he desired to compete for the grand "Prix de Rome," but was not permitted by his teachers to do so. He resembled Hector Berlioz in his dislike for counterpoint and fugue, and consequently was not viewed with especial favor by his masters, who rightly thought it the duty of would-be composers to obtain a mastery of those difficult branches. In 1878 his dramatic symphony won the prize at a musical competition instituted by the municipality of Paris. His chief fault in his larger works is a tendency to neglect the polishing process, from which cause his writings, though proving his possession of true dramatic instinct, are less effective than they would be if carefully written and pruned. The "Symphony Oriental," op. 84, consists of five descriptive pieces written as musical illustrations of poems by Victor Hugo, Leconte de Lisle, Aug. de Chatillon, and Godard. The "Elephants" is supposed to represent those animals in the wilderness, and the "Chinoiserie" brings in the characteristic features of Chinese music, including bells, tambourine, triangle, tamtam, etc. Both are extremely odd. In the first the heavy tread of the huge beasts is admirably represented, though the piece—viewed as pure music—could scarcely be considered as especially interesting. The "Chinoiserie" is bizarre, but much more interesting. It is bright and strongly characteristic, full of a spirit which seems quite in accord with the Chinese musical nature. Possibly both works would improve upon closer acquaintance.

This afternoon at the matinée the following program will be played.

Vorspiel, "Die Meistersinger"..........Wagner
Second and Third Movements, Rhenish Symphony..............................Schumann
Hungarian Dances........................Brahms-Dvorak
Suite, Op. 46, "Peer Gynt"..............Grieg
Overture, Melusine........................Mendelssohn
Air..Bach
Waltz, "On the Beautiful Blue Danube"..........................Joh. Strauss
Loin du Bal } ....Gillet
Gavotte }
String Orchestra.
Damnation of Faust.......................Berlioz

This evening the selections will be as follows:

Overture, Euryanthe.........................Weber
Suite, Op. 48, "Pictures from the Rhine," ....Paul Schumacher
Symphonic poem, Phaeton..............Saint-Saëns
INTERMISSION.
Overture, Tannhaeuser....................Wagner
Funeral March...............................Chopin-Thomas
Scherzo Capriccioso. Op. 66.............Dvorak
INTERMISSION.
Waltz, Publicisten...........................Joh. Strauss
Largo...Handel
Violin obligato by Max Bendix.
Scenes Neapolitaines......................Massenet

Sickly Sentimentality.

Baltimore *American:* The spirit of humanity is abroad through the land. A philanthropist, writing to one of the New York papers, wants abolished the mental torture inflicted on condemned criminals by pinioning them on the scaffold and otherwise preparing them for execution, suggesting the drugging of the victims of justice so they may remain to the end in merciful unconsciousness of pain or trouble. In the meantime throat-cutting, pounding to death, shooting, and prolonged agony of all kinds continue to occupy a prominent place in murder methods, but that is a matter of comparative unimportance. With so much tender pity concentrated on murderers there is little left to spare for their victims.

Their Room Better than Their Company.

Omaha *Bee:* The Republicans of Iowa are to be congratulated on the determination of the Prohibitionists to place an independent ticket in the field. Once rid of the element which dragged the party to defeat and made a Democratic Governor possible, it will command the support of the honest conservative classes who were driven out of the fold by fanaticism. From a moral and political standpoint the room of the Prohibitionists is far more desirable than their company.

BANQUET TO A BLIND BEGGAR.



AN incident of Washington Park. It occurred one day of the week just gone.

There was the usual fever on the stretch where men scramble and climb and watch the horses go 'round. And as the horses pass under the wire the same men tumble from the fence and make a scramble for the bookmakers.

Before the bets were made there was a by-scene which the casual observer didn't see. A man in the character of a mendicant, with a box about his neck and a sign on the box, turned up his sightless eyes to the sky. The sign was a brief legend of his misfortune. It recounted his blindness with a brief account of the cause.



I AM BLIND.

Just before the bets were placed by the regular sports on the stretch such as had a surplus quarter of a dollar passed over to the blind man, dropped the quarter in his box, and then went away and bet.

The race is over and only one horse came in ahead. Sometimes two come in so close that they call it neck-and-neck. But on this occasion one horse was winner.

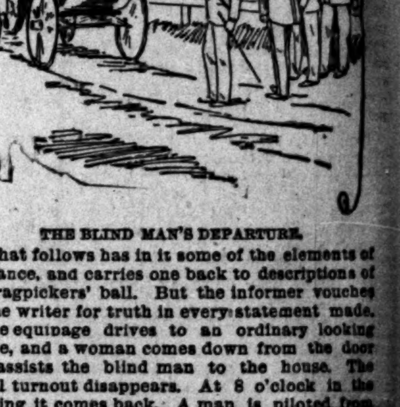
An "ah!—ah!" swells up from the sports on the stretch and is prolonged until it seems to have threaded its way through the multitude, and then it breaks into a shout.

The lucky ones come back to the blind man and pat him on the back and give him an extra quarter, and attribute to him their good luck. The men who were losers are still superstitious. And they drop their quarters as before into the blind man's box, go off to the bookmakers, make their bets, clamber to the fence, watch, and get off. And so it goes from the first race to the last.

The losing horse is censured. The jockey is damned. Bad luck is cursed, but the man who has lost his bet never gives up his faith in the blind man. He returns to him and talks to him in the same spirit that sends the worshiper to his idol.

Just before the last race is finished an equipage is driven to the stretch. There is everything about this equipage which is necessary to make a swell turnout. The silver plating on the hubs shows the Parisian maker's name. There are footman and coachman.

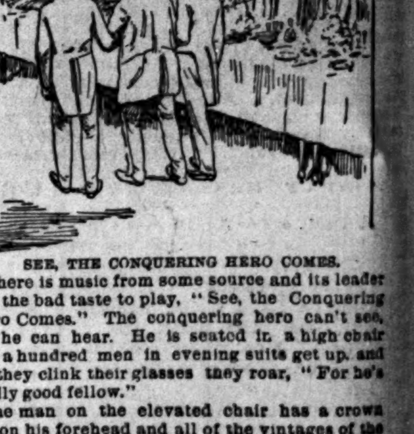
Two men take the blind beggar from the rough seat and carry him to this four-wheeler and put him on the cushioned seat. His box is taken from his neck and put beside him. Maybe a half dozen men gather around the rig, and as the horses turn and the equipage disappears these half dozen men, dressed in the height of the season, jeweled, and well-fed, tip their hats as they would to women, and a low murmur of applause follows.



THE BLIND MAN'S DEPARTURE.

What follows has in it some of the elements of romance, and carries one back to descriptions of the ragpickers' ball. But the informer vouches to the writer for truth in every statement made.

The equipage drives to an ordinary looking house, and a woman comes down from the door and assists the blind man to the house. The swell turnout disappears. At 8 o'clock in the evening it comes back. A man is piloted from the door to the carriage, and seated. The door bangs, a figure in the dark says, "all right," and away the turnout rolls to a hall. It is not in a central locality, and there is nothing without to indicate anything within which would entice. The man in the carriage is taken out and disappears. The hall is in the rear of the building. When it is reached it is lighted. There are long tables filled with cut-glass, perfumed by flowers, and white under clusters of incandescent globes.



SEE, THE CONQUERING HERO COMES.

There is music from some source and its leader has the bad taste to play, "See, the Conquering Hero Comes." The conquering hero can't see, but he can hear. He is seated in a high chair and a hundred men in evening suits get up, and as they clink their glasses they roar, "For he's a jolly good fellow."

The man on the elevated chair has a crown put on his forehead and all of the vintages of the world seem to be around him.

This affair does not run into the small hours. There are a few stag dances, for only men are present. There are a banquet, cigars, coffee and brandy, a hand-gathering, and "Auld Lang Syne." The room is dark before midnight. The lights are out. The gayly caparisoned steeds and the impressive carriage are at the door. The man who came to the feast in this same turnout is put it into perhaps a trifle more unceremoniously than he was lifted out. He is taken home, and the same woman comes out and pilots him in who came out and piloted him in after the race in the afternoon.

Another of the series of the "Blind Beggar's Banquet" has taken place. The gods have been propitiated by the sports of Washington Park.

Next day the blind man is at his post as usual, in beggarly attire, and the gamblers are pouring the quarters into his tin box. The contributions on the day succeeding the banquet amounted to more than $75.

It is rather a funny sort of world.

CURRENT NOTES.

If you give a fiddle to a fool don't grumble about the music afterward.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

"It's very kind of you, old fellow, to come down to see me off." "Not at all, Bolus, I am only too glad to do it."—*The Epoch.*

Only one wolf has ever gone around in a sheep's skin, but many a sheep has traveled for miles and miles in a wolf's skin.—*Dallas News.*

Success and happiness come to us gradually. You've got to bite through the bread and butter before you strike the chicken in your sandwich.—*Puck.*

"Do the American people take interest in anything any more?" one man asked of another in a town that didn't celebrate. "Yes loans."—*Ashland Press.*

Mr. Richfello—"How pretty Miss Beauti looks tonight." Rival Belle—"Yes. How miserably poor the electric lights have become lately. They are dimmer than gas."—*New York Weekly.*

She—"Isn't it a nuisance! I can't see anybody on the stage. I'm so short-sighted." He—"Why don't you use the opera-glasses?" She—"How can I? I forgot to put on my diamond bracelet."—*Judy.*

Wife—"You do not speak to me as affectionately as you used to, George. I think you have ceased to love me." Husband—"There you are again! Ceased to love you! Why, I love you better than my life. Now shut up and let me read my paper."—*Boston Courier.*

Baron Liebig says that a gallon of the best beer contains no more nutriment than as much flour as can lie on the point of a table knife. Beer drinkers will vote to put the last syllable of the Baron's name before the first.—*Florida Times-Union.*

WILL BE MARRIED TODAY.

HENRY M. STANLEY TO BECOME A BENEDICT.

Though the Great Explorer Was Yesterday Confined to His Bed by a Sudden Attack of Illness, It Is Expected That at Noon Today, at Westminster Abbey, He Will Wed Miss Dorothy Tennant—Prospective Changes in the British Cabinet—General Foreign News.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, July 11.—Mr. Henry Stanley is at present confined to his bed with an attack of gastritis. Dr. Parke, with two physicians, is in constant attendance. A reporter called at his house at a late hour tonight and learned that unless he suffers a serious relapse between now and noon tomorrow his marriage with Miss Tennant will certainly take place at Westminster Abbey.

Among the numerous wedding gifts presented to Mr. Stanley is one from the Queen of a miniature of herself set with diamonds. Accompanying the gift is a letter from her Majesty praising in the highest terms the work of exploration carried on by Mr. Stanley and wishing him much happiness in his wedded life.

Mr. Stanley's secretary has begged the Dean of Westminster to curtail the wedding services as much as possible and to permit Mr. Stanley to be seated during the ceremony.

CHANGES BOUND TO COME.

The Elevation of Mr. Smith to the Peerage Only a Question of Time.

[Mail and Express Cable.]

LONDON, July 11.—Mr. Smith's elevation to the peerage is really only a question of time, and this reward for his services in the Commons has been so long discounted that there is no reason for making a fuss over it. As to the report that Lord Randolph Churchill will become the leader for the Government in the House of Commons, such a move is extremely doubtful. If he should secure this position it could mean only that the Land Purchase bill is to be abandoned, or that it must be thoroughly modified to bring it into accord with Churchill's views. It is scarcely probable that Mr. Balfour would consent to be thrown out of the window by Lord Randolph, which would be virtually the result of putting the latter in the place which the Irish Secretary so violently covets. Hartington would like to see Churchill tied tightly to a Government post, and one which he could not get away from, like the House leadership, if only to keep him and his unreliable tongue out of mischief.

The opposition in the Commons is now inclined to assist the materialists to finish the work of the session as speedily as possible, but will fight hard, probably, to prevent a November session and to make the recess last until the beginning of the new year. The longer the Tories are obliged to stand before the country with their present disgraceful record the better it will be for the Liberals.

The *Telegraph* says that the Government must not be surprised if the Conservatives regard a November meeting of Parliament with dismay. The *Times* and *Post* declare that Mr. Smith has no present intention of resigning his seat in the House of Commons.

At the meeting of the Procedure Committee yesterday there was a prolonged discussion on a clause in Mr. Balfour's report, enabling the Peers to suspend bills from the House of Commons.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt declined to be satisfied with the withdrawal of the clause and insisted upon the insertion of words stating that such action would be unconstitutional. Several other amendments were announced. It is reported that the Government will move the indefinite adjournment of the committee.

Reports from the central post-offices show that the night work proceeded quietly and with the usual efficiency, the regular staff doing its regular work. A little delay is expected in handling the mails, due to the discharge of large numbers of men for attacking new hands and disturbing the peace, and the comparative slowness of new employés; but the strike as a strike is virtually over. The London Trades Council has taken up the question of the postal agitation with regard to the right of the men to combine against the Government authorities, and the relation in which mutineers stand to the law. Postmaster-General Raikes is being credited with an intention to crush the Postmen's Union so as to prevent the combinations. The Trades Council declines, however, to touch the questions of increase of wages and promotion according to a just system, etc., leaving these matters, the root of the difficulty, to be settled as they may.

PRINCE BISMARCK IS SAD.

Neglected by the German Press Since His Fall from Greatness.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.]

BERLIN, July 11.—Herr Julius Ritterhaus of the *Frankfurter Journal* publishes an interview with Prince Bismarck, whom he visited at Friedrichsruhe. Herr Ritterhaus expressed his surprise that the Prince consented to receive a German journalist. The Prince answered: "Why should I refuse to receive representatives of the respectable press? Had a German journalist asked me I would have received him; but I have fallen from greatness, especially for those once dependent on me. The *Post* and *Kolnische Zeitung* neglect me. The German press is cowardly and lacks courage. Only the socialistic press has any pluck, with the *National Zeitung* and *Hamburger Nachrichten*.

"I shall maintain certain relations with the National Liberals, with whom I always got on well; nor is it true, as alleged, that I threatened to squeeze them against their will until they squealed. They rather tried to wrest power from me. As to Miguel and Benninger, the former is one of the best speakers we have. Miguel played an active part with me in conciliating the Catholics. His plans of fiscal reform I do not know in detail, but they must have been approved in high quarters."

The Prince said he was not indisposed to accept the National Liberal candidacy if it were offered, but would avoid opposition to the present Government, and would prefer waiting, or rather accepting a position in the Bundesrath from some other German State than Prussia, in which capacity he could address the Reichstag. He continued: "Of the East Africa treaty I can only say I would not have made it. Heligoland could have been obtained more cheaply. It may be more dangerous to us as German territory than in the hands of a neutral State. That there existed secret clauses to the treaty could only be believed by the very innocent. Miguel had nothing to do with the Emperor's rescripts on the labor question. He is too clever to have done so on the eve of the elections. Doubtless Hintzpeter and others have been responsible for that. He himself would have advocated a more stringent socialist law."

The Prince said he might possibly write his memoirs, but the archives were now not so easy of access as formerly to him. The Prince declined to enter on the causes of his retirement, beyond saying that it was brought about by a difference of opinion between himself and the Kaiser.

MR. PARNELL MAKES A SUGGESTION.

Constables Should Be Employed to Gather Statistics in Connaught and Munster.

LONDON, July 11.—Mr. Parnell in the House of Commons this evening made the closing speech in the debate on the vote for Mr. Balfour's salary as Chief Secretary for Ireland. After remarking that he was anxious that the £33,000,000 proposed under the Land Purchase bill should be used to the best advantage to settle the question, Mr. Parnell suggested that the constabulary be employed in the autumn in obtaining returns from estates in Munster and Connaught, showing the rents paid respectively by occupying and by non-occupying tenants. If that course was taken, he said, Mr. Balfour would find the magnitude of the problem he had undertaken to solve enormously reduced. He would be enabled so to modify the bill that the available fund would go a deal further than he had any present idea of. It must still be insisted, however, added Mr. Parnell, that local money must not be hypothecated without the consent of the local authorities.

Mr. Balfour thanked Mr. Parnell for the moderation of his speech and promised to consider the matter.

Mr. Parnell, in opening his speech, said he failed to recollect the time when this vote presented so many objects of interest. He sometimes fancied that Mr. Balfour himself had neither time nor inclination to fathom the results of his own action and relied too implicitly upon the advice of effete Castle officials. He himself had always desired that the plan of campaign be limited as far as possible to small estates; but the Government was blamable in denying to lease-holders of these estates the benefits of the land act. He urged Mr. Balfour now, at the eleventh hour, to retrace his steps and devote the remainder of the session to some method of remedying this omission on the thirteen or fourteen estates where the plan of campaign is still in operation. It must not be supposed, said Mr. Parnell, that this suggestion is a sign of weakness. These tenants would be protected to the end. But he spoke in the interests of peace, humanity, and justice, not in the interests of the pockets of the plan of campaign.

At the conclusion of the speeches the Parnellites engaged in animated conversation upon the moderation of Mr. Parnell and Mr. Balfour, and allowed the vote for the Chief Secretary's office to be passed without challenging a division.

WILL ENGLAND RETALIATE?

The McKinley Tariff Bill Again the Subject of Discussion in the Commons.

LONDON, July 11.—Mr. Vincent asked in the House of Commons today whether, in view of the free market accorded to American imports in Great Britain, while the heavy duties imposed on British goods in the United States have nearly extinguished the National debt of that country, the British Government would invite the United States Government to refrain from passing the prohibitory tariff bill now before Congress, and instead adopt a measure giving fair commercial reciprocity.

Sir James Fergusson, Under Foreign Secretary, replied that no such represenations were likely to be successful.

Mr. Vincent—Then does the Government know what action Germany proposes to take in response to the appeals of German traders regarding the effect of the new American tariff? Could not advantage be taken of the present friendly relations to develop free trade between England and Germany as well as between Great Britain and the colonies, as a set-off against the hostile tariff in America?

Sir James Fergusson replied that he had reason to believe that the German Government did not intend to take action at present. He said it would be inconsistent with the fiscal policy of England to take the joint measures which Mr. Vincent suggested.

Mr. Channing asked in the House this evening whether the Government would postpone the Heligoland cession bill until France assented to the English protectorate over Zanzibar.

Mr. Smith, the Government leader, declined to give any promise.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Changes to Be Made in the Government of Alsace-Lorraine—Cable Notes.

[Mail and Express Cable.]

PARIS, July 11.—It is reported in this city that Prince von Hohenlohe will soon resign his position of Governor of Alsace, or rather as Lieutenant of the Kaiser, which is his official style. It is also stated that his successor will hold a different office, under new conditions, which will be called the Superior Presidency of Alsace-Lorraine. The post will then be purely administrative. The President, according to the story, will be assisted by three Vice-Presidents, who will possess very limited powers. The Government offices will be transferred to Berlin, and will be placed under the control of Herr von Kaiser, who was formerly the tutor of Count Herbert Bismarck.

The Alsace-Lorraine Government, under the present arrangement, embraces a minority of four members who hold the portfolios of State, of Interior, of Justice, and of Finance, Agriculture, and Boundaries, beside numerous special officials. The result of the alleged proposed change would be to bring the provinces directly under imperial sway and make them more closely German than now.

Chauncey Depew Reaches London.

LONDON, July 11.—Mr. Chauncey M. Depew has arrived here and is apparently in good health and in excellent spirits. He left the Normannia when she touched at Southhampton yesterday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and came up to London. Mr. Depew says that the Normannia had a rough passage and some of the passengers suffered a good deal from mal de mer. He enjoyed his trip, however, and since he got to the city he has sent pleasant greetings to relatives and friends in the United States.

Bismarck on Heligoland.

BERLIN, July 11.—Prince Bismarck, in an interview published by the Frankfurt *Journal*, says that he would not have signed the Anglo-German agreement in its present form. The ex-Chancellor holds that Heligoland, which the Emperor wished to secure to Germany, might have been obtained at less cost. Unless the island is strongly fortified, he says, it might prove a danger to Germany in the event of war.

No Danger from American Cattle.

BRUSSELS, July 11.—M. Cariuyvels interpellated the Government in the Chamber of Representatives today regarding the dangers to be feared from imported American cattle. He urged that all arrivals of American cattle be quarantined. The Minister of Agriculture replied that there was no danger of infectious diseases being introduced through American cattle.

Switzerland Selected as Arbitrator.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.]

LISBON, July 11.—It is authentic that Switzerland has been selected as arbitrator in the Delagoa Bay railway question. The Republic will be requested to appoint three of her best lawyers to examine the case and fix the indemnity to be paid by Portugal.

Grievances of the Postmen.

LONDON, July 11.—A deputation of the postmen visited Postmaster-General Raikes today and submitted to him the claims of the letter-carriers. The Postmaster-General assured the members of the deputation that he would consider the claims of the men and if it was found that grievances existed he would seek to rectify them.

Princess Irene's Birthday.

KIEL, July 11.—Princess Irene, who was supposed to be suffering from diphtheria, a few days ago, is now better. She received a number of presents today in honor of the twenty-fourth anniversary of her birth. She will start for Norway tomorrow with her husband, Prince Henry.

Thanked by the Kaiser.

BERLIN, July 11.—Mr. Herman Weber, President of the German-American riflemen, now here, has received a letter from Emperor William thanking the riflemen for the resolutions adopted by them at their banquet in Berlin July 4, congratulating his Majesty.

The Honorable Artillery Banquet.

LONDON, July 11.—Ex-Gov. Ames of Massachusetts and Mr. Allen, Past Commander of the Boston Artillery company, were among the guests at the annual banquet to the officers of the Honorable Artillery Company this evening.

Crispi Favors Arbitration.

ROME, July 11.—The Italian Parliament has closed. Before the adjournment Premier Crispi in a speech said it was necessary to maintain European peace. He favored international arbitration.

Deplorable Administrative Fiasco.

LONDON, July 11.—Lord Rosebery, in a speech at Epsom today, declared that the country was face to face with the most deplorable administrative fiasco ever seen in its history.

Won Prizes at Berlin.

BERLIN, July 11.—In the rifle shooting today Mr. Engle of New York won a prize at the field target, and Mr. Dreste of New York won a prize at the fixed target.

Decrease of the Cholera Epidemic.

MADRID, July 11.—The cholera bulletins from Valencia show a steady decrease in the epidemic. At Gandia Thursday six new cases and five deaths were reported.

Slavin and McAuliffe Will Fight.

LONDON, July 12.—Slavin and McAuliffe, the prize-fighters, will sign articles Monday for a fight.

Will Marry the Marquis.

LONDON, July 11.—The *News* states that Mrs. Frank Leslie will marry the Marquis de Leuville.

Say the Pope Is Not Ill.

ROME, July 11.—The Vatican authorities deny the rumor that the Pope is ill.

HELD BY THE OCTOPUS.

WASHINGTON IN THE CLUTCHES OF THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

Chief Inspector Rathbone Tells How the Notorious Gambling Institution Is Intrenched in the Capital City—The Senate Post-Office Committee Gives the Lottery People a Hearing—The Election Bill Will Probably Be Passed—Army Promotions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—[Special.]—The Senate Post-Office Committee gave the representatives of the lottery company a hearing today. Jere Wilson and Jeff Chandler made oral arguments on the alleged unconstitutionality of the proposed legislation. They also asked time in which to prepare and file printed briefs. Chairman Sawyer told them they could have a week. Then he proposed that the committee should report some of the bills either favorably or adversely, as he didn't intend that they should be left pigeonholed. Not much doubt exists that a favorable report will be made, because the Chairman himself is of that way of thinking, and Uncle Philetus usually carries his committee with him.

Gen. Bingham appears to be carrying out the idea expressed by him in a recent conversation with a member of the House, who urged that some attention ought to be given to the lottery bills. He said in an off-hand way: "Well, I guess we better let them rest." Attempts had been made in previous Congresses, he said, to legislate against lotteries and had failed every time.

He was conveniently absent from the city today when it was expected that the committee would meet to consider the anti-lottery bills, and no meeting was called. His clerk states that the Friday meetings have been discontinued for the remainder of the session. The prospect of action by Bingham's committee is discouraging, and it is now predicted that unless action is taken next Tuesday nothing will be done until the Senate forces the question by passing and sending to the House a bill for the suppression of lotteries.

The influences in favor of lotteries are very strong. The advertisements of several of them are daily flaunted in the newspapers before the eyes of thousands of Government employés, who are thus tempted to risk a portion of their salaries with the hope of being made rich at one stroke, and this, the richest field for the lottery companies, has been stimulated to greater production by the occasional distribution of small sums as prizes. Out of many thousands of dollars that go from this city every month to the Louisiana lottery company to enable it to spend millions to preserve its franchise, yet make a profit of eighty per cent per month, only a thousand or two in small sums are paid out in a year to the deluded clerks. The agents of the companies spread their nets in well-known places convenient to the executive departments, where they are easily accessible to the Government clerks going and coming from their daily work, and the location of their dens can be discovered by a stranger by the stream of men and women, white and black, passing in and out on department paydays and on the days after the monthly lottery drawings. The police raid these places at long intervals, but the agents cheerfully suffer the temporary pecuniary loss and open again in a few days with the certainty of another long period of uninterrupted money-getting. Chief-Inspector Rathbone of the Post-Office Department in an interview points out forcibly the inability of the department to cope with the evil under existing laws. He says: "A little more legislation favorable to the Government would be a wholesome and righteous thing for Congress to give us. A person who has not studied the situation can hardly conceive to what extent the arms of this great octopus reach.

"You will be surprised when I tell you that recently it was discovered that the printing of what they call their monthly drawings and the addressing of their envelopes (which number something like 30,000 per month) for this section of country is done in this city, and that one of the employés of the Post-Office Department was discovered engaged doing work for the lottery people after office hours; that certain clerks in the post-office at Washington had been subsidized by the lottery company by giving them from one to half a dozen tickets every month to expedite their mail, and that the Adams Express company receives all the mail for the Louisiana Lottery company and delivers it to the lottery agent here, with the view of breaking the connection between the mails and the Louisiana Lottery company's agents. It was discovered that the Louisiana Lottery company's outgoing mail was prepared in the dead of night, packed in boxes, hauled from a certain point in this city to another certain point, there transferred to a dray wagon, and hauled thence to the post-office by an ignorant darky, who, of course, knew nothing of the contents of the boxes he was hauling.

"I firmly believe that if Congress will pass a law making the offense continuous from the point of mailing to the point of receipt and intermediate points, and exclude from the mails all newspapers containing lottery advertisements, this hydra-headed monster can be put down."

WILL PASS THE ELECTION BILL.

That Is Likely to Be the Outcome of the Republican Caucus.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—[Special.]—Echoes from the last night's Republican caucus make it pretty certain that an election bill will be passed this session. The caucus wasn't quite ready to take up Senator Spooner's heroic plan to keep forty-three Republic Senators on hand and at the proper time have the presiding officer refuse to recognize the filibusters. There was in fact more discussion about the method of passing the law than the law itself. The general sentiment on this point was healthy and the speeches were quite vigorous. It was practically agreed that the bill should not be passed as it came from the House; but that instead the Committee on Privileges and Elections should report a measure more in accordance with the views of the Senate. It was also understood that the Tariff bill should not be antagonized. Significant of the change in feeling in the Senate was the sense of the caucus on whether the rules should be changed. Only five Senators recorded themselves against this, among them being Edmunds, Ingalls, and Teller. Senator Edmunds regards the proposition with undisguised dismay. He pleaded with his colleagues strongly not to enter upon such a course. He was willing to sit all summer and winter in order to pass the Election bill, but he wanted it done under the existing order of things. Nevertheless, as Chairman of the caucus, it fell to his lot to appoint Messrs. Hoar, Spooner, Frye, and Moody a committee to confer with Messrs. Aldrich, Sherman, and Ingalls, of the Committee on Rules, as to the best method of procedure. Said one of the Senators this afternoon: "It would break Edmunds' heart to have us change the rules, and there is a strong sentiment against it. Some of those who favor the Election bill say we don't need any change. After the bill has been discussed a reasonable time and the purpose of the Democrats to obstruct is clear, all that will be necessary will be for the presiding officer to fail to catch their eyes and let a vote be taken. In the opinion of many that would be a precedent which would answer for similar emergencies. But in my opinion we had better made the change and have a previous question. It isn't generally known, but in the early days of the Senate there was a previous question. Again, in Benton's time, when the membership was hardly half what it is now, a proposition to reëstablish the previous question came near carrying."

Chairman Aldrich of the Committee on Rules is understood to be against the course outlined above, but to favor an amendment to the rules to be debated in the usual way, and then adopted by the aid of the presiding officer. This, he thinks, would be better than a mere precedent. But whether the rules be changed or only a precedent set it all comes to the same thing—the presiding officer of the Senate has got to take the bull by the horns and refuse to recognize Senatorial filibusters. The Capitol will probably rock from end to end when this is done, and Edmunds, Harris, Morrill, and other defenders of Senatorial tradition and courtesy will look for the Goddess of Liberty to topple off the dome, but the country at large won't be rocked by any such emotions.

CONGRESSIONAL REAPPORTIONMENT.

It May Be Arranged During the Present Session.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—[Special.]—It isn't impossible that the census reapportionment may be made at the present session of Congress. The count is going ahead with unexampled rapidity, and if the session is prolonged till October all the returns will be before Congress in time for action. It is not unlikely that Superintendent Porter will have the work completed by Aug. 1. Up to date the tabulating machines at the Census Bureau have ticked off 20,000,000. On the basis of the returns now in it looks as though the North would gain possibly a dozen members of Congress and the South lose an equal number. The gain of the West at the expense of the East is not likely to be so great as imagined. New England has lost relatively, but New York holds its own. The Dakotas and probably Washington will inevitably lay claim to an increased representation in Congress. Nebraska and Kansas will come in for an increased representation, while Texas will also show a gain that will entitle it to an enlarged membership. This is on the theory that the membership will remain as at present. The States which would lose membership on the present basis will fight for an increase to 350 members, and the first point Congress will have to settle will be the limit of members. Each decade there has been an increase, because old States would not consent to a loss of representation.

ARMY OFFICERS PROMOTED.

Col. Alexander McD. McCook Made a Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—[Special.]—The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations:

War—Col. Alexander McD. McCook, Sixth Infantry, to be Brigadier-General.

Maj. Augustus G. Robinson, Quartermaster, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Capt. Edwin B. Atwood, Assistant Quartermaster, to be Quartermaster with the rank of Major.

COL. ALEXANDER McD. McCOOK has been a candidate for the rank of Brigadier-General for ten years. He belongs to "the fighting McCooks" of Ohio, and received his appointment through the tremendous pressure of the Sherman influence, which has been exerted in his behalf every time that there has been a Brigadiership vacant. Col. McCook was born in Ohio April 22, 1831, and will therefore not retire on account of age until 1895. He was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy July 1, 1847, graduating in 1852 in the same class with the late Gen. Crook, Brig.-Gen. Thomas L. Casey, Chief of Engineers of the army, Gen. Henry W. Slocum, Gen. David Stanley, and Jerome Bonaparte, a grandson of the King of Wurtemburg, the brother of the great Napoleon. McCook's promotions came in course of time to be a Second Lieutenant of the Third Infantry in July, 1852; First Lieutenant, December, 1858; Captain, April, 1861; Colonel of the First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, May, 1861. In the regular army he reached the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-sixth Infantry in March, 1867, and of Colonel of the Sixth Infantry in December, 1880. He became a Brigadier-General in September, 1861, in the volunteer service, and a Major-General in July, 1862. Gen. McCook commanded a division at the battle of Shiloh and the siege of Corinth and the First Army Corps at Stone River and Chickamauga. He was the son of Maj. Daniel McCook, who was born in 1796, and was killed by Morgan's guerrillas near Buffington Island, O., June 19, 1863. Seven of his brothers took part in the late war, three of whom, like their father, were killed. Four of the eight brothers attained the rank of General. At one time Alexander McD. McCook served on Gen. Sheridan's staff.

MAJ. A. G. ROBINSON is a native of Maine, and was appointed to West Point from that State in 1858. After graduation he served in the artillery arm, and at the breaking out of the war was First-Lieutenant in the Third Artillery. In 1863 he became Captain and Quartermaster-Major, and in 1865 was brevetted Major for faithful and meritorious service. He reached the rank of Major-Quartermaster in 1879.

CAPT. G. B. ATWOOD was born in Ohio. He entered the war as a Sergeant-Major of the Forty-first Ohio Infantry and advanced to the grade of Captain. He was brevetted Major of volunteers for gallant and meritorious services at Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge. He entered the permanent service in 1866 as Second-Lieutenant of the Sixteenth Infantry, and afterwards served in the Second and Sixth Infantry. He reached the rank of Captain and Quartermaster in April, 1875.

WHAT FRANK LAWLER WANTS.

He Says He Will Run for Sheriff as an American.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—[Special.]—Frank Lawler has at least found out why he wants to run for Sheriff. He explained it this afternoon to a group made up of Senator Farwell, Dave Littler, Ab Taylor, Dan Shepard, and W. J. Campbell. Said the Second District member:

"I just want to help the good people of Cook County wipe out the nationality line. I'll run as an American, and I just hope they'll put up a German against me. I don't care whether it's Mr. Wolf or somebody else so long as he is a German, and they put him up because of his nationality. The Senator here remembers how Hesing used to fix up things for Jake Gross, then come into the convention, ask 'Is this the Jake Gross that left his leg on the field of battle?' and put it through for the Germans."

Senator Farwell laughed as he remarked that Jake Gross always made a good officer, but Mr. Lawler was not to be appeased.

"I tell you," he said, addressing himself impressively to Dan Shepard, "all I want is for your people to draw the nationality line. Just give me a chance."

Col. Shepard obligingly suggested that Congressman Frank might be accommodated in the Democratic County Convention without waiting for the other party.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

Findings in the Arizona Court-Martial. Brief Notes from the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—[Special.]—The proceedings of the court-martial in the cases of the four army officers recently tried at Tucson, Ari., on charges of fraud in connection with the hire of quarters, etc., have been received at the War Department and are now being reviewed by the Acting Judge Advocate General. The cases of Maj. Kimball and Capt. Miltimore of the Quartermaster's Department are now in shape for the action of the commanding General, upon his return next weeks. The cases of Majs. Wham and Towar have just been received. There is little doubt that the two last-named officers have been acquitted. Maj. Kimball, it is intimated, receives a reprimand and Capt. Miltimore something much more serious, but whether or not it is dismissal cannot now be learned.

Talk to Rest Their Brains.

In the Senate cloak-rooms today there was an animated discussion over a list of twelve Democratic Senators. In the Republican caucus last night one of the speakers, in pointing out the need for a change in the rules, incidentally remarked that the opposition couldn't be tired out by a mere talking match, because there were a dozen Democrats who talked to rest their brains and who could therefore keep up the contest indefinitely. He didn't give any names, but this afternoon some of the Senators amused themselves trying to make up the list of brain-resting Democrats. They finally agreed on the following: Call (easily first), Morgan, Blackburn, Coke, George, Daniel, Pugh, Reagan, Jones of Arkansas, Vest, Voorhees, and Cockrell.

The list was sent across to the Democrats, who made no changes but were inclined to think that both Morgan and George could dispute Call's claim to be at the head of it. Vest was not pleased to be placed so far down because he has boasted that he could make a twenty-day speech on the Election bill.

Col. Dudley Is Prospering.

Ex-Commissioner W. W. Dudley is doing better as a private citizen than if he held office. He has lately bought a fine residence on Connecticut avenue, paying for it $45,000.

TO MAKE BEER IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

A Brewery Preparing to Commence Business at Yankton.

YANKTON, S. D., July 11.—[Special.]—The City Brewery, which has been shut down since May 1, will start up soon under a new management. This will be the only brewery in the State in operation and will be run in direct violation of the law. There are nineteen places in this city where liquor can be had for the asking. It is alleged that the State Enforcement League has no funds with which to carry on prosecutions pending the passage of the Wilson bill by Congress.

A Brave Indiana Girl.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 11.—[Special.]—News was received here tonight of a desperate encounter on the farm of Eli Conger, seven miles north of the city, Monday night, in which an unknown brute was badly worsted by a girl 13 years of age and a shepherd dog. When Mr. Conger's little daughter was on her way to drive home the cows at dusk she was seized by a strange man. She turned upon him with a heavy stick she was carrying and belabored him about the head with all her might. At the same time her dog attacked the stranger, lacerating one of his legs terribly.

THEY WERE NOT DIVIDED.

TWENTY SUNDAY-SCHOOLS HOLD A UNION PICNIC AT JACKSON PARK.

Only One Sentiment Actuated the Members of the Different Denominations, and That Was to Have an Enjoyable Day—Entertainments Provided for the Merrymakers—A Mountain of Cake Devoured by the Hungry Young Folks—The Affair a Great Success.

The Sunday-school picnic, long ago supposed to have arrived at perfection, rose to a loftier flight yesterday in Jackson Park. For not one Sunday-school alone but twenty made it a festal day, and Presbyterians, Methodists, Congregationalists, and Episcopalians traded fried chicken and pickles and layer-cake and lemonade as freely and sociably as if there had never been any bickerings or strife over Congregational polity, Presbyterian orders, apostolic succession, plenty of water, or experimental religion. Odium Theologicum, that sour-visaged old marplot, who has disturbed the saints from the beginning, who burned Servetus and drove Roger Williams out into the wilderness, gritted his teeth and put right out of Jackson Park yesterday. There was no place for him there.

The number of pupils present from each school was given from the average attendance, and as it has long been known that a Sunday-school rarely shrinks at picnic time the following figures may be relied upon:

First Baptist, John H. Leslie, Superintendent, 700; Oakland Methodist Episcopal, J. A. Burhans, 650; Memorial Baptist, W. G. Sherer, 340; Kenwood Evangelical, J. N. Steele, 300; South Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal, E. F. Moore, 300; Forty-first Street Presbyterian, H. B. Wheelock, 200; First Presbyterian, Hyde Park, C. H. Arms, 250; State Street Methodist Episcopal, Joseph Ebersole, 300; Central Church of Christ, A. A. Devore, 225; South Congregational, L. M. Paine, 200; Wabash Avenue Baptist, C. E. Harvey, 150; Woodlawn Park Presbyterian, D. B. Hubbard, 125; Forestville Congregational, Dr. M. F. Coe, 125; South Park Congregational, C. P. Van Inwegen, 100; First Baptist, Hyde Park, George B. Mather, 100; Church of the Transfiguration, Maj. A. J. Bradford, 100; Woodlawn Park Methodist, William T. Dix, 75; Hyde Park Methodist Episcopal, G. E. Highley, 75; Kenwood Methodist Episcopal, Dr. Robinson, 60; Woodlawn Park Baptist, S. T. Hawthorne, 40.

Friday was the first trial of this experiment of a united Sunday-school picnic and, so far as one may judge, it was a success. The district of these schools is bounded by the lake, Thirty-first, State, and Sixty-seventh streets. Along in September or October the schools west of State street will try it on.

At the Grounds.

The doings yesterday at the park began early. Along about 9:30 o'clock a cannon from Battery D began booming a salute of one gun for each school. The detail that had this in charge was under the command of Sergt. A. Miller, and comprised Stable Sergt. W. Rafferty, Gunner H. Klein, and Privates Frank Shields, John Schaffer, and W. Matterson.

After that everybody did what was right in his own eyes, played tag, or lawn-tennis, mumblepeg, or base-ball, croquet or bean bag—anything, in short, that with the assistance of a strong breeze from the south and a good hot sun would accentuate an appetite in growing children, so that when five guns announced dinner-time they were all well ready to obey the order "to stand by for grub." And the way the sandwiches, and pickles, and ginger-snaps, and manifold and sundry kinds of soft cake vanished from the face of the earth would have astonished anybody but the heads of families.

They're used to that.

After luncheon there was a parade headed by the flag that looks so well out of doors with a background of green trees and a deep blue lake—the good old Stars and Stripes. Then the folks all gathered round a stand and with the assistance of Lyon & Healy's band sung a Sunday-school hymn, "The World Is Full of Beauty." That particular portion of the world was, to a moral certainty, as any one with half an eye could have seen.

Somehow the South Side seems to have the call on pretty young girls—well, older ones, too, for the matter of that.

Then the Rev. W. W. Totheroh of the First Presbyterian Church of Hyde Park offered prayer. Mr. A. C. Bartlett was to have made an address, but he didn't come, and so Dr. Henson's turn came a little sooner than he had a right to expect, but he went at it in his usual easy manner. It's no trouble at all to him to get up and make a speech that pleases the people.

Patriotic Address.

He said that he was glad to see the Stars and Stripes at the head of the procession, because there was room for only one flag in this country. It was the army of the Sunday-school that was to put down anarchy, which threatened to destroy the world. Then he paid his respects to that other park a few blocks west, where gambling was going on every day, where the Devil not only got the hindmost but the foremost and all. The brutal prize fight at Battery D, where a man was killed only a few nights ago, made him sick at heart, but there was cause to rejoice in the union of denominations at a Sunday-school celebration. It was a sight to make the Devil's imps slink back into their holes.

After another song some nice-looking lads gotten up in white-duck sailors' suits gave a nine-inch gun drill. The gun was a big inch-plank black Quaker gun, but the lads were just as fierce and swarmed up to repel boarders just as they did in the Paul Jones pictures in the school history. Their names and officers were:

Lyman J. Hubbard, first captain and second boarder; Frank Pearson, second captain and first boarder; Earl Northrop, first loader and second boarder; Robert Pauley, first sponger and second boarder; Ben Hebard, second loader and first boarder; George Greenleaf, second sponger and first boarder; John Crittenden, first shotman and pike; Frank White, second shotman and pump; Arthur Braymer, first train tackle and sail trimmer; Fred Greenleaf, pike and first boarder; Benoni Doty, second handpike and pike; George Springer, powder boy; and Wilbur Bassett, quartermaster.

These boys all go to the Woodlawn Park Presbyterian Sunday-school, and when they set the flags the entire audience sang "America."

Fireworks in the Daytime.

Prof. Naramore played a cornet solo. Then they had a novelty, day fireworks after the South American fashion, where rockets are let off at high noon. But they are prettier at night. Balloons went up and some of them caught fire.

Capt. Tolman made a company of the Oakland Rifles go through the manual of arms and the ladies all shrieked at the command to fire. Just then everybody got anxious for the tub race. There was an exhibition boat race for four-oared shells between two crews of the Iroquois Boat Club, in which Thompson, Newman, Parker, and Roberts easily beat Essig, Curran, McDowell, and Reade, all big strapping fellows with freckles on their shoulders. But the great event was to be the tub race.

There wasn't any. There never is. There have been uncounted attempts to get into tubs and paddle about, but the oldest inhabitant never saw anything more than that. And some of the boys there yesterday received their first disillusionment. A tub is not a navigable success.

But the picnic was. The lemonade man said he sold 2,000 glasses during the day, not counting brown pop or ice-cream.

Eight-Round Battle at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 11.—[Special.]—Tommy Ward of Cincinnati and Charlie Wilson, the English Kid, fought tonight before the Olympic Club for a $400 purse, $100 to the loser. They fought some six months ago and after three hours the battle was declared a draw. This time the battle was shorter. Ward weighed 115 pounds and had the advantage of height and reach. After two rounds of scientific sparring Wilson made a smart attack and hammered Ward with right and left on neck and jaw. Both men were groggy at the end of the third round. It looked an even chance in the eighth, but Wilson took Ward off his guard with a swinging right-hander on the jaw that settled the business.

Wheelmen at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 11.—[Special.]—The championship of the Fourth District of Wheelmen will be run at Compton Avenue Park tomorrow afternoon. The district includes the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan and Wisconsin, and the best riders in this territory will participate in the events. The winner and second man in the championships will be sent to the National championship meetings at Niagara Falls next month. The Chicago wheelmen arrived late this evening.

Wheat Injured by Rust.

MARSHALL, Minn., July 11.—[Special.]—There is complaint here of rust injuring late-sown wheat, which grows worse as one goes west from here. In parts of Lincoln County and the western sections of Lyon County there are many pieces that will not yield half a crop.

CHIEF BIG FOOT CAUSING TROUBLE.

A Dispute Over Rations That May Lead to a Serious Quarrel.

PIERRE, S. D., July 11.—[Special.]—The trouble between the hostile Indians under Big Foot and the authorities at Cheyenne is getting serious. This ugly chief, when defeated in his demand to have his band's beef rations issued at his camp on Cherry Creek instead of Cheyenne Agency, yesterday made a demand that the beef be issued on hoof instead of being killed. This the agent refused to do. Big Foot threatened to take their number of bullocks forcibly and drive them to the Cherry Creek camp to be slaughtered. The agent became alarmed and summoned all the Indian police to guard the herd. Big Foot then said he would not take the beef unless as he wanted it, and ordered all his followers away to Cherry Creek, where they are now sulking without rations from the Government. Hump is Captain of the police and Big Foot's rival as chief of the hostiles, and considerable jealousy exists between them. The hostiles followed Big Foot and now Hump has started for their camp to arrest Big Foot for his disobedience, which will likely prove a dangerous task. If he can't succeed alone, he will summon his Indian police to assist him.

TROUBLES OF A CIRCUS AT EAST ST. LOUIS.

One of Its Dogs Bites a Boy and Heavy Damages Are Demanded.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., July 11.—[Special.]—French's circus, which showed here yesterday, had a little better luck than most shows that visit East St. Louis. A dog bit a boy named John Davis and the circus was attached for $2,000, but the concern effected a compromise by paying $325 to the boy's father and making him a present of the dog. Young Davis visited the circus and with other boys went into the tent where the horses were kept. Refusing to leave when ordered out, the circus men set the dog upon the boys, yelling "Hey, Rube," their signal for a fight. The dog sprang upon young Davis, tore his clothing, and fastened its teeth in his breast. The circus men were thankful to get out of town with any part of the show, and loading the elephant and dromedary on the cars left for new fields.

BLOODY BATTLE IN A TEXAS TOWN.

Several Killed in a Pitched Encounter at Ysteta.

EL PASO, Tex., July 11.—[Special.]—The Town of Ysteta, El Paso County, was deluged with blood today. A majority of the inhabitants are Mexicans and this evening a pitched battle was fought between two factions. Fully 300 men were engaged. A dispatch received here at 11 o'clock says that fighting has ceased, but both sides hold their ground, and it is impossible for any one to venture out to discover the names or number of the dead. The correspondent can count six dead bodies from his office window. Great excitement prevails in this city over the affair, and the newspaper offices are surrounded by crowds of anxious people.

MISS FULLER'S ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED

The Chief Justice's Eldest Daughter to Be Married to Mr. Hugh C. Wallace.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—[Special.]—The engagement of Miss Fuller, eldest daughter of Chief-Justice Fuller, to Mr. Hugh C. Wallace of Tacoma is announced. The young gentleman is now in the city on a visit to the family of his fiancée.

A Corpse Seven Hundred Years Old.

A tomb has recently been opened in Canterbury Cathedral with the object of discovering the identity of the body, and the evidence points to Hubert Walter, who died Archbishop in 1204. The body found in the tomb, though it has been lying there nearly or quite 700 years, was only partially decomposed. A number of articles of great antiquarian interest were found in the tomb and removed to the Cathedral library. Most of them were in an excellent state of preservation. They were a silver chalice and paten as good as new, the Archbishop's pastoral staff, a gold ring with large emerald having a curious device, silk boots ornamented with gold thread and garnets, a yellow silk miter and embroidered stole, etc. Presumably the body had been embalmed in some way, or was preserved by the conditions of its surroundings.—*English Mechanic.*

To Throttle the Merchants' Bridge.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 11.—Jay Gould and the Wiggins Ferry company have made an alliance to control all freight coming across the river at this point, with a view to throttling the new Merchants' Bridge company. The evidence came out today in an award of a city contract for coal. The Board of Public Improvements was astonished at receiving bids to furnish coal at 4.62 cents per bushel. Inquiry revealed the fact that the Gould Bridge and the Wiggins Ferry companies have entered into an agreement with all the coal companies binding them to ship by either, and agreeing to transfer at a remarkably low figure.

The Whole Family Missing.

Edward Blake of Dubuque, Ia., his wife, and three children arrived in the city Tuesday and secured rooms at the Stafford House, opposite the Rock Island Depot. Thursday morning Mrs. Blake took the children on a visit to Humboldt Park and has been missing since. The husband started out Thursday night to look for her, and he, too, is now missing. The people at the Stafford House are at a loss to account for the matter, as Mr. Blake had paid his bill but said nothing about leaving.

Terrible Deed of an Insane Mother.

TROY, N. Y., July 11.—Mrs. James Williams, near Fair Haven, Vt., this morning about 3 o'clock murdered her two children—a girl of 17 and a boy of 6—set fire to the house, and cut her own throat. She was undoubtedly insane. About two weeks ago her husband was killed in his slate quarry.

A Treasure.

Mrs. Winks—"What kind of a girl have you now?"

Mrs. Minks—"A very nice one—ever so much nicer than the others. She doesn't seem to object to having us live in the house with her at all."—*New York Weekly.*

Terrible Blood Poison.

Suffered All a Man Could Suffer and Live. Body Covered with Awful Sores. Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

I contracted a terrible blood poisoning a year ago. I doctored with two good physicians, neither of whom did me any good. I suffered all a man can suffer and live. Hearing of your Cuticura Remedies I concluded to try them, knowing if they did me no good they could make me no worse. I have been using them about ten weeks, and am most happy to say that I am almost rid of the awful sores that covered my face and body. My face was as bad, if not worse, than that of Miss Boynton, spoken of in your book, and I would say to one in the same condition to use Cuticura, and they will surely be cured. You may use this letter in the interests of suffering humanity. E. W. REYNOLDS, Ashland, Ohio.

Face All Broken Out.

I was at one time ashamed to be seen because my face was all broken out with blood disease. I tried all remedies in vain, and about two years ago sent for your book, "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases," which was worth $50 to me. I am glad to recommend your great Cuticura Remedies, and hope all who have blood diseases will send for your book.
JOHN A. GRAGG, Appleton City, Mo.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus remove the cause), and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair), speedily cure every humor and disease of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, whether itching, burning, scaly, pimply, and blotchy, whether simple, scrofulous, hereditary, or contagious, when physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, Blackheads, Chapped and Oily Skin cured by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.



Free from Rheumatism in one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatic, sciatic, hip, kidney, chest, and muscular pains and weaknesses. The first and only pain killing plaster.

Double Testimony.

Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson Cured of Chronic Catarrh by Drs. McCoy & Wildman's Treatment.

"For several years," said Mr. Johnson, "I had been afflicted with a constant hawking, which developed into a cough, during which I would raise great quantities of a thick yellow and greenish mucus, always more or less offensive.



MR. JOHN JOHNSON, 247 Emerson-av.

"My head ached, my nose was stopped up, and I felt miserable. To make things worse, I had no appetite and could not sleep nights.

"My bones ached and I felt as though I had been pounded. I could not get rid of a succession of colds.

"My eyes became affected; to look at one object for a couple of minutes a scum would gather over the eyes and my sight would become dim.

"About eighteen months ago, after my wife had been successfully treated for stomach catarrh by Drs. McCoy & Wildman's treatment, I placed myself under their care. After three months' treatment I was entirely cured, and have never had a return of a single symptom."

CURED OF STOMACH CATARRH.

"Yes, I am willing that you publish an interview with me, because I feel grateful for the manner in which I was cured by Drs. McCoy & Wildman's treatment.

"What I suffered from catarrh of the stomach I am at a loss for words to express. My life was one of misery. I had to almost starve myself at times. The least particle of food I ate would disarrange my stomach, and then I would have to suffer.



MRS. JOHN JOHNSON. Cured of catarrh of the stomach.

"I had headache as regular as day followed night, small yellow spots would float before my eyes, was nervous and easily excited. Sleep restless, and always had an uncomfortable feeling.

"Yes, I tried various remedies and was treated by physicians, but nothing ever did me any good until I placed myself under Drs. McCoy & Wildman's treatment. This was over two years ago. It only took them about three months to cure me entirely, and I am convinced, permanently, as I never felt so well in my life as I do now. I eat anything my appetite craves for, sleep well, and realize that I am positively cured of a trouble of years' standing. I will verify all of the above to any one who will call at our home, No. 247 Emerson-av."

Drs. McCOY & WILDMAN,
224 STATE STREET,
(Corner of Quincy).

SPECIALTIES—ALL CHRONIC DISEASES, including Throat and Lung Diseases, Consumption, Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys.

CATARRH CURED.

Office hours—9 to 11 a. m.; 2 to 4 p. m.; 7 to 8:30 p. m.; Sundays only from 9 a. m. to 12 m.

KIRK'S AMERICAN FAMILY SOAP

Best for General Household Use.
SOLD ONLY IN POUND BARS.

GIVEN AWAY.
FIFTY DOLLARS IN GOLD
—AND—
30 GENUINE DIAMONDS.

The Hobb's Medicine Co., of San Francisco, Cal., in order to more thoroughly introduce their famous California Remedies, have authorized us to make the following UNPRECEDENTED OFFER, viz.: To the first person writing to us before August 1st, 1890, and telling us where the word "Spirit" is first found in the New Testament, we will give $25.00 in gold coin; to the second person sending in the correct answer we will give a Solid Gold Watch, Lady's or Gent's; to the next 15 persons sending correct answers we will give each a Solid Gold Genuine Diamond Ring; to the last one sending in a correct answer we will give $10.00 in Gold Coin, and to the 15 next to the last, sending in the right answers, we will give a Solid Gold Ring, Genuine Diamond Setting. With your answer send 25 cents in Silver or Stamps for a VIAL OF DR. HOBB'S LITTLE VEGETABLE PILLS, the best CATHARTIC, LIVER, and STOMACH pill ever compounded. A positive cure for sick headache. They are very small, sugar coated, DO NOT GRIPE, purely vegetable, 45 pills in a vial, one pill a dose, and are recommended by leading physicians. This offer is made solely to ADVERTISE DOCTOR HOBB'S CELEBRATED REMEDIES. Dr. Hobb's Hand Book of Useful Information sent free to each person ordering a vial of pills. Wherever used, Dr. Hobb's Remedies are highly recommended and should be in every home. The above is the most liberal proposition ever made to introduce any medicine. The awarding and delivering of presents is left entirely with us, and our reputation in Chicago is a sufficient guarantee that the offer made will be carried out to the letter. Immediately after August 1st, we will mail to each person answering this advertisement a printed list of the lucky participants in this contest. Pills sent by mail to any address. Address:

BUCK & RAYNER, Druggists,
117 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

When answering the above advt. mention The Tribune.

DUEBER-HAMPDEN WATCHES.



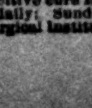
2½ MILLIONS IN USE.

The DUEBER WATCH FACTORIES
CANTON, OHIO.

BUCK & RAYNER'S
Face Powder.

Made of the purest materials. A trial will convince the most fastidious that it is matchless for reviving, restoring, and preserving beauty.

State and Madison, and 117 S. Clark-st.



$25,000.00
In cash premiums to smokers of Tansill's Punch 5c Cigar. You are entitled to a guess with each five you buy.

DR. R. GREER,
30 years' practice, gives free consultation upon all diseases. Dr. Greer's new remedies cure at once; a positive cure for nervous debility. Office hours 9 to 8 daily; Sundays, 10 to 12. Western Medical and Surgical Institute, 127 La Salle-st.

GOOD WORK IN THE BOX.

PITCHER BALDWIN HAS AN EASY TIME WITH THE GIANTS.

Ewing's Men Fail to Find His Curves and a Victory for the Chicago Brotherhood Players Is the Result—Anson's Colts Unable to Get Beyond Second Base at Boston—The Other Games—General Base-Ball News.

Players' L.	Won.	Lost.	Pr.ct.	Nat'nal L.	Won.	Lost.	Pr.ct.
Boston	40	26	.606	Brooklyn	44	24	.642
Chicago	38	27	.585	Cincinnati	42	24	.636
Brooklyn	38	32	.543	Phila'phia	42	26	.618
New York	34	31	.523	Boston	41	27	.603
Philad'phia	34	34	.500	Chicago	34	30	.531
Pittsburg	31	33	.484	New York	28	40	.412
Cleveland	27	34	.434	Cleveland	19	44	.301
Buffalo	17	42	.288	Pittsburg	16	50	.243

American.	Won.	Lost.	Pr.ct.	Western.	Won.	Lost.	Pr.ct.
Athletic	40	25	.615	Milwaukee	38	23	.622
Louisville	38	25	.603	Minn'apolis	39	24	.619
St. Louis	36	26	.580	Kansas City	34	25	.576
Rochester	36	29	.553	Denver	33	28	.540
Columbus	32	32	.500	Sioux City	32	28	.533
Toledo	27	33	.450	Des Moines	26	36	.419
Syracuse	29	35	.453	Omaha	24	37	.393
Brooklyn	17	46	.323	St. Paul	18	42	.300

Ill.-Iowa.	Won.	Lost.	P.ct.	Inter-State.	Won.	Lost.	Pr.ct.
Monmouth	33	21	.611	Evansville	39	18	.684
Ottawa	33	22	.600	Burlington	37	21	.638
Ottumwa	32	22	.595	Terre Ha'te	29	26	.527
Dubuque	30	23	.566	Quincy	28	32	.466
Aurora	29	26	.527	Peoria	24	28	.461
C'dr Rapids	27	27	.500				
Joliet	17	36	.320				
Sterling	15	40	.285				

Games Scheduled for Today.

Players' League—Chicago at New York, Buffalo at Brooklyn, Pittsburg at Boston, Cleveland at Philadelphia.

National League—Chicago at Boston, Pittsburg at New York, Cincinnati at Brooklyn, Cleveland at Philadelphia.

American Association—Athletic at Louisville, Brooklyn at Toledo, Syracuse at St. Louis, Rochester at Columbus.

Western Association—Sioux City at Milwaukee, Kansas City at St. Paul, Denver at Minneapolis, Omaha at Des Moines.

Illinois-Iowa League—Monmouth at Joliet, Dubuque at Ottawa, Cedar Rapids at Aurora, Ottumwa at Sterling.

EASILY WON BY THE PIRATES.

Comiskey's Men Have Things Their Own Way in a Game at New York.

NEW YORK, July 11.—[Special.]—Mark Baldwin's fine pitching was responsible for the Giants' defeat today. But four scattered hits were gained off his delivery, and neither of the two runs scored by the home team was earned. But for some gilt-edged plays by his fielders, O'Day would have had many more runs scored against him. The Chicagos played ball from the start, and the Giants were not in it at any stage of the game. Farrell caught Baldwin finely; his short throw to catch a runner at third being the only error for his side. The New York fielders did some tall hustling during the early part of the game. Richardson made several fine stops and throws, one of them, a liner from Boyle's bat, which he stopped with one hand, and then threw Darling out at the plate. Connor made a great one-hand catch of Whitney's wild throw in the third, while Gore nabbed a difficult foul fly in the left field foul line. Brown caught a good game and threw well to bases, notwithstanding his two errors.

Duffy opened the game with a hot single past third and took second on Gore's slow handling of the ball. A sacrifice by O'Neill moved him up to third, but Richardson took Ryan's bounder and caught Duffy at the plate. Ryan was thrown out stealing second.

For the Giants, Gore was given his base on balls. Brown hit to Baldwin, and a double play followed with the assistance of Pfeffer and Darling. Farrell took a bristling foul from Connor's bat way back by the grand-stand.

Darling went to his base on balls in the second. Richardson's high throw to second of Pfeffer's grounder letting the batter get first. Boyle hit a liner to Richardson, which Delaney stopped with one hand and then threw Darling out at the plate by a lightning throw. Farrell's single past third brought Pfeffer home, but Gore's good return of the ball nipped Boyle at third. Williamson went out at second.

The home team went out in order in their half and returned the compliment by shutting out the Chicagos in their third by some brilliant fielding. Baldwin got first on Whitney's fumble and took second on Duffy's out, Whitney to Connor, Roger taking the ball with one hand. Richardson got O'Neill's hot grounder, and by a quick throw caught the runner at first, Baldwin taking third, where Ryan's out at first left him.

Darling opened the fourth with a base on balls, Pfeffer sending him to second on a single to center. Boyle's sacrifice sent both runners up a base, and then Farrell lined out his second hit, bringing in two runs. The next two batsmen went out in order, Richardson making a fine stop of Baldwin's whistling grounder.

One, two, three was the order of the Giants in their fourth, Farrell making a brilliant running catch of a foul from Brown's bat.

Duffy opened the fifth with a strike-out and O'Neill followed with a hit past short. O'Day gave Ryan his base on balls. Darling's little hit to O'Day forced O'Neill at third, but after both runners had stolen a base Pfeffer's single brought them home. Brown threw Fred out trying to steal second.

A run went to the home team in their half. O'Rourke placed a safe one in center and made a steal of second. Richardson's sacrifice moved him up to third, and a wild throw of Farrell's to catch him napping let him score.

O'Day hit Boyle and Farrell in the sixth and Williamson sacrificed. A single by Baldwin scored both runners.

Although Whitney opened with a hit and got as far as third the Giants failed to bring him home in their half.

For the first time Chicago went out in order in the seventh, Gore's catch of Darling's long foul being a beauty. Both teams fielded sharply throughout the remainder of the game, and the only tallying was done by the Giants in the ninth. Gore got his base on balls and got around on Brown's single and Connor's force. The score:

New York.	AB	B	P	A	E	Chicago.	AB	B	P	A	E
Gore, l. f.	2	0	1	1	1	Duffy, rf.	5	1	2	0	0
Brown, c.	4	1	6	2	2	O'Neill, lf.	4	2	0	0	0
Connor, 1b.	3	0	11	1	0	Ryan, cf.	4	0	1	0	0
O'Rourke, r.f	4	1	1	0	0	Darling, 1b.	3	0	11	0	0
Rich'dson, ss	4	1	2	4	1	Pfeffer, 2b.	4	2	5	2	0
Johnston, c. f	3	0	2	0	0	Boyle, 3b.	4	0	0	1	0
Shannon, 2b	3	0	0	1	0	Farrell, c.	3	2	7	0	1
Whitney, 3b.	3	1	3	3	1	William'n, ss	4	1	0	2	0
O'Day, p.	3	0	1	3	0	Baldwin, p.	3	1	1	3	0
Totals	29	4	27	15	5	Totals	34	9	27	8	1

New York .... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—2
Chicago .... 0 1 0 2 2 2 0 0 0—7

Earned run—Chicago, 1. Hit by pitcher—Boyle, Farrell. First base on balls—Darling (2), O'Neill, Ryan, Pfeffer, Gore (2), Connor. Struck out—Duffy, Baldwin, Pfeffer, Brown, O'Rourke, O'Day (2), Shannon. Sacrifice hits—Duffy, O'Neill (2), Boyle, Williamson, Gore, Richardson. Double plays—Baldwin-Pfeffer-Darling; Williamson-Pfeffer-Darling. Stolen bases—O'Neill, Ryan, Darling, Pfeffer, Baldwin, O'Rourke. First base on error—Chicago, 1. Passed ball—Farrell, 1. Wild pitch—O'Day, 1. Time—1:57. Umpires—Matthews and Keefe. Attendance—1,637.

Cleveland, 11; Philadelphia, 6.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 11.—Husted undertook to pitch for the Philadelphia Players' club today, but the Cleveland men had their eyes on the ball and their batting clothes on. Attendance, 928. The score:

Philadelphia .... 2 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0—6
Cleveland .... 0 0 0 3 4 4 0 0 *—11

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3; Cleveland, 3. Batteries—Husted, Knell, and Hallman; Bakely and Sutcliffe. Two-base hits—Larkin, Radford, and Stricker. Three-base hit—Brennan. Home runs—Mulvey, Buffinton, and Larkin. Stolen bases—Shindle, Mulvey, Wood, Larkin, Delehanty (2), McAleer (2), Sutcliffe. Double plays—Pickett-Shindle-Farrar; McAleer-Sutcliffe. First base on balls—Shindle, Pickett, Browning (3), Delehanty, McAleer, Knell, Buffinton. Struck out—McAleer, Bakely (2). Passed ball—Sutcliffe. Time—1:40. Umpires—Ferguson and Holbert. Hits—Philadelphia, 5; Cleveland, 14. Errors—Philadelphia, 1; Cleveland, 5.

Brooklyn, 15; Buffalo, 5.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The game at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, today was between the Brooklyn and Buffalo Players' teams. Ward's men won easily. The score:

Brooklyn .... 4 0 0 3 0 1 2 5 0—15
Buffalo .... 1 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 0— 5

Base hits—Brooklyn, 21; Buffalo, 9. Errors—Brooklyn, 3; Buffalo, 4. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 11; Buffalo, 2. Batteries—Weyhing and Kinslow; Keefe and Mack. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Buffalo, 8. First base on balls—Off Keefe, 6; off Weyhing, 8. First base on errors—Buffalo. Struck out—By Weyhing, 8; by Keefe, 1. Home runs—Ward, Winslow (2). Sacrifice hits—Bauer, Joyce, Mack, Wise, Rowe. Stolen bases—Joyce, Van Haltren (3). Three-base hit—Wise. Two-base hits—Sunday, Beecher (2). Double play—Beecher and Mack. Wild pitches—Keefe, 2. Passed ball—Mack. Time—2:32. Umpires—Knight and Jones. Attendance, 300.

Boston, 12; Pittsburg, 5.

BOSTON, Mass., July 11.—The game today between the Boston and Pittsburg Players' clubs was well contested throughout. Attendance, 978. The score:

Boston .... 2 0 0 0 0 3 0 2 5—12
Pittsburg .... 0 0 0 0 2 1 2 0 0— 5

Earned runs—Boston, 6; Pittsburg, 3. Two-base hits—Stovey, Brouthers, Nash, Fields. Three-base hits—Stovey, Brouthers. Home run—Richardson. Stolen bases—Brown, Richardson, Nash, Gumbert, Fields, Corcoran. First on balls—Brown, Nash, Swett, Fields, Robinson. Struck out—Brown, Stovey, Richardson, J. Quinn, Swett, Beckley. Passed ball—Quinn. Wild pitch—Staley. Hit by pitched ball—Robinson. Umpires—Gaffney and Sheridan. Time—1:42. Hits—Boston, 12; Pittsburg, 13. Errors—Boston, 2; Pittsburg, 5. Batteries—Gumbert and Swett, Staley and Quinn.

WERE WEAK AT THE BAT.

Anson's Colts Fail to Get Beyond Second Base at Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., July 11.—[Special.]—Hutchinson and the "old man" combined were unable to pull out the game for Chicago this afternoon. This result gave peculiar satisfaction to Bostonians for the reason that this same wily Western pitcher had tripped Boston twice in the May series of games. Hutchinson, however, pitched a fairly good game, though somewhat inferior to that put up by Getzein. His occasional lapses, however, are largely responsible for the result. Chicago batted very lightly and not a man got beyond second base. Their fielding, however, was sharp and clean. A wild throw by Cooney and a fumble by Anson were the only errors to mar the record. Wright, Anson's new second baseman, made his first appearance with the team and did admirable work on the bag, accepting the four chances offered him. His batting was very light, but the fact that he had to face a strange pitcher and nervousness in a measure accounted for that.

The game was a good one, unusually so, in fact, despite the one-sided result.

Long began with a hit to center and stole second, aided by Kittridge's poor throw, going to third on the play. Tucker was sent to first on balls, and advanced a bag on Sullivan's safe drive over second. Long at the same time scored. Brodie then put in a pretty line hit to left for two bases, bringing in Tucker and Sullivan. Hines flew out to Wright and McGarr followed suit to Earl. Bennett's bounding hit to center sent Brodie across the plate. Smith ended the inning by striking out, a performance which he repeated four times during the game.

McGarr gathered in Cooney's line fly when Chicago took its turn at the bat. Carroll, however, reached first on Smith's fumble and stole second, and in so doing knocked the ball from Long's hands with his boot as he slid in. Wilmot fouled to Bennett and Anson was out, Getzein to Tucker.

Chicago's sharp fielding prevented Boston from increasing its score in the second. Cooney made a good stop of Getzein's hit, but spoiled it by a wild throw. Long hit safely to left and Tucker's single to right filled the bases. Sullivan hit to Wright and Getzein was forced at the plate. The stocky little Boston short then attempted to score on Brodie's fly to short left, but Carroll's good throw to Kittridge killed him.

For Chicago, with one out, Wright reached first on balls, but was doubled with Earle on the latter's grounder to Long.

Boston added two more to its score in the third inning. After Hines had struck out McGarr put in a single to right, and was sacrificed to second by Bennett, taking another base on a wild pitch and scoring on Anson's fumble of Smith's hit. Hutchinson presented Getzein with his base, Smith moving up a peg, and each advanced a base on another wild pitch. Four balls for Long filled the bases, and Tucker was hit by a pitched ball, forcing in a run. Sullivan died at first on Wright's assist.

Chicago retired in order, and Boston did the same in the fourth, Anson putting out all three men, and a single by the "old man" was all Chicago could do in that inning.

For the rest of the game the only Boston men to see first base were Tucker, on a hit, and Brodie, Hines, and McGarr on balls, and none advanced beyond that. Hutchinson struck three men out in succession in the seventh. Chicago, too, sent only that number to first—Cooney and Anson on hits, Carroll on balls, and Wright on a force out. The game was an exhilarating one and the 4,142 spectators were delighted, particularly as the home team won the game. The score:

Chicago.	AB	B	P	A	E	Boston.	AB	B	P	A	E
Cooney, ss.	4	1	0	1	1	Long, s s.	4	2	4	2	1
Carroll, lf.	3	0	2	1	0	Tucker, 1b.	3	2	6	0	0
Wilmot, cf.	4	0	3	0	0	Sullivan, lf.	5	1	3	0	0
Anson, 1b.	4	2	6	0	1	Brodie, rf.	4	1	3	0	0
Burns, 3b.	4	0	1	2	0	Hines, cf.	4	0	2	0	0
Wright, 2b.	2	0	2	3	0	McGarr, 3b.	4	1	2	1	0
Earle, rf.	3	0	1	0	0	Bennett, c.	4	1	5	0	0
Hutchi'son, p	3	0	0	11	0	Smith, 2b.	5	0	2	2	1
Kittridge, c.	3	0	13	0	1	Getzein, p.	3	0	0	4	0
Totals	30	3	27	18	3	Totals	36	8	27	9	2

Boston .... 4 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—6
Chicago .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned run—Boston. Two-base hit—Brodie. Stolen bases—Long, Carroll. First on balls—Long, Tucker, Brodie, Hines, McGarr, Bennett, Getzein, Carroll, Wright. First on errors—Boston, 2; Chicago, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Tucker. Wild pitches—Hutchinson, 2. Struck out—Sullivan, Hines, McGarr, Bennett (2), Smith (4), Getzein, Hutchinson (3). Double plays—Long and Tucker, Carroll and Kittridge. Umpire—McQuaid. Time—1.

Brooklyn, 9; Cincinnati, 2.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The Brooklyn and Cincinnati National League teams played a splendidly contested game today, not a blunder of any kind marring the record. The Bridegrooms won and are now leaders in the race for the National League pennant. The score:

Cincinnati .... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2
Brooklyn .... 1 0 2 2 1 0 2 1 *—9

Batteries—Duryea and Keenan; Lovett and Daly. Errors—Cincinnati, none; Brooklyn, none. Base hits—Cincinnati, 6; Brooklyn, 13. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; Brooklyn, 8. First on errors—None. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 8; Brooklyn, 5. Base on balls—Cincinnati, 5; Brooklyn, 2. Home runs—Collins, Burns. Three-base hit—Daly. Two-base hits—McPhee, Mullane, Daly, Collins. Stolen bases—McPhee, Duryea. Sacrifice hits—Mullane, Knight, Beard, Collins (2), Smith. Double play—Beard-Reilly-Keenan. Struck out—Terry (2), Lovett, Holliday, Reilly, Marr, Keenan (2), Duryea. Hit by pitcher—Donovan. Passed ball—Daly. Umpire—McDermott. Time—1:50. Attendance, 2,663.

New York, 11; Pittsburg, 7.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The New York National League team added another defeat to Pittsburg's list at the Polo Grounds today. The score:

New York .... 1 0 1 1 6 0 0 1 1—11
Pittsburg .... 1 2 0 0 0 2 1 0 1— 7

Base hits—New York, 13; Pittsburg, 13. Errors—New York, 4; Pittsburg, 9. Earned runs—New York, 3; Pittsburg, 2. Batteries—Rusie and Clarke; Baker and Decker. First base on errors—New York, 6; Pittsburg, 3. Left on bases—New York, 6; Pittsburg, 6. Base on balls—Off Rusie, 3; off Baker, 1. Struck out—Denny, Burkett, Decker (2), Roat, Baker. Double plays—Glasscock-Denny; Burkett-Denny; Glasscock-Esterbrook (2); Sunday-Roat; Wilson-Tucker; Sunday-Laroque. Sacrifice hits—Tiernan, Bassett, Esterbrook, Hornung, Denny, Burkett, Roat and Berger. Two-base hits—Hornung and Clarke. Three-base hits—Hornung, Tiernan, and Decker. Stolen bases—Tiernan, Bassett, Burkett, and Miller. Wild pitches—Baker, 2. Passed balls—Clarke, 2. Time of game—2:10. Attendance—807. Umpire—Powers.

Philadelphia, 10; Cleveland, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 11.—The Philadelphia club had everything its own way with Cleveland this afternoon. Attendance, 1,614. The score:

Philadelphia .... 0 2 0 1 2 5 0 0 0—10
Cleveland .... 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0— 2

Batteries—Smith and Clements, Beatin and Zimmer. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; Cleveland, 1. Two-base hits—Schriver, Myers, Allen, Smith, Clements, Smalley. Stolen bases—Hamilton, Veach. Double plays—Beatin-Ardner-Zimmer. First base on balls—Hamilton, Burke, Clements, Mayer, Schriver, Smith, Daily, Davis, Zimmer. Struck out—Hamilton, Myers, Gilks, Smalley, Beatin (2). Passed balls—Clements, 1; Zimmer, 1. Wild pitches—Beatin, 2. Time—1:55. Umpire—Lynch. Hits—Philadelphia, 13; Cleveland, 9. Errors—Philadelphia, 1; Cleveland, 6.

Attendance at Yesterday's Games.

Players' League.		National League.	
At New York	1,637	At New York	807
At Brooklyn	300	At Brooklyn	2,633
At Philadelphia	928	At Philadelphia	1,614
At Boston	978	At Boston	4,142
Total	3,843	Total	8,696

ILLINOIS-IOWA LEAGUE.

Games Won by Aurora, Sterling, and Monmouth.

AURORA, Ill., July 11.—[Special.]—A postponed game was played today between the Aurora and Ottumwa teams and was won by the home team. The feature of the game was the work of Friend, an Aurora boy, pitcher. Not a hit from his delivery did the visitors obtain until the ninth inning, and then only two. The score:

Aurora .... 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 2—6
Ottumwa .... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—2

Batteries—Friend and Inglis, Edinger and Twineham. Errors—Aurora, 4; Ottumwa, 4. Earned runs—Aurora, 2. Base hits—Aurora, 10; Ottumwa, 2. Two-base hits—Millard, Manning, Golden, Clark. Passed ball—Ottumwa. Time—1:30.

STERLING, Ill., July 11.—[Special.]—It took ten innings to decide today's game. Sterling won by bunching two doubles and two singles. The score:

Sterling .... 2 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 3 3—12
Cedar Rapids .... 0 0 2 0 2 1 3 1 0—9

Errors—Sterling, 18; Cedar Rapids, 10. Batteries—Mallory and Collins; Hughes and Ready.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 11.—[Special.]—The Monmouth base-ball team retained their position as leaders of the league by defeating the home team today. The home team had the game won in the first two innings, but went to pieces. The score:

Ottawa .... 3 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 1— 9
Monmouth .... 1 3 0 2 1 0 5 1 *—13

Batteries—Smith and Donovan; Collins and Zeis. Base hits—Ottawa, 8; Monmouth, 10. Two-base hits—Ottawa, 2; Monmouth, 2. Three-base hit—Ottawa, 1. Errors—Ottawa, 11; Monmouth, 7. Time of game—2:15. Umpire—Hurley.

INTER-STATE LEAGUE.

Terre Haute, 20; Quincy, 11—Evansville, 4; Peoria, 3.

QUINCY, Ill., July 11.—[Special.]—Quincy players had the game today won up to the seventh inning, when they went to pieces, allowing Terre Haute to score thirteen runs. Neal was knocked out of the box, and Montague put in, but the mischief had been done, and Quincy could not pull together again. The score:

Quincy .... 1 0 5 1 3 0 1 0 0—11
Terre Haute .... 0 0 0 0 1 2 13 4 *—20

Batteries—Neal, Montague, and Mahoney; Viau and McVey. Errors—Quincy, 11; Terre Haute, 8. Earned runs—Quincy, 6; Terre Haute, 7. Base hits—Quincy, 17; Terre Haute, 12. Two-base hit—Routcliff. Three-base hits—Fisher, Murray, Hemp. Home runs—Work, Buschman, Lutenberg, and Viau. Passed ball—Mahoney, 1. Wild pitch—Neal, 1. Time of game—2 hours.

PEORIA, Ia., July 11.—[Special.]—The game between Peoria and Evansville hung in the balance today until Eiteljorg batted a home run, giving the visitors the lead. The score:

Peoria .... 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0—3
Evansville .... 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 0 *—4

Batteries—Darby and Johnson, Eiteljorg and Sommers. Errors—Peoria, 4; Evansville, 6. Earned runs—Peoria, 4; Evansville, 1. Base hits—Peoria, 4; Evansville, 5. Two-base hit—Fuller. Three-base hits—Lauer and Miller. Home run—Eiteljorg. Passed ball—Sommers, 1. Wild pitches—Darby, 2; Eiteljorg, 1. Time—2:10.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

Sioux City, Kansas City, Minneapolis, and Des Moines Yesterday's Winners.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 11.—Sioux City defeated Milwaukee in the game today. The score:

Milwaukee .... 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 7 0— 9
Sioux City .... 0 0 2 0 2 0 6 3 *—13

Earned runs—Milwaukee, 7; Sioux City, 1. Two-base hits—Pettit, Jantzen, Glenn. Three-base hits—Poorman, Davies. Bases stolen—Pettit (2), Cline, Glenn (2). Double play—Shock-Welch-Morrissey. Bases on balls—Milwaukee, 2; Sioux City, 6. Struck out—By Griffith, 1; Burdick, 3; Devlin, 2. Passed balls—Jantzen, 1; Schellhasse, 1. Wild pitches—Burdick, 2. Time—2:26. Umpire—Henderson.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 11.—Kansas City won today. The score:

St. Paul .... 0 0 0 0 2 5 0 0 0—7
Kansas City .... 1 0 3 0 0 2 2 0 *—8

Runs earned—St. Paul, 1; Kansas City, 4. Two-base hits—Manning, Burns, Hoover. Home runs—Smith, 3. Bases on balls—Off Meekin, 3; off Pears, 3. Struck out—By Meekin, 5; by Pears, 2. Umpire—Hoover.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 11.—Des Moines took a game from Omaha today. The score:

Des Moines .... 3 0 2 2 0 0 1 3 0—11
Omaha .... 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0— 2

Runs earned—Des Moines, 7; Omaha, 1. Two-base hit—Flanagan. Three-base hits—Bumblecorn, Trafney. Sacrifice hits—Stockwell, Phelan, Urquart. Triple play—Andrews to Hanrahan. Double play—Phelan to Flanagan. Stolen bases—Omaha, 3; Des Moines, 6. Bases on balls—By Roach, 1; by Martin, 4; by Willis, 2. Bases for hitting man with ball—By Martin, 2; Roach, 1; Willis 1. Struck out—By Roach, 2; Martin, 1; Willis, 4.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 11.—

Minneapolis .... 3 2 0 0 0 0 2 3 0—9
Denver .... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Runs earned—Minneapolis, 2. Two-base hits—Andrus, Ryn. Three-base hit—Minnehan. Double plays—Day-Ryn, McGlone-Reynolds. Bases on balls—Duke (4), Flood (3). Struck out—Duke, 12; Flood, 3. Passed balls—Dugdale, 3; Lohbeck, 1. Wild pitch—Flood, 1. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Bennett.

Indiana League.

At Anderson—Anderson, 26; Muncie, 6.

Northwestern Suburban League.

The Northwestern Suburban League held a special meeting at Austin Thursday evening to take action regarding the disbanding of the Chicago and Northwestern railway team. No communication had been received from the defunct club, but the representatives of the remaining teams unanimously declared the franchise vacant. The games actually played—three in number—will be allowed to stand and arrangements made for a game between Oak Park and Wheaton, who have postponed games with the Northwestern, to be played at the close of the season, the rest of ten games to be thrown out, leaving vacant dates for one team each Saturday during the remainder of the season. This solution of the difficulty equalizes matters, making one game actually participated in between the late railway team and the remaining clubs. An application was received from the manager of the Rogers Park Ball Club for the vacant position, but the meeting declined to consider it. Umpires F. W. Ludlow of Oak Park and Robert James of Evanston were released.

Today's Games at Brotherhood Park.

The champion club of St. Louis, the Missouri Amateur Athletics, will arrive here this morning and will play the Jenney & Grahams at Brotherhood Park. The game will start at 2:30 o'clock. The M. A. A. C. have a remarkably strong team, which has won honors repeatedly on the diamond. Upon the conclusion of this game the Jenney & Grahams will play the Meridens, who are tied with them for first place in the Commercial League race. During the games the score of the Chicago White Stockings and New York Giants will be bulletined by innings. There will be but one price of admission.

Adonis People Want Revenge.

The members of the Adonis Company are not satisfied with the result of Thursday's game, and have issued a challenge to the Crystal Slippers for a return game. The challenge has been accepted, and the game will be played at League Park Tuesday afternoon. All foolishness will be discarded this time, and the game will be for blood.

Downes' Run at Boston.

NEW YORK, July 11.—[Special.]—Robert Stoll of the New York Athletic Club and Samuel D. Lee of the Pastime Athletic Club have each made affidavit that W. C. Downes' run at Boston was over a full measured course of 440 yards. Each acted as timer, Mr. Lee's watch making the time 47 1-5 and Mr. Stoll's 47 2-5 seconds. This seems to settle the dispute about a short course and the lowering of the world's record of 47¾ seconds, made by Wendell Baker, which has exercised athletics since the charges of fraud were made.

Base-Ball Notes.

Hartford is said to be $3,500 loser on the season.

Harry Raymond, Captain of the Louisville team, was married Wednesday.

Frank Fennelly has been released by Brooklyn and Jim Davis signed.

The Pittsburg Players' League club is said to be looking for another infielder.

Friel and Leighton, left and center fielders of the London club, have been signed by Syracuse.

Ted Sullivan writes that the Washington club will not disband. He says there is plenty of capital behind it.

Short Stop Sales, formerly of Toledo and Hamilton, has been signed by the Pittsburg National League Club.

President Spalding is out of the city and claims are made at league headquarters that no one knows where he is. What can be up?

The St. Louis *Republic* says that the St. Louis team changes so rapidly that the public cannot keep track of the players. It claims that this hurts the attendance at games.

The New York *Sun* claims to have figured the matter out and finds that the attendance at the race tracks has increased just what the attendance at ball games has fallen off.

The Buffalo papers now say that it would be small loss if the club were dropped from the Players' League. They claim that Mr. Fitzgerald has proven a rank failure as a manager.

Cartwright has joined the St. Louis Club. There is likely to be some litigation over him as Rochester claims him. The Arbitration Committee may be called on to adjust the matter.

The New York *Mail and Express* says that Gaffney and Lynch are the most popular umpires in the league. The statement is funny, inasmuch as Gaffney is a Players' League and Lynch a National League umpire.

Amateur Base-Ball Notes.

There are letters at this office for W. H. Schaefer.

The Echoes would like a game from any 16-year-old nine in the city.

The Smith & Hendricks club would like a game for Sunday. Call up telephone 7,466.

The Hartmans would like a game Sunday afternoon. Address or call at No. 251 Thirty-first street.

The Edgars would like to hear from all clubs averaging from 17 to 19 years of age. Address George Huber, No. 205 Clybourn place.

The Lawndales would like to have a game for today with any club whose players average 19 years of age. Address Tim Clohesey, Nos. 65 to 71 Wabash avenue.

The Harvards and La Salles of the Club League will play their scheduled game this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the National League grounds, Loomis and Congress streets.

The Cronins would like to hear from the Anchor Brands, Dashiel Juniors, Wisconsin Blues, or any nine averaging 15 or 16 years old. Address J. Weimer, No. 252 West Eighteenth street.

The Diamonds play the Riversides today at Riverside. The following players are requested to be at the Union Depot at 1:15 p. m.: Goodrich, Stone, Egan, Gilmartin, Ward, Marks, Krien, Overmeyer, Gabel, and Brunton.

The Alerts will take the following team to Racine tomorrow to play the Belle City nine: Parker, Doffer, Ball, Davies, Glassen, Curdan, Butterworth, Parren, Ivory, and Connors. The Alerts would like games for succeeding Sundays with clubs whose members' ages average 19 years. Address William Ball, No. 424 State street.

The Acmes defeated the Everetts at Jackson Park. The feature of the game were the battery work of Cullen and Ryan, the latter striking out fifteen men, and the fielding of Denny on first base, and Burns at short. The batteries were Cullen and Ryan of the Acmes, and Hubbard and Price of the Everetts. The score:

Acmes .... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2—4
Everetts .... 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

The Armour & Company team will play the Illinois Steel company at Washington Park today at 3:30. A good game is expected as the clubs are evenly matched.

BATTLE BETWEEN HEAVYWEIGHTS.

James Dwyer Knocked Out by William Dunn in New Jersey.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 11.—The battle between James Dwyer of this city and William Dunn of Bayonne, N. J., heavyweights, took place near Sandy Hook at an early hour this morning. One hundred sports witnessed the contest, which was a disappointment to all. Dwyer was very sick last evening and was attended several hours by a physician. His friends wished to postpone the fight, but as there had been one postponement already the Jersey City people refused. The story of the fight by rounds is as follows:

First round—The men approached each other warily. Dunn, light as a cricket in rubber bottom pumps, led for Dwyer's face, but he neatly countered, which stimulated the latter to plaster Dwyer's left cheek, followed by a blow on the neck. Dwyer, amid shouts, gave his antagonist a sharp one on his left cheek.

Second round—Both men were cautious, Dwyer particularly so, and after some sparring Dunn landed a good one on Dwyer's body, which the latter followed with a blow on Dunn's bread-basket. The round concluded with a succession of hits on head and body, both men being glad to retire.

Third round — Both men, now thoroughly warmed, sprang up at the call of time and went at it in a sort of shovel and tongs fashion, in the midst of which Dwyer appeared to have lost his head, as he struck out wildly but with sufficient force to have felled an ox had an ox been within his reach. His heavy shoes, ordinary pattern, were more adapted to a contest in a plowed field than on a platform, and they gave him no end of trouble, as he tumbled several times, affording his more nimble and better-shod antagonist excellent opportunities to punish him, and this Dunn did with considerable satisfaction to himself and his enthusiastic adherents. A scene of wild excitement ensued as Dwyer stumbled and nearly fell. Dunn quickly following, but failing to get in a well-aimed blow. But as Dwyer recovered an upright position the Hudson County man, still in pursuit, delivered a succession of blows on Dwyer's body and head, causing the claret to flow copiously and bespattering his body and long arms. The shouting of the crowd confused both fighters, and each sought his corner, believing time had been called. Dunn was surrounded by his seconds and driven back, when he pounced upon Dwyer, who was in the act of seating himself, and punished him severely, one blow doubling Dwyer, who rolled upon the platform and tumbled backwards under the ropes upon the ground. Dwyer was picked up by his seconds, brought inside, and placed upon his feet, which he had no sooner gained than Dunn, who awaited Dwyer near the latter's corner, rained blows upon him. Dwyer's seconds sought to revive him by a shower of water from a pail, but he was powerless. He was compelled to bear terrible punishment until he dropped into his chair literally used up.

MARINE NEWS OF THE GREAT LAKES.

Not Coming Up to Expectations.

DULUTH, Minn., July 11.—[Special.]—The Vermillion Range shipped 38,305 tons of ore during the week ending last night, and it required nineteen vessels to carry it. The shipments for the season have been 350,424 tons, as against 345,245 for the corresponding period last season. The ore in dock last night was 13,973 tons, which is much more than was in dock last year. The range will ship only a little more than last year when an unusual effort was made.

Around the Lakes.

RACINE, Wis., July 11.—[Special.]—William Pugh, owner of the schooner Belle, ashore at Pentwater, today made a contract for its release. The expedition left tonight.

CHARLEVOIX, Mich., July 11.—[Special.]—The schooner Seaton was released and brought inside last night. The vessel's pumps keep it free.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 11.—The interested underwriters had a long consultation on the disposition to be made of the Chenango, but reached no agreement. The wreck presents a rather discouraging appearance.

Drop in the South Chicago Coal Rate.

The Buffalo rate on corn was steady at 2 cents, all the room in port being taken at that figure. General relief was felt that the agreement of the line managers fixing grain rates was at an end.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 11.—There was no change in coal freights. Coal is rather scarce just now, and the drop in the South Chicago rate was based on quick dispatch at both ends. Canal grain freights were active and steady at previous figures.

CLEVELAND, O., July 11.—Both Lake Michigan and Lake Superior coal tonnage is in good demand and the supply of boats is none too plentiful. Ore rates are steady.

Grain, Coal, and Ore Charters.

CLEVELAND—Gladstone, coal, Buffalo to Chicago, 60 cents; Wetmore, Brunette, ore, Escanaba to Ohio ports, 85 cents; Robert Mills, ore, Ashland to Ohio ports, $1.20.

BUFFALO—For coal—Boston, to Chicago, 60 cents; Gladstone, to South Chicago, 55 cents; M. T. Green, Gebhart, Donaldson, City of Straits, Canisteo, Gardner, to Milwaukee, 50 cents; Northern King, loads at Cleveland for Superior, and the R. P. Fitzgerald at Erie for Chicago.

CHICAGO—To Buffalo: Saranac, Syracuse, corn; Tioga, Rochester, corn and oats; Nebraska, corn at 2 cents. To Kingston: Rosedale, corn at 3¾ cents. To Port Huron: Adirondac, J. Miner, oats at 1¼ cents; J. E. Hall, corn at 1¾ cents. To Georgian Bay: Pensaukee, Lottie Wolf, corn at 1¾ cents. To Owego: Jennie Matthews, corn at 4¼ cents.

Vessel Movements of July 11.

TOLEDO—Cleared—Penokee. C. C. Barnes, coal, Manitowoc.

ERIE—Cleared—Toltec, Milwaukee, coal; Nyanza, Superior, coal.

ST. IGNACE—Departed—Saginaw Valley, Lackawanna, pig-iron, Buffalo.

GRAND HAVEN—Cleared—Nelson, Howlett, Milwaukee; Cora Fuller, Concord, Chicago.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Westfort and Markam. Sailed—Scranton, Jura, L. Doak.

LUDINGTON—Arrived—Cook, Mollie, Apprentice. Cleared—Simmons, Lyons, Mercury, Chicago, Kewaunee, Racine.

MANISTEE—Arrived—Maj. Dana, Woods, Macy, Davis, Vega, Simpson, Sands. Sailed—Lawson, Chicago; J. Schroeder, Milwaukee.

MUSKEGON—Cleared—Hume, Andrew Jackson, Ralph Campbell, Minerva, Chicago; Trio, Guide, Milwaukee; Caledonia, Newland, Racine.

MILWAUKEE—Arrived—Transfer, Allegheny, coal. Cleared—Ida M. Torrent, Transfer, Ogden, Tonawanda; A. W. Peterson, Angus Smith, Buffalo.

MINORVILLE—Down—Perrett and consorts, Thomas Smith and consorts, John Otis, D. W. Power, Butcher Boy, Penobscot, Hunter Savidge, W. O. Goodman, Georgie. Windbound—Magnolia, Helen Pratt, William Chapman, Clark. Wind, south; strong.

ESCANABA—Arrived—Inter-Ocean, Vought, Ishpeming, Stewart, White Star, Castalia, Morley, Ewen, Pabst, Crosthwaite, Gilchrist, Nahant. Sailed—Morey, Norris, Pabst, Buffalo; Canton, Cleveland; Castalia, Fairport; White Star, Elk Rapids; Stewart, Ashtabula; Minnesota, Manchester, Manhattan, Chicago. Wind south, light.

DETROIT—Up—Seneca, 1.10 p. m.: M. W. Page, Sunrise, Ganges, Montcalm, 1:40; Prentice, Carpenter, Middlesex, Wright, with S. N. R. Watson, Houghton, Riverside, 4:15; Caledonia, Tasmania, Burton, Gerlach, Cummings, Burnside, Corsica, 5. Down—Lehigh, 2:30 a. m.; Gladstone, 3; Northerner, 3:40; Wolf, 10:15; Missoula, Outhwaite, Genoa, 12; Sachem, 3:50 p. m.; Delaware, 5:50.

Later—Up—Northern Wave, 6:10; Sparta, 7; Forbes, Jeannette, 7:10; Florida, 8; Davidson, 8:30; H. E. Packer, 9:10; Hale, Bradley, Kimball, 10:20. Down—Fairbank, 7:40; Oregon, Foster, 8:20.

BUFFALO—Arrived—Hudson, Owego, Buffalo, Britannic, Philadelphia, Kaliyuga, Robert Holland, Stephenson, Oceanica, Northern King, E. M. Peck, R. P. Fitzgerald, Christie, Arabia. Cleared—With Sundries—Jewett, Florida, Chicago. With coal—Vanderbilt, Gladstone, Joseph Craig, Milwaukee; J. S. Fay, Marquette; Britannic, Chicago. Light—Holland, Stephenson, Washburn; Kaliyuga, Escanaba.

PORT HURON—Up—Roby, 12:15 a. m.; Wyoming, 1:15; Commodore, 2:50; Mark Hopkins, Porter, 3:40; Lyon, 4; Escanaba, Mowatt, 6:50; W. B. Hall, India, 7:30; Lillie Smith, Ira Owen, 8:30; Gogebic, 9:40; Bruno, 11:30; New Orleans, 12:20 p. m.; Houghton, McBrier, 2:50; Elphicke, Manola, 3:30; Viking, Michigan, 5:40. Down—Araxes and barges, 1:20 p. m.; Fairbank, 1:30; Nimick, 2:10; Robert Mills, 5:40.

Later—Up—Onoko, Seneca, 6:40. Down—Milwaukee, 7:10; Pratt, Ash, 7:30. Calm, clear.

MACKINAW CITY—Down—Brockway, Watson, Mineral State, 8:40; Lackawanna, 9:30; Rainbow, 10:40; Robert Wallace and consort, 1:50 p. m.; Cayuga, 2; Chicago, 2:10; Lenty and consorts, 3:20; Juniata, 5:20. Up—Castalia, 10:30 last night; Pahlow, Nestor, 1 a. m.; A. P. Wright, 1:30; Champion, Bacon, Montana, Uranus, Homer, Columbia, Rounds, Street, 5:40; Rosedale, 5:50; Portage, 8:40; City of Sheboygan, 9:20; Conestoga, 9:40; Dyer, 10:10; Collins, 12:20 p. m.; Waverly and consort, 1:40; Veronica, 1:50; Winslow, 2:15; Wetmore and consort, 2:30; Vance, 3. Wind west, fresh; cloudy. At anchor—Narragansett, Moselle.

Later—Down—New York, 7:15. Up—Gordon Campbell, 7; Roby, 7:50. Wind, west, fresh; cloudy.

SAULT STE. MARIE—Up—Green, Sonsmith, Bell, 8 last night; Ketcham, 8:40; Colorado, 1:15 a. m.; Tom Adams, 6:40; Drake, H. A. Tuttle, 7:30; Potts, Bissell, Keewenaw, 8:40; Louisiana, Campana, 9:30; Specular, 10:30; Whitney, Wayne, 11:30; Spencer, Pennington, 12:50 p. m.; Susan Peck, 2; Minneapolis, Sandiego, Redwing, 3; Farwell, Rutter, 3:50; Butteroni, Paige, 6; Northern Light, 6:30. Down—Livingstone, 2:20 a. m.; Vance, Stevens, 3:40; Idaho, 4:15; Egyptian, Winslow, 8:10; Hesper, 10:10; Continental, Italia, 11; Oades, Saveland, 1:30 p. m.; Baldwin, Dashing Wave, Grace Whitney, 2:20; E. B. Palmer, 4:40; Toledo, 7; Columbia, 7:30; Spinner, Shawnee, Godfrey.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived with lumber—Mary Mills, Menominee; Mary Dunn, Middle Island; J. H. Pauly, M. M. Ross, Muskegon; Daisy Day, Pentwater; Westford, Alpena; J. T. Johnson, Middle Island; H. C. Potter, Monitor, Lady Franklin, Alpena; Rockaway, Baisho Creek; Moses Gage, White Lake. With sundries—Petoskey, Harbor Springs; Russia, Buffalo. With coal—John Plankinton, Erie. Light—Scranton, South Chicago.

Cleared light—William Rudolph, Conway's Landing; H. E. Wilds, Horseshoe Bay; Charles Rietz, Joys, Manistee; M. M. Ross, E. E. Thompson, H. D. Hayward, Muskegon; Pewaukee, Sturgeon Bay; J. H. Pauley, Sturgeon River; Lady Franklin, H. E. Potter, Alpena; Senator Blood, Buffalo; M. E. Packard, Montague; George L. Wrenn, Green Bay; Moses Gage, Pine Lake; Forest, Rockaway; Muskegon. With grain—Cuba, Montreal; Heckla, Albany; E. P. Wilbur, Rochester, Buffalo.

More Trouble for Samuel Hess.

PIERRE, S. D., July 11.—[Special.]—Samuel L. Hess, member of the State Legislature from Moody County, was arrested and brought to this city last night upon warrants sworn out by J. W. Cone, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives. The charge is for obtaining money under false pretenses by duplicating his mileage vouchers and per diem during the late session. Hess is the one who created such a sensation during the closing hours of the last session of the Legislature by attempting suicide with poison because a woman would not live with him.

A County Superintendent Rotten-Egged.

ASHLAND, Wis., July 11.—[Special.]—A Butternut special says: County Superintendent Broer was pelted with rotten eggs at the polls today. Broer was active in getting the women of the school district out to vote for a new school building and longer terms. The enraged opponents of woman suffrage were only prevented from demolishing the ballot-boxes and destroying the record of the election by the prompt action of a few of the cooler-headed ones. When the supply of eggs ran out affairs became somewhat quieter.

Wyoming will Celebrate July 23.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 11.—[Special.]—A formal celebration in honor of the admission of Wyoming to Statehood has been arranged for July 23, the twenty-second anniversary of the organization of Wyoming as a Territory. The ceremonies will consist of a parade, speeches, and a ball in the Capitol Building. The Governors of all States and Territories will be invited to be present.

Violating the Contract Labor Law.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 11.—Special Inspector Stratton yesterday detained ten men, who arrived by the steamer Belgenland from Antwerp, on the charge that they were being brought to this country in violation of the Contract Labor law. Money, it is said, was sent to bring the men, who are cigarmakers, to this country, and who were to be paid $4.50 per week, with board.

Patent Car Couplers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 11.—[Special.]—In the case of the Loraine Car Coupler Company vs. M. J. Loraine and the Keystone Car Coupler Company, Judge Klein this morning rendered an elaborate opinion and directed a decree to be entered vesting the title to the patent rights and applications for patents in controversy absolutely in the plaintiff.

Millions Worth of Ore in Sight.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., July 11.—[Special.]—Col. F. J. Hecker of Detroit, who with Alger of Michigan owns the Beaver silver mine here, arrived today. They have a big bonanza in the Beaver. Reliable estimates give $2,000,000 as the value of ore in sight. Their mill is reducing 700 tons of low grade ore per month.

To Entertain Michigan Editors.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., July 11.—[Special.]—Committees on Arrangements and Reception to meet the State Press Association July 19 were appointed at a meeting last night.

IDA PICKWICK'S FINE RACE

THE AVONDALE FILLY DEFEATS A GOOD FIELD IN EXCELLENT TIME.

Most of the Events Were of Ordinary Interest, and Four Favorites Win Races—Al Farrow, the California Horse, Has an Easy Victory Over Santalene—Pat Sheedy Comes First in a Field of Sixteen—Other Events in the Sporting World.

The racing was of the ordinary sort at Washington Park yesterday. The fields, while large, were made up of average animals, and nothing out of the common was looked for in any of the events. The third race was regarded as likely to furnish a sensational race if any occurred, but expectations in this respect were not fulfilled. There was considerable speculation on each event, and as four of the winners were well backed the books suffered accordingly. The track was fast and excellent time was made in every race. About 4,000 people were present.

For the first event ten promising 2-year-olds went to the post for a five furlong dash. The public were slightly at sea regarding the pick of the lot, and Ida Pickwick, Allan Bane, and Georgetown were quoted at 3 to 1 each. There was a strong tip on Annie Brown also, and she was backed quite consistently at 5 to 1. At the start Georgetown, Ida Pickwick, and Allan Bane got away well ahead of the bunch, and they remained there until the stretch, with Georgetown leading and Bane and Pickwick alternating in the second place. When all were straightened out for the wire Georgetown found the pace too fast and fell back. Allan Bane and Ida Pickwick then took up the running and fought it out to the wire, the filly winning by a head from Bane. Annie Brown came fast in the stretch and got third place. The time was remarkably fast.

The second event was a mile dash, and the speculators in speed would have nothing but Pliny to win and he was backed down to 3 to 5. Churchill Clark received some attention as a possible winner, and long odds could be obtained on all the rest. Jed went begging at 15 to 1, and Macbeth II. was quoted at 20 to 1. When the flag fell Macbeth, Red Light, and Jed were first off with the rest in a bunch close up. At the quarter Red Light showed in front, with Jed second and Macbeth slightly ahead of the bunch. Going down the backstretch Jed improved his position, and passing the half-mile post he led, with Sallie Byrnes next and Macbeth still third. Rounding the lower turn Sallie Byrnes had a shade the best of the lead with Jed, and Pliny moved up and took third position. Entering the stretch Pliny came out and was soon in advance. Jed and Macbeth set sail after the leader and a sixteenth of a mile out the three were neck and neck. Pliny had the speed of the party and won with something to spare by three parts of a length. Macbeth and Jed fought for the place and the former managed to secure it by half a length.

Al Farrow Again to the Front.

There were only three in the next event, a mile and a sixteenth, but there were some hopes of seeing a horse race, as Al Farrow and Santalene were matched at even weights. Baggage was also in, but few people gave him any attention. Farrow was made a "cinch" favorite at 2 to 5, while 3 to 1 was offered on Santalene and 8 to 1 on Baggage. It was known that the Chicago stable's horse was not just right, as he had been ailing for a few weeks, but still there were some people who backed him as they do everything out of the stable. The Hankins party wisely remained away and did not invest on Santalene's chances. At the start Baggage jumped away and proceeded to set a rattling pace. Passing the stand he was nearly an open length in front, and before reaching the quarter pole was five open lengths in the lead. He increased this to six or more going down the backstretch, and it looked as though he might make a runaway race of it and beat out Farrow in the run home. The latter had been second, a length in front of Santalene, all the way, and when the stable turn was reached Baggage began to come back, and at the head of the stretch was only one length in the lead. Once headed for the wire Farrow had no difficulty in disposing of Baggage, and coming on easily he won by a length. Baggage still had some speed left and managed to beat Santalene for the place by half a length, thereby surprising a good many people.

The fourth race called out fourteen ordinary selling platers and the betting was scattered. Fred Fink and Bonaletta were fancied, as were Arundel, Bertha, and Barney, odds of 5 and 6 to 1 being offered and take your choice. For the rest 8 to 30 to 1 was offered. Bertha led off at the start, but old Arundel was feeling good and soon assumed the lead, with Bertha second and Rimini third. The rest were in a bunch. There was no material change to the stretch, Arundel keeping in front, with Rimini and Vattell close up. In the race to the wire Arundel's heart failed him and Rimini beat him out by about three-quarters of a length, with Vattell third, lapped on the old sulker. The Hankins people did not back Rimini, and when she was put up at auction after the race the stable let her go at $1,250, Noah Armstrong, the former owner, buying her back again.

The last race brought out sixteen selling platers. Owing to his good showing in his previous races Pat Sheedy was installed a prime favorite, with Blantyre next choice. There was a tip out on Ruby, who had 5 to 1 offered against her—and it might have been 50 to 1 just as well—and a good many liked Mamie Fonso at the same odds. Old Hornpipe was also backed. At the start Dakota went away to try and distance the field, but his speed was not equal to the task, and after half a mile he was caught by Fonso and Boaz, who ran for a furlong lapped, with Hornpipe next. When in the stretch "Monk" Overton sent Pat Sheedy out, and he mowed the rest down one by one and won with comparative ease by three parts of a length from Hornpipe, who gave him quite a race for a short distance. Khaftan, a 40-to-1 shot, came fast at the finish and secured third place.

The Summaries.

First race, a sweepstakes of $15 each; for 2-year olds that have run and not won at this meeting, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third, weights 5 pounds below the scale; those not having run second at this meeting allowed 5 pounds; five furlongs:

Avondale Stables' b. f. Ida Pickwick, by Mr. Pickwick—Ida K., 105 pounds (Barnes) 1
Clay & Woodford's b. c. Allan Bane, 108 (Allen) 2
Lone Star Stables' ch. f. Annie Brown, 105 (De Long) 3
Georgetown, 108 pounds (Britton); Woodford, 113 (Overton); Glen Rush, 108 (Finnegan); Ithaca, 105 (Penny); Borealis, 105 (Freeman); Laura Doxey, 105 (Soden); Rosa Howard, 105 (Narvice), also ran.
Time—1:01¾.

Betting: Ida Pickwick, 3 to 1; Allan Bane, 3 to 1; Georgetown, 3 to 1; Annie Brown, 5 to 1; others, 8 to 20 to 1.

Second race, a sweepstakes of $15 each, for 3-year-olds and upward that have run and not won at this meeting, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; one mile:

Kelly & Samuels' b. g. Pliny, 3 years, by Flood—Precious, 109 pounds (Narvice) 1
G. V. Hankins & Co.'s br. g. Macbeth II., 5, 124 (Gerhardy) 2
D. Waldo's b. c. Jed, 3, 109 (Soden) 3
Sallie Byrnes, 117 (Allen); Churchill Clark, 122 (G. West); Lillian Lindsay, 104 (Britton); Happiness, 104 (Freeman); Red Light, 109 (Overton), also ran.
Time—1:44.

Betting: Pliny, 3 to 5; Churchill Clark, 5 to 1; Jed, 15 to 1; Macbeth, 20 to 1; others, 10 to 15 to 1.

Third race, a sweepstakes of $15 each, for 3-year-olds and upward; those not having won this year a race of the value of $500 allowed 5 pounds; maidens allowed, if 3 years old, 10 pounds; if 4 years or upward, 20 pounds; one mile and a sixteenth:

W. H. E. Smith's b. h. Al Farrow, 5 years, by Conner—Della Walker, 124 pounds (W. Hill) 1
George Hearst's ch. c. Baggage, 3, 104 (Narvice) 2
G. V. Hankins & Co.'s ch. g. Santalene, 5, 124 (Gerhardy) 3
Time—1:49¾.

Betting: Al Farrow, 2 to 5; Santalene, 3 to 1; Baggage, 8 to 1.

Fourth race, a sweepstakes of $15 each, for 3-year-olds and upward, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; the winner to be sold at auction for $3,000; if for $2,500 allowed 5 pounds; if for $2,000 10 pounds; then 1 pound to be allowed for each $100 down to $1,000; one mile:

G. V. Hankins & Co.'s b. f. Rimini, 4 years, by Red Boy—Bolls, 97 pounds (Anderson) 1
J. M. Brown & Co.'s b. g. Arundel, 6, 109 (Overton) 2
Vanderbilt Stables' blk. h. Vattell, 5, 108 (De Long) 3
Jake Miller, 102 (Stuart); Harry Ireland, 105 (Sloan); Bertha, 105 (Soden); Barney, 99 (Freeman); Bonaletta, 100 (Fox); Fred Fink, 102 (Britton); Madolin, 97 (G. West); Friendless, 97 (J. Harris); Milldale, 96 (W. Harris); Semaphore, 89 (Porter), also ran. Winning Ways was left standing at the post.
Time—1:43.

Betting: Fred Fink and Madolin, 5 to 1 each; Bertha, 6 to 1; Rimini, 7 to 1; Arundel, 6 to 1; Vattell, 15 to 1; others, 8 to 40 to 1.

Fifth race, purse $600, of which $100 to second, for all ages; entrance fee; the winner to be sold at auction for $1,600; those entered to be sold for less allowed 3 pounds for each $200 down to $800; then 2 pounds for each $100 down to $300; one mile:

F. Kelly's b. g. Pat Sheedy, aged, by Lisbon—Fleurilla, 108 pounds (Overton) 1
Blair Bros.' ch. h. Hornpipe, 6 years, 118 (H. Lewis) 2
E. L. Carmichael's br. g. Khaftan, 4, 106 (Sloan) 3
Lizzie D., 95 (Penny); Ruby, 95 (Vignes); Blantyre, 109 (Anderson); Dyer, 106 (Rigby); Bolster, 102 (Doggett); Nina Archer, 101 (Narvice); Dakota, 104 (Fox); Rollin Hawley, 104 (Freeman); Mamie Fonso, 105 (Barnes); Lida L., 105 (Jones); Black Pilot, 106 (Barker); Boaz, 108 (Soden); Daniel B., 100 (R. Smith), also ran.
Time—1:43.

Betting: Pat Sheedy, 3 to 1; Blantyre, 4 to 1; Ruby, 5 to 1; Hornpipe, 8 to 1; Mamie Fonso, 5 to 1; Khaftan, 30 to 1; others, 10 to 40 to 1.

Today's Program.

There is an event on today's card that should draw out one of the largest crowds of the meeting. The Friendly Stakes for 2-year-olds is to be decided, and the best lot of youngsters of both sexes that has faced the starter this year will try for the valuable stake. It is a double event, of which the second half is to be run at Sheepshead Bay course during the autumn meeting. Each association adds $3,000, and if the same horse wins both races an extra $1,000 in money or plate is to be given. The Washington Park Club received 132 nominations, and the Coney Island Club 129. In the race to-day there are five of the Coney Island entries down to start. In the lot are such cracks as Rey del Rey and San Juan of the Winters stable, the first named being a full brother to El Rio Rey. The Undine stable, also of California, enter Rinfax and Homer, the latter being looked upon as a wonder. Other starters are Amy Robsart, Hueneme, Kingsman, Pessara, and Palestine, and some dozen others.

First race, one mile—Jack Murray, 107 pounds; Dr. Nave, 107.

Second race, one mile and furlong—Jed, 104 pounds; Cecil B., 104; Longevity, 104; Winning Ways, 107; Oklahoma Kid, 109; Kaloolah, 109; Prophecy, 124; X, 112.

Third race, Friendly Stakes, five furlongs—Amy Robsart, 108 pounds; National, 108; Mary C., 108; Mountjoy, 111; Sir Abner, 111; Hueneme, 111; Longfortune, 111; High Tariff, 111; Rey del Rey, 111; San Juan, 111; Sister Linda, 115; Kingsman, 118; Virgin, 115; Balgowan, 118; Chimes, 118; Dundee, 118; Rinfax, 118; Homer, 118; Pessara, 118; Palestine, 123; Marietta, 108.

Fourth race, handicap, one mile and a half—Hamlet, 107 pounds; Business, 95; Prince Fortunatus, 105; Heron, 112; Martin Russell, 110; Ormie, 110.

Fifth race, one mile heats—Wary, 114 pounds; Brandolette, 112; Ten Like, 109; Loupe, 109; Lottie S., 94.

DETROIT'S TROTTING MEETING.

Preparations for the Opening Day—Trial Spins.

DETROIT, Mich., July 11.—[Special.]—Preparations for the great blue-ribbon meeting are making things lively at the Detroit Driving Club Park. There are now seventy-seven entries for the various events, and, as most of them are here at work, the sight is one to stir the blood of even an old stager. Budd Doble is giving his entire string regular work, and they seem in splendid form.

Hickock sent Adonis a mile in 2:16½ yesterday without serious crowding.

The famous stallion Palo Alto, 2:12½, Sunol's stable-mate, is entered here for the free-for-all, and will compete with Michigan's famous stallion Alcyron for the $3,000 purse. The great mares Susie S. and Houri are also in it. Doble says that Axtell is in good health and has had steady but slow training. He has not been sent faster than 2:44 this season.

Almont Wilkes of Stanley & Hammond's string was sent an easy mile yesterday in 2:24¼, finishing the last half strong in 1:09.

Close of the Springfield Races.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 11.—[Special.]—The Springfield races closed today. Summary:

First race, 2:33, pacing, purse $500, five starters—Lizzie H. won, Saboya second, Irma C. third. Best time, 2:21½.

Second race, pace for 3-year-olds or under, stake $200, four starters—Gambrel won, Belle McDowell second, Jack Shiel third, Tommy Wilkes fourth. Best time, 2:37.

Third race, 3 minute class, trotting, purse $500, seven starters—Tartar won, Peek-a-Boo second, Lida D. third, Bonny Wilkes fourth. Best time, 2:27.

Fourth race, free-for-all, pace, purse $500, five starters—Fred W. won, Red Davis second, Belva Lockwood third, Maggie Almont fourth. Best time, 2:18.

Trotting at Independence, Ia.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., July 11.—[Special.]—The races today were not largely attended and after Allerto failed to break his record interest lagged. His best time was made in the first heat, 2:23½, and a half-mile was afterward trotted in 1:08.

2-year-old class—Canary Bird won, Crete second. Time, 2:46.

Three-minute class—Maj. Thornburg won, Bella second, Roxy L. third. Time, 2:51.

2:30 class—Miss Redmond won, Highland Boy second, Magnet third. Time, 2:34.

The Freeport (Ill.) Meeting.

FREEPORT, Ill., July 11.—[Special.]—The July meeting of the Freeport Driving Park Association will be held next week, commencing the 15th and continue until the 19th.

WON BY THE BURGESS BOAT.

The Gossoon Victorious in the Yacht Race off Marble Head.

BOSTON, Mass., July 11.—[Special.]—This has been a great yachting day here, and the success of the Burgess boats again fills Bostonians with pride. The occasion was the postponed regatta of the Eastern Yacht Club off Marble Head. The crack boats from New York and Boston were on hand, and everything assisted to a fine race. The result was the most important regatta since the great cup races. The feature was the victory of Burgess' new forty-foot cutter, the Gossoon, over the Scotch cutter Minerva. The Minerva has beaten everything of its size in American waters for the last two seasons and its owner began to think it was invincible. Burgess designed the Gossoon to meet it, and this was the new boat's first race. The victory was a signal one, since the Burgess boat covered the twenty-four miles in 3¾ minutes actual time, or 2½ minutes corrected, ahead of its Scotch rival. The conditions, too, were all favorable to the Minerva. The sea was rough and the wind strong enough for club topsails, blowing a good eight knots from the northeast.

The Gossoon also made its greatest gain on the windward leg, where the Minerva usually does its best work. The Burgess Merlin won in the "90 class," beating the Sea Fox, the swift schooner of the Seawanhaka Club of New York, which Commodore Canfield formerly owned, also the Mayflower and Oenone. The new Burgess Thelma in the "45-footers" beat the Alga, and the Burgess Shark the Hawk in the thirties.

SHOOTING AT CAMP DOUGLAS.

Results of the Skirmish Run at the Wisconsin Rifle Range.

CAMP DOUGLAS, Wis., July 11.—[Special.]—Results of a skirmish run made by enlisted men of the Third Regiment of the United States Infantry at this Wisconsin rifle range this afternoon are as follows. The skirmish was conducted by Lieut. McCoy, U. S. A., and out of a possible 200 these scores were made:

Private Martin, Company G 157
Sergt. Yelges, Company E 104
Private Butcher, Company D 90
Corporal Irish, Company H 76
Private Lucas, Company A 55
Private Jensen, Company K 34
Sergt. Mitchell, Company K 16

Out of a possible 200 the following were the highest scores made in a single skirmish run by members of the Third Regiment Infantry, W. N. G., at this camp this week:

Capt. L. O. Haughan, Company H 52
Capt. George Ott, Company B 44
Sergt. F. T. French, Company I 43
Corp. George Steltz, Company C 37
Sergt. James McDowell, Company C 37
Private Bert Nusome, Company K 37
First Sergt. E. R. Erwin, Company K 36
Private Barney Nelson, Company D 35
Private Charles Kutzborsky, Company B 34
Corp. J. M. Petrie, Company D 32

Results at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 11.—[Special.]—Rain fell half an hour before the time for starting the races this afternoon and kept the attendance down to 1,200. It is said the Minnesota Driving Club will be out of pocket about $4,000 on the meeting. The track was heavy today and the time slow. Summaries:

The 2:21 trot, purse $800, divided:

Richlawn farm's b. g. Diamond 1 1 1
F. B. Loomis' b. g. First Call 2 2 2
H. D. Kyger's br. m. Frank B. 3 3 3
Time—2:27; 2:27¾; 2:28.

The 2:27 trot, purse $800, divided:

J. N. Buttock's br. s. March 1 1 2 1
McHenry & Williams' b. g. Harry Medium 2 2 1 2
Bob Stewart's br. s. Charles H. .... 3 3 3 dr
Charles Brenck's br. g. Bonaparte .... dist.
Time—2:33¼; 2:33; 2:29¼; 2:30¼.

After the third heat of the 2:27 class Fred Arthur, the pacer, was brought out for an effort to beat the stallion record of 2:12½. With the unfavorable condition of the track no one expected he would accomplish the task and were therefore not disappointed when the time was hung up as 2:22.

Free-for-all pace, purse $2,000, divided:

N. B. Wade's b. g. Doctor M. 1 1 1
Charles Patterson's br. s. Bessemer 2 2 3
Blonger Bros.' b. g. Uncle Jack 3 3 2
Time—2:25¼; 2:28; 2:26¾.

The Grand Rapids Meeting.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 11.—[Special.]—Fully 3,000 people saw the races today. The free-for-all proved a disappointment, as Margaret S. or Direct did not start. Alcyron went lame in the first heat and was withdrawn. J. R. Richardson had a walkaway. He broke the track record. The 2:40 trot was a lively race.

First race, 2:40 trot, purse $500.

Sir Walter Scott 5 1 1 1
Frank Rysdyke 1 4 4 4
Kie 2 2 2 5
Katie S. 3 3 3 2
Little Frank 4 5 5 3
Time—2:32½; 2:31¼; 2:33¼; 2:32¾.

Second race, free-for-all, purse $500.

J. B. Richardson 1 1
Billie Beverly 2 2
Alcyron .... 3 lame
Time—2:26; 2:25¼; 2:21.

Eloped with a Chorus Girl.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 11.—[Special.]—Little Annie Smith, a 19-year-old brunette, joined the Wilber opera company in Columbus. Soon after her arrival in St. Paul she made the acquaintance of Archie Matheis, a youth of her own age and youngest son of the wealthy carpet merchant of that name doing business on Third street. They became engaged and Thursday evening eloped to Hudson, Wis., and were married by a Justice of the Peace. Mrs. Matheis is the daughter of a fashionable Columbus modiste.

Hanged and Cremated Himself.

MARTINSVILLE, Ind., July 11.—[Special.]—Douglas Thomas, living two miles east of here, left his room last night after the family had retired, going to an old schoolhouse three miles distant. He set fire to the building and then hung himself to a rafter with a check rein. Nothing but the lower part of the legs was left to prove his identity. Ill-health was the cause.

Killed by a Colored Preacher.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 11.—At Irondale Wednesday night the Rev. Martin, a Methodist preacher, killed Samuel Walker by cutting his head open with an ax. Martin was jealous because a young woman with whom he was in love preferred Walker to him. Both were colored.

AL MAY BUY THE GIANTS.

JOHN B. DAY TIRES OF CARRYING AN UNPROFITABLE LOAD.

The New York National League Team in Trouble, and the League Managers in Secret Session Endeavoring to Straighten the Tangle—Consolidation with the Brotherhood Not Likely—Meeting of the Inter-State League.

When President Spalding of the local league club left the city a few days ago there were many and divers guesses as to the direction he took. At league headquarters the information was given that Mr. Spalding had left the city without telling any one his destination, and it was presumed that he had gone into the country for a few days. The truth came out last night when it developed that he had gone to New York to confer with various members of the league on a matter of vital importance.

When THE TRIBUNE announced a few days ago that John B. Day had a conference with Buck Ewing and asked if some compromise could not be effected many discredited the story. Ewing said at the time that Mr. Day had told him that he had lost all the money he could afford and that he was ready to quit unless a compromise could be effected. Ewing put the matter before his club and they promptly sat down on any idea of consolidation. Ewing and Day had another conference after that but there was nothing done.

The gathering of the league officials in New York City shows that there was a deal of truth in the story. Mr. Spalding's presence there is significant. It has been an open secret for two years that he has wanted to obtain control of the New York National League Club, and he may now realize his wish if he wants to. It is indeed questionable, however, whether he wants the club. In these uncertain times base-ball clubs are not such valuable property that there should be a mad rush for them, and Mr. Spalding is too shrewd a business-man to take hold of a venture unless he feels confident of ultimate success. He will probably look carefully over the situation before he invests in the New York club. If the terms are satisfactory, however, it need surprise no one if the sale is consummated and the Chicago magnate assumes control of the club in the metropolis. If he does not the league will operate it. It cannot afford to lose its hold in New York if it expects to remain in the fight, and if the New York men refuse to carry the club the league must. The outcome will be watched with interest.

INTER-STATE LEAGUE MATTERS.

The Season to Be Played Out with Five Clubs.

PEORIA, Ill., July 11.—[Special.]—A meeting of the Inter-State League Directors was held here today which was in continuous session from 10 o'clock in the morning until 4 in the afternoon. It was decided to run the season through with five clubs, no other city having made application. Of course this led to a rearrangement of the percentages, each club taking a percentage of 500. Secretary Spink has a professional club in St. Louis which agrees to play the idle team for 40 per cent of the gate receipts. The officers of the league will remain the same as before. At a meeting of the local board tonight arrangements were made for infusing new blood into the Peoria club, which next year will enter the American Association.

SULLIVAN GETS WRATHY.

The Champion Answers Statements Made by Muldoon.

BOSTON, Mass., July 11.—[Special.]—John L. Sullivan got hot today over Muldoon's reported abuse of him. He smiled when the story was first called to his attention, and as the words began to get in their work John poured forth a perfect torrent of denunciation of his late friend.

"That snake in the grass," yelled John, "has hounded me without reason for weeks. He is a sniveling snipe. When he says he didn't write the letter to the Southern authorities he is a proven liar, as I saw the letter with my own eyes. I have proven my courage in many a hard-fought battle, and the quoted remarks of Muldoon himself, published a year ago, I will take as my just measurement. As for his contemptible offer to match Kilrain against me again, I have already refused to meet that little sneak, but if Muldoon can show $2,500 in cash I might be tempted to essay the task of proving to the world that I did win that fight through no one's help but that of the Almighty. But where would that big bloat get $2,500? He hasn't 2,500 cents that are properly his own. The $2,000 which I gave him is more money than he ever had in his life before."

John ceased to catch his breath, and as the reporter started for the door the champion called out: "If you can think of anything mean, dastardly, and contemptible to say of this man which I have omitted put it in the paper and sign my name to it."

PREPARING FOR THE REGATTA.

Crews at Duluth Getting in Shape for the Races.

DULUTH, Minn., July 11.—[Special.]—Capt. R. T. Lewis of the Regatta Association today received a letter from Peter Kemp, the Australian oarsman, making an offer to come to Duluth in September and bring with him Stansbury, [illegible] Neilson, and Jack MacLean for a four-oared race with any American four and also for single races. The crews for the big regatta are already coming in. Entries closed yesterday for the professional races, but those coming in up to tomorrow night will be recognized. Hanlan and Hosmer are here in training and Hugh Wise comes tomorrow. The Erie crew of Buffalo have been here two days. The Mutuals and West Ends of Buffalo will also be here for the professional four. There will be five four-oared crews in all. In the singles there will be nearly a dozen oarsmen. Entries for the Mississippi Valley Association have not been received yet.

General Sporting Notes.

Jack Dempsey will show in Detroit in a few days.

McKay and Gaudaur will row doubles in the Duluth regatta.

Jack Ashton has arrived in New York. He left here immediately after Billy Brennan's death.

It is now definitely settled that John Fitzpatrick, the professional sculler, was among those who were lost on the missing steamship Erin.

Bella B.'s record for seven furlongs, if correct, means that the mile record will be made to stand at 1:38 the first time that speedy horse meet on a good track. There were many who doubted the time, but Bella B. is speedy and likes the Monmouth track.—*New York Mail and Express.*

The pleasure yacht Vreda, from England, cutter-rigged, of about thirty-five tons register, has arrived at Quebec from Portsmouth, Eng., after a passage of fifty days. The Vreda, which is known as a fast sailer, was purchased this spring in England by the Commodore of the Toronto Yacht Club, and it is on its way to that city in charge of a crew. It proved itself a fine sea boat on the trip over.

Speaking of the last race between William O'Connor and James Stansbury, John A. St. John, the aquatic fancier, says: "Stansbury probably won the toss, which gave him the benefit of the eddies and currents. The event will have no direct effect on American aquatics, because the Australian oarsmen will not come to America to meet our men. I think it unlikely that Gaudaur will go to Australia to meet Stansbury, the time and expense involved being so heavy as to offset any advantages that might accrue. Stansbury is a big fellow, but not as scientific as Kemp at the oars. I think Kemp would have a hard fight to beat Stansbury. The seasons being reversed from ours in the antipodean regions, Americans are at a great disadvantage in meeting Australians on their native waters. Yesterday's match was simply a purse affair, and O'Connor may yet win the championship in a coming race with Kemp. Gaudaur can get all the backing he wants in a match with Stansbury."

Lexington, Ill., Will Have Local Option.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 11.—[Special.]—Judge Myers in the County Court today decided the election contest wherein the people of the Town of Lexington, this county, are divided upon the question of doing away with the old special charter and organizing under the general law. The old charter prohibited the sale of liquor within the city limits, and the license people for many years have tried to burst the charter. At the spring election B. J. Cloggett represented the charter-bursters and J. C. Mahan the old charter as candidates for Mayor. One more vote was cast for Cloggett than for Mahan. Judge Myers decided today that the "charter-bursters" carried the election and Cloggett was elected Mayor, and the town will now be local option.

Robbed of Money and Clothes.

EMPORIA, Kas., July 11.—[Special.]—One of the most daring and peculiar of highway robberies was per-petrated on the outskirts of this city last night. [illegible] Thompson was halted by three men and at the muzzle of a revolver made to deliver up his money, $60, and then was stripped of all his clothes except a shirt, in which condition he was left. Thompson stopped at several houses to obtain clothes to cover his nakedness, but was driven off by screaming women and in one instance shot at, but finally was taken in by [illegible] Brown.

Charged with Murder and Horse-Stealing.

EMPORIA, Kas., July 11.—[Special.]—[illegible] Taylor, George Taylor, and wife were arrested here today on a charge of being implicated in the murder of George Breer May 16 last in [illegible] County and also for stealing horses. Eight hundred dollars had been offered for the arrest of the murderer, and the Taylors and a man named Van Brunt, now in jail at Peabody, it is alleged, are the guilty parties.

GEN. CARNAHAN'S ORDERS

BUT TWO WERE ISSUED ABOUT LIQUOR IN MILWAUKEE.

The Pythian Knights Were First Told They Could Not Have Barrooms in Camp, but Later On Were Informed They Might Obtain Refreshments in "Original Packages"—California Not Represented by Divisions—Was a Car-Load of Wine Side-Tracked?

The recent statement that there was trouble in the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, on account of an order issued by Major-General Carnahan forbidding the sale or dispensing of liquors at Camp Carnahan, Milwaukee, this week, greatly annoyed Gen. Carnahan and his friends. It was also alleged that a California delegation that had gone to Milwaukee prepared to do the honors with a lavish hand had refused to go into camp in consequence of this order. The story is emphatically denied, the General going so far as to state to a TRIBUNE reporter that there had been no Californians in camp at any time, and that he has not seen any division, or the representatives of any division, from California since the encampment began. Gen. Brand, Chief of Gen. Carnahan's staff; Col. Pierce, Secretary to Major-General commanding; and other staff officers of the Uniform Rank called at THE TRIBUNE office yesterday to correct the story and requested that the real facts be given.

The explanation of the whole matter may, perhaps, be found in Gen. Carnahan's statement to THE TRIBUNE reporter. He said a scheme had been formed to run a regular saloon for the retailing in camp of liquors of all kinds. Permits were issued to a number of persons to establish restaurants in camp, and it developed that it was the intention of one of these concerns to operate a saloon annex. Gen. Carnahan at once issued an order forbidding the establishment in camp of stands or booths for the dispensing of intoxicating beverages.

This order was issued several days prior to the beginning of the encampment. It was generally understood to mean that no liquor of any description would be allowed in camp.

Concerning the Californians.

Whether the Californians were deterred from their purpose by taking a car-load of wine into camp by a misunderstanding of the intent of Gen. Carnahan's order can only be conjectured. The car of wine did not arrive and the Californians did not go into camp.

Three days before the beginning of the encampment Gen. Carnahan found occasion to issue a second order. It announced that the camp restaurants would be permitted to sell liquors in original packages, but not to retail them at so much per glass. No saloon business or barroom would be countenanced, but the boys would not have to go dry while on duty in camp.

The statement that there were no Californians "in camp" is perhaps true. But many Californians were present in Milwaukee during the encampment. They came as individuals and not in divisions. The California divisions are wealthy. Most of them could have traveled to Milwaukee in Pullman cars and taken a train-load of wine for free distribution if they had felt so inclined. But they left their uniforms at home and visited the Cream City as individuals. How far Gen. Carnahan's original order was responsible for this the Californians themselves can answer.

Gen. Carnahan is a prohibitionist on principle, but is far from being a crank or a *bigot*, and on this liquor question he has demonstrated his desire to be reasonable in his regulations. That he has been misunderstood is his misfortune and not the fault of THE TRIBUNE, which published the story as it was currently reported and believed.

What Mr. Bachelder Says.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 11.—[Special.]—T. J. Bachelder, Supreme Representative from California, said with reference to a California division having abandoned Camp Carnahan and taking adjoining quarters because of Gen. Carnahan's orders preventing intoxicating liquors within the camp: "On a question of privilege I made an explanation before the Grand Lodge today, because the report represented California in a false light. California has no division whatever in attendance and the only delegates in attendance are the two representatives to the Supreme Lodge. No division had come because the trip was too expensive. One or two divisions had figured on coming, but the round trip for fifty men, it was estimated, would aggregate $10,000, and that is more than they thought they could spare. I understand though that there was an Ohio division which deserted the camp because of Gen. Carnahan's orders forbidding liquor in the camp. Still that order does not appear to have been very strictly enforced, as I was through the camp last night and saw—well, plenty of beer any way."

ILLINOIS HAS FARED WELL.

The Prairie State Pythians Capture Many Prizes at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 11.—[Special.]—Michigan and Illinois carried off the respective honors in the division and battalion prize drill of the Pythian conclave this afternoon. All of the competing companies were drawn up in line at Juneau Park on the lake-front and surrounded by hundreds of Knights and citizens. Gen. Carnahan announced the result of the several contests as follows:

First prize—$1,000, Hastings Division, No. 19, Hastings, Mich., Capt. A. D. Niskern, average 98.31 per cent.

Second prize—$800, Erie Division, Erie, Kas., Capt. E. G. Fletcher, average 92.43.

Third prize—$600, Austin Division, No. 14, Amsterdam, N. Y., Capt. G. A. Clark, average 88.12.

Fourth prize—$500, New Albany Division, No. 25, New Albany, Ind., Capt. H. M. Cooper, average 87.87.

Fifth prize—$400, Grand Rapids Division, No. 6, Grand Rapids, Mich., Capt. Samuel Bayne, average 87.12.

Sixth prize—$300, Fort Dearborn, No. 1, Chicago, Capt. Z. C. Peck, average 86.87.

Seventh prize—$200, Maney Division, No. 18, Indiana, Capt. Charles J. Maney, average 85.31.

Eighth prize—$100, Red Cross Division, No. 4, St. Louis, Capt. John S. Schick, average 80.87.

Best Division Commander—U. K. K. of P. Jewel valued at $100, Capt. A. D. Niskern of Hastings Division, Hastings, Mich.

Division traveling long distance—$300, Abbott Division, No. 12, Fall River, Mass.

Best battalion drill—$400, First Regiment, Illinois, Col. Thomas Young, average 71.

Lincoln Division, No. 15, of Springfield, Ill., was awarded the prize for exemplification of ritualistic work before the Supreme Lodge. The prize was $100. Besides those winning prizes the following divisions took part and receive mention in the following order:

Abbott Division, No. 12, Fall River, Mass., Capt. David Fuller, average 79.73.

Saginaw Division, No. 5, Saginaw, Mich., Capt. C. N. Ireton, average 78.46.

Augusta Division, Augusta, Ga., Capt. A. G Renki, average 77.02.

Illinois it will be seen fares particularly well in the several contests, securing the first prize in the battalion contest, also the first prize for the exemplification of ritualistic work before the Supreme Lodge, and sixth prize in the division contest. As soon as the announcements were completed Gen. Halsey of Milwaukee distributed $5,400 in certified checks among the prize winners, including the leaders in the band contest of Wednesday evening. The result of such prompt payment of all prizes is a source of much gratitude to the Milwaukee managers as well as delight to the visiting Knights, as on some previous occasions the Knights had to be content with only a partial payment of the prizes. Though there is naturally some dissatisfaction among some of the competitors over the result the Knights generally commend the work of the judges, who were United States army officers as follows:

Capt. Charles King, Milwaukee; Lieuts. Rouelles and Reade of Chicago; Lieut. Griffith of Fort Totten; Capt. Harris of Milwaukee, and Lieut. Reade.

Gen. Carnahan this afternoon issued orders to break camp tomorrow noon, but thousands of the Knights have already deserted Milwaukee and all outgoing trains tonight are loaded down with people returning home. Today's sessions of the Supreme Lodge were entirely devoted to receiving the reports of subordinate lodges and their reference to the various committees. All the matters in which the public is interested are still in the hands of the committee and will probably not be reported upon until next week. The insurance company matter, it is expected, will precipitate the hottest kind of a fight, as there is much feeling on the subject. The lodge will meet again tomorrow, and at 10 o'clock Monday will hold a memorial session. J. H. Rattbone, the founder of the order, and several other prominent Pythians have died since the last session of the lodge.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE

ARE EARNESTLY SEEKING A

Slice of Chicago Earth

Upon which they can erect a home or which they can hold as a money-making investment. Hundreds have bought in

S. E. Gross' Ideal Subdivision.



HUNDREDS WILL WANT

The few remaining lots. Some will be disappointed. You should not be one. And to positively prevent being disappointed you should call at my Main Office at once.
Customers taken to see property every hour.

DAUPHIN PARK

Is destined to be within a very short time one of the most popular residence localities in Chicago. The improvements made by me on this property before being placed on the market, and the improvements made by my purchasers in the additions now sold out, make it very desirable for homes. Along the Illinois Central R. R. I have laid out a large, beautiful Park. The Illinois Central have erected, at a cost of $4,000, a handsome suburban depot. Sidewalks and crossings have been laid on all streets; large, fine trees have been planted in front of all lots; streets have been graded, and a large water main now in. Schools, Stores, Churches, all within two, three, and four blocks. The homes already completed are on so pretty a plan as to appear equal to many which cost double the money. The property is high and undulating, and lies between 87th and 93d streets, away from the dust, dirt, and turmoil of the busy city.

Its northern boundary is the southern boundary of the Drainage District. Residents and property-owners will reap all the advantages to be derived from the great $20,000,000 improvement, but will not be called upon to pay for it. The transportation facilities are unsurpassed. Besides the Illinois Central Railroad, the South Side Elevated Railroad will pass on the north, and two blocks south is the crossing of the C., R. I. & P., the Western Indiana, L., N. A. & C., C. & A. R. R. The new Calumet Electric R. R., on which work is now in progress, will cross the subdivision on Cottage Grove avenue. These facilities leave nothing to be desired. It is embraced in the territory recently annexed to the City of Chicago, has police and fire protection, and will soon enjoy all the conveniences and improvements of the older portions of the city. Sum it all up, Dauphin Park offers every advantage for a home, and it is a safe prediction to say that Dauphin Park will have a population of at least ten thousand people within five years.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS LOTS.

Small Cash Payment. Balance in Small Monthly Payments. To visit the property call at my Main Office.
The salesmen take customers to property every hour during the day.
The SUNDAY SPECIAL TRAIN leaving the Illinois Central Railroad Depot, at the foot of Randolph-st.,

SUNDAY, JULY 13, AT 2 P. M.

Trains stop at all stations north of 43d-st. Free Tickets can be had at Main Office or at the Depot ten minutes before train time.

S. E. GROSS, SOUTHEAST CORNER DEARBORN AND RANDOLPH-STS.

MIGHTILY PLEASED WITH THE FAST MAIL.

Further Expressions of Gratification Along the Illinois Central Railway.

MARSHALL, Ill., July 11.—[Special.]—THE TRIBUNE now arrives here at 12:07 p. m., instead of 4:17 p. m. as heretofore, and its many patrons are highly pleased with the novelty. THE TRIBUNE has been the leading daily in circulation here for a year or more, and since the change in the time of arrival its circulation has been steadily increasing. The business-men in particular welcome the new departure, as THE TRIBUNE'S market quotations are of great benefit to them. The newsdealer who handles THE TRIBUNE says he has received a great many expressions of gratification from his old patrons and the new ones added since the change.

CENTRALIA, Ill., July 11.—[Special.]—After a week's trial our people are well pleased with the new fast mail on the Illinois Central. It gives us THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE four hours earlier than before and forty minutes earlier than the St. Louis papers.

ANNIVERSARY OF METHODISM.

Centennial Celebration on the Common at Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., July 11.—[Special.]—The centennial anniversary of Methodism in Boston was celebrated today. The Rev. Jesse Lee was the man to introduce the faith here, and he preached his first sermon under the old elm on the common. For that reason today's exercises were held in the same spot, but not under the old elm, for that has been gathered to its fathers for fourteen years. The Rev. Dr. L. B. Bates, the Rev. W. N. Brodbeck, D. D., the Rev. J. H. Mansfield, D. D., the Rev. J. H. Twombley, D. D., the Rev. Mark Trafton, D. D., and Bishop Mallalieu were the speakers. The Rev. A. J. Hough of Montpelier, Vt., read an appropriate poem. The formal celebration will be held in October and the exercises will occupy three days.

Bishop Bourke's Name Withdrawn.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 11.—A special cablegram to the *Western Watchman* brings news from Rome that the propaganda has arrested the appointment of Bishop Bourke as Bishop of the combined diocese of Omaha and Cheyenne. The importance of the news arises from the fact that it is evidence that the propaganda will not sanction a Roman appointment as against the recommendation of a congress of American Bishops.

After a Bloomington Paper for Damages.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 11.—[Special.]—W. S. Moffett, a prominent attorney of Paxton has brought suit against J. C. Durham, editor and proprietor of the *Eastern Illinois Register*, for libel, claiming $5,000 damages; also a suit in criminal libel, claiming $1,000 damages. Moffett was candidate for the Republican nomination for Mayor, and claimed he was injured by articles published in Durham's paper.

The opium or morphine habit is on the increase to an alarming extent in this country. A more dangerous habit could not be indulged in. It almost entirely destroys the mental and physical faculties. Many believe that the only way to get relief from this habit is to enter a hospital and remain there until cured. But the result is often a physical wreck or suicide.

The only safe, reliable cure is the celebrated Painless Opium Antidote, discovered in 1868. No publicity, no pain, and no interruption of any ordinary business during treatment.

Book sent free. Address Dr. S. B. Collins, discoverer and sole manufacturer, P. O. Drawer 691, Chicago, Ill., or call at his office, Room 27, American Express Building, Monroe street, and examine the hundreds of original testimonials.

There are
many white soaps,
each
represented to be
"just as good as the Ivory."
They are not,
but like
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the peculiar
and remarkable
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UNION PACIFIC — OVERLAND ROUTE
Favorite Line
TO ALL
Nebraska,
Kansas, Colorado,
Wyoming, Utah, Idaho,
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Washington,
—AND—
Puget Sound Points.
For rates, tickets, or any desired information apply to W. H. KNIGHT, Gen'l Agt., 191 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

The New Pension Law

Grants pension to ALL SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE WAR OF REBELLION who served 90 days or more, and who are permanently incapacitated for the performance of manual labor by mental or physical disability, and to

Soldiers' and Sailors' Widows

Who are dependent upon their own daily labor for support.

Deceased Soldiers' or Sailors' children under 16 years of age, children permanently helpless, and dependent parents also entitled.

All kinds of war claims presented.

Apply in person or by letter for information, blanks, and instructions, to

ADA C. SWEET,
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Room 82 Commercial Bank Building,
175 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.



Corpulency, Obesity, Excessive Fatness.

A New Treatment, Rapid, Safe, and Successful. Pure Roots, Herbs, and Flowers.

No Mineral Poisons to Poison the Life Blood and Injure the Health.

The Chinese Herb Remedies for the removal of excessive fatness are absolutely successful, reducing the weight from 15 to 25 pounds a month.

The remedies are pure roots and herbs and will not injure the health system, but act by improving the digestion, and add tone and vigor to the system. It is certain, easy, and safe. Send for pamphlet explaining the system of treatment. Testimonials on inspection.

The price is within reach of all.

The Chinese Pure Herb Remedies will be found absolutely specific in Rheumatism, all Blood Affections, and Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, and all Chronic Diseases.

Correspondence invited.

DR. WILLIAM CROSKEY,
64 Honore Block, 93 Adams-st.
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THE DR. OWEN
Electric Belt
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Cure acute, chronic and nervous diseases without medicine. It is a stimulant and tonic, and while curing one disease does not produce another. Send 6c. for sealed illustrated catalogue with full list of diseases and valuable information and sworn statements in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian.
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—OF OUR—
QUIT SALE
—AND ITS—
GREAT BARGAINS.

LOOK AT THESE PRICES. AND AT THESE.

MEN'S CLOTHING.

All-Wool Mixed Cass., Sack and Cutaway Suits, were $20, now	$14.00
All-Wool Mixed Cass., Sack and Cutaway Suits, were $18 and $20, now	12.00
All-Wool Striped Cass., light colors, were $15, now	10.00
All-Wool Striped Cheviots, light colors, were $15, now	8.00
Odd Coats, were $5, now	3.00
Odd Coats, were $6, now	3.00
Odd Coats, were $15, now	8.00
Odd Coats, were $12, now	7.00
Odd Coats, were $11, now	5.00
Odd Trousers	$8 to $5, $6 to $4.50, $4.50 to $3

25 Per Cent Off on all Light and Heavy Weight Overcoats.
Alpacas, Mohairs, Pongee, and Flannels all down.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

All-Wool 2-Piece Suits, sizes 4 to 12 years, were $5, now	$3.00
Genuine Scotch Cheviots, 2-piece, sizes 8 to 15 years, were $5, now	3.50
All-Wool Scotch Plaids, sizes 4 to 13 years, were $8, now	5.00
All-Wool Blue Cheviots—warranted Indigo Blue—were $7, now	5.00
Boys' 3-piece Knee-Pant Suits, Plaid Cassimeres, were $8, now	5.00
3-piece Knee-Pant Suits, light fancy plaids, sizes 9 to 15 years, were $10, now	7.00

FURNISHINGS.

All-Silk Shirts, Scarf to match, were $6, now	$3.75
Unlaundered Shirts—perfect fit	50c
All Umbrellas—At a discount of	25%
Black Socks—Color guaranteed, were 50c, now	25c
French Flannel Shirts—Only	$1.50
Some of those Handsome Ties left at	25c
Trunks and Valises at a discount of	50%

HATS.

25 dozen Men's $1.00 Straws—Reduced to	25c
Finer Grades from $1 to $3.50—Reduced to	50c to $1.50
Men's Black Derbys—Were $2.50 and $3, now	$1.50
Men's Black Derbys—Were $3 and $3.50, now	$2.00
Men's Nutra Derbys—Were $2 and $2.50, now	$1.00
Men's French Crushers—Were $2.50, now	$1.50
Boys' Cadet Caps, were $1, now	50c
Boys' Cloth Hats, were 50c, now	25c

Goods Must Go, and We've Go Prices on Them.

Shoes.

Aside from these reductions our Shoes have always been about a dollar lower than other dealers, and quality the best.

Men's French Calf Hand-Sewed, were $7, now	$5.00
Men's Waukenphast Kangaroo and Calf, were $5, now	4.00
Good quality Calf Skin, were $3, now	2.25
Boys' Hand-Sewed, were $4.50, now	3.50
Youth's same, $3.75 to	3.00
Boys' Calf, Button and Lace, were $2.75, now	2.25
Youths' same, $2.25 to	1.75
Boys' Extra Calf, were $3.50, now	3.00

Fine, Desirable and Stylish Goods All Sacrificed

Wanamaker & Brown,

State and Adams Streets.

HUGE RAILROAD COMBINE.

RECENT DEALS THAT POINT TO THE FORMATION OF A TRUST.

The Vanderbilts and Bankers' Triangle Said to Have Joined Forces—Development of Gould's Scheme to Unite the Principal Railway Systems East and West—The Milwaukee and St. Paul to Be Allied with the Northwestern and the Alton with the Missouri Pacific.

The original scheme of the New York bankers' triangle to bring about the formation of a gigantic railway trust appears to be nearer realization than had been supposed. Ever since it was demonstrated that rate wars could not be prevented through the agency of associations or combinations the Eastern bankers and railway magnates have been quietly at work perfecting their grand consolidation or trust scheme. Their doings have been guarded with the utmost secrecy. The original intention was to have two great trusts between the Atlantic and the Pacific, one controlling the roads east of Chicago and the other the roads west of this city. The Vanderbilts were to be the head and front of the Eastern trust and the bankers' triangle—Drexel, Morgan & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., and the Baring Brothers—aided by Gould and Huntington, of the Western. The withdrawal of Huntington spoiled the Western scheme.

But the Vanderbilts have gone ahead perfecting their plans. During the last year they have acquired possession of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, the Big Four railroad system, and several other important roads east and and southeast from Chicago. They have secured an interest in the Union Pacific and allied the latter with their Chicago and Northwestern and Chicago, St. Paul and Omaha systems.

The success of the Vanderbilts in acquiring new roads has led to a change of program on the part of the bankers' triangle, and it is stated that its members have lately joined hands with the Vanderbilts and are aiding the latter in acquiring control of the roads west as well as east of Chicago. With this end in view negotiations are now in progress whereby the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system, including the recently added St. Louis and San Francisco and Atlantic and Pacific roads, is to be allied with the Vanderbilt interests. The control of the Santa Fé is with Kidder, Peabody & Co. and the Barings, and consequently no great obstacles are likely to be encountered in perfecting the deal. It is also reported that negotiations are going on whereby the Milwaukee and St. Paul is to be placed under Vanderbilt control, and it has been rumored for some time that this road is to be amalgamated with the Chicago and Northwestern, one of the Vanderbilt properties, before long.

A number of deals and agreements have lately been perfected which point to the fact that the properties controlled by the bankers' triangle and the Vanderbilt interests have or are about to join forces. When the Union Pacific-Northwestern deal was perfected great indignation was expressed by the competitors of those roads, and the Rock Island, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, Burlington, and Sante Fé roads entered into an agreement to make war on the new Vanderbilt combination, but the ill-feeling has all worn away, and instead of fighting with the Union Pacific and Northwestern combination several friendly arrangements have lately been made and others are contemplated. The Santa Fé, according to good authority, has made an arrangement with the Union Pacific whereby the latter is to build a line from its Utah Southern end to a connection with the Santa Fé near Mojave and from that point the two roads are to build jointly a line to San Francisco, giving each line an outlet to that city independent of the Southern Pacific. It was the original intention to take the latter into the combination, but the conditions of C. P. Huntington were such as to induce the engineers of the trust to leave it out of their calculations and provide independent California outlets.

Another significant deal is one between the Rock Island and Union Pacific, whereby the former gains an entrance into Omaha over the Union Pacific's Missouri River bridge and the latter gets into Texas through Indian Territory by securing the use of the Rock Island tracks between Lincoln, Neb., and Hutchinson, Kas.

That Gould is in the scheme is indicated by the fact that he permitted the sale of the St. Louis and San Francisco, in which he held a large interest, to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, and the arrangement whereby his Missouri Pacific, the Rock Island, and the Burlington are to have joint use of the Denver and Rio Grande as a direct outlet to the Pacific coast. Negotiations are said to be going on whereby the Missouri Pacific is to obtain control of the Chicago and Alton. Which would give it a direct and independent outlet from St. Louis and Kansas City to Chicago, thus placing the Gould roads on an equal basis with the Rock Island, Burlington, and Santa Fé, which have through lines from the Far West to Chicago. The consummation of these arrangements would place all the principal lines between Chicago and the Missouri River under the control of the Vanderbilts and the bankers' triangle, and enable the latter to whip the remaining lines between Chicago and the Missouri River into line.

The object is not to unite all these railroad systems into one gigantic company, but the desired object is to be obtained by depositing a majority of the stocks and bonds of those roads with the bankers' triangle, thus giving it virtual control of all those properties, and placing it in a position to direct their financial and traffic affairs.

Nothing has yet occurred to indicate that the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, Northern Pacific, and Great Northern (Manitoba) systems are to become parties to the big pool or trust. No attempt, it is believed, will be made in that direction for the present, as the combination, after the consummation of the scheme outlined above, would probably find little trouble in making friendly arrangements with those systems for the interchange of traffic and maintenance of rates.

Decisions by Iowa Commissioners.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 11.—[Special.]—The Railroad Commissioners have ordered the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern to provide station facilities at Holmes and Klemme. The Commissioners have also defined a "switch," for which special charges can be made as a delivery within or without the yard limits, such as is ordinarily made with a special engine and crew.

In the case of the Sioux City hackmen vs. all the railroads centering there the Commissioners hold that a railroad company has full control of its depot, grounds, and the transferring of passengers from the same, and can give special privileges to a certain line of hacks and express wagons if it choose.

Railway Miscellany.

W. A. Vaughan has been appointed General Superintendent of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia road, with headquarters at Knoxville, Tenn. The office of Superintendent of Transportation of that road has been abolished.

Rush H. Barnes has been appointed General Agent of the passenger department of the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas railway, with headquarters at No. 204 South Clark street, Chicago. The appointment takes effect Aug. 1.

There are no new developments in the Western passenger-rate war. It was reported yesterday that one or two of the roads propose to make a material reduction next Monday in the single-trip rates to Kansas City and Denver in order to prevent the scalpers from using the return portions of the Knights of Pythias tickets which have been placed in their hands for manipulation by some of the roads.

A solid train of through Pullman cars to run between San Francisco and Chicago, starting dailyf is now being talked of. This train, it is stated, will be put on when the Rio Grande system gets its track widened to standard gauge between Ogden and Denver. At present on every east-bound overland train there is one Pullman sleeper that goes through to Chicago, but the Rio Grande competition will no doubt create the necessity of putting on a solid through train via the Union Pacific-Northwestern route. The Central Pacific is the only outlet for these rival lines. It cannot well discriminate and consequently will have to grant equal facilities to all its Eastern connections.

It Has Become a Habit with Them.

Cleveland *Leader:* It is becoming altogether too common for Southerners to express their defiance of law. In and out of Congress they have insisted that they will not permit the execution of the Federal Elections bill if it becomes a law. It has passed the House and it is the duty of the Senate to pass it during this session, and then we will have an opportunity of seeing whether the bulldozed Democratic Congressional districts of the South are strong enough to nullify a National law and to defy the authority of the Government. John C. Calhoun tried it and failed. Jefferson Davis and his confederates failed in a struggle of about the same character, and it is not likely that Southern politicians of the present day will meet with any greater success.

PRETTY TEACHERS GET INTO A ROW.

A Ruling by the Presiding Officer Causes Much Trouble.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 11.—[Special.]—The next convention of the National Educational Association will be held at Saratoga, provided the people of that city meet the necessary conditions for the success of the gathering. Toronto was the only competitor, and the New York watering-place was selected by the Executive Committee by a vote of 20 to 15.

There was a jolly row in the convention at its opening this morning, and hisses were heard in many parts of the house. It all occurred over the selection of officers for next year. Dr. E. Hewitt of Illinois was a candidate for President against M. R. Garrett of Nashville yesterday and much ill feeling was exhibited. The trouble was precipitated this morning by a series of resolutions introduced by Alexander Forbes of Illinois, protesting in strenuous terms against the action of yesterday in swallowing whole the report of the Nominating Committee without giving the convention a fair chance to consider it. He protested against the whole affair and moved a reconsideration and a new election. His motion received a prompt second and then he made a strong and forcible speech in favor of his position dwelling at length on the unconstitutionality of the action. President Canfield promptly ruled the motion out of order, would not consider it in any way, and proceeded to bolster up his position by discoursing on the many admirable qualities of the men who made the report. He went into the details of the organization of the association. Of late the organization had been driven to new methods by the exigencies of the times; precedents were created not fully in harmony with the set words of the constitution. It would be impossible for the association to conform to strict parliamentary laws. Practically the affairs of the organization had passed into the hands of the Executive Committee.

"I appeal from the decision of the Chair," shouted Alexander Forbes, and President Canfield said:

"I must announce most emphatically that I cannot and will not consider that this appeal ought to be made. I refuse to put the question to the house. If you attempt to put this question on appeal from me you will have to do so without me as your presiding officer."

This threat and this liberal application of the gag law were greeted with a storm of hisses. The hissing was kept up until some old gentleman who belongs to the Council of Education arose and interjected an unimportant announcement which was intended to direct the attention of the members present from the arbitrary ruling of the President.

Great excitement prevails over the matter.

The first paper this morning was on the subject, "Organization and System Versus Originality and Individuality on the Part of Teacher and Pupil," read by Henry Sabin of Des Moines, Ia.

United States Commissioner of Education Harris discussed "University and School Extension." He said the design of such extension is to supplement and strengthen the university and the school systems, to increase the culture and to promote the interests of teachers as members of a profession, and, in general, to advance the knowledge of letters and of the arts and sciences. The features of this work are home study, class work, lectures, instruction by correspondence, lectures by correspondence, the library, public examination, prizes and certificates, but no degrees.

This evening Prof. A. A. Gunby of Louisiana presented a paper on "The Race Problem," followed by an address by Prof. C. Price of North Carolina on "Education and the Race Problem." Senator Blair was to have discussed the relations of the Government to the problem, but could not be present.

Judge Gruby said:

This race problem concerns not only the South but the whole country. It affects and interests every section alike. It is a burning home question of more importance to the American people than all other problems.

It will not settle itself. It must not be let alone. It demands brave thought and determined action if we would solve it by a bloodless revolution. The various remedies proposed as a settlement of the race question are refuted. Amalgamation is impossible and both races are averse to it. The better class of negroes wish race purity and do not seek or desire social intermingling or intermarriage with the whites. He who counsels social equality or intermingling between the races is an enemy of both races and a traitor to his own. Deportation of the negroes was denounced and answered as unnecessary, unjust, and barbarous. There is no race antagonism, no race prejudice, in the South. The relations between the races are kind and friendly. The whites are attached to the negroes and like to see them prosper, and the negroes are conscious that they received their language, their religion, and their civilization from the whites. There is nothing in the character of the negroes and nothing in the nature of the relations and feelings existing between the races that would prevent their living together in peace and harmony on terms of equal freedom. But all the trouble arises from the political jealousy of the negroes and from the fear of the whites that negro rule will be restored and utterly destroy the new-born progress of the South.

The true solution of the race problem on a just basis lies in a restriction of suffrage, and the only just restriction is an educational qualification. Education sound and thorough benefits the negro in every way, and particularly renders him less liable to be involved in race riots—as proved by experience. If the negro was enabled to exercise the right of suffrage intelligently all danger and apprehension of race trouble would cease.

The South needs help in its proper solution and she appeals to the North, not as a mendicant, but as a sister. The South respects the chivalry and philanthropy of the North, and she wants your good-will, and your capital, and your people.

The reception tendered to the teachers this evening at the Capitol by Gov. and Mrs. Merriam, Mayor and Mrs. Smith, the Governor's staff, and St. Paul officials was the crowning event of one of the most delightful conventions ever held in St. Paul. The hours of receiving were from 8:30 till 11 o'clock. This allowed those to visit the Capitol who were engaged at the evening session. The reception was given in the House of Representatives, which was decorated for the occasion. Guests upon arrival ascended to the second floor by the main stairway. The first room visited was the Senate Chamber. From this they passed through the post-office into the House of Representatives, where they were met by the ladies receiving. The reception was attended by 4,000 teachers and 2,000 St. Paul people who have friends among the teachers.

SERVICE IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

The American Soldier Is Well Paid and Well Cared For.

There are many men who live in the army, who serve one term after another, and are content with no other life than that of the soldier, writes Henry L. Nelson in *Harper's Weekly*. Here is the record for 1888, which shows how many old soldiers were serving in the army:

Men serving 35 years	6
Men serving 30 years	14
Men serving 25 years	55
Men serving 20 years	493
Men serving 15 years	1,169
Men serving 10 years	1,710
Men serving 5 years	3,989
Men receiving re-enlistment pay	456
Men receiving pay for third year	4,886
Men receiving pay for fourth year	3,236
Men receiving pay for fifth year	2,397
Total	18,411

Adjutant-General Drum, speaking of this subject, said. "An examination of the data . . . shows the continual presence in the ranks of an average of 18,000 men, with a service of three years and upward, or 72 per cent of the legal strength of the army. This fact confirms the statement made by me in previous reports that the larger proportion of deserters were men of less than three years' service."

There are, of course, various suggestions made to prevent desertions, but with that question this article has nothing to do. The American soldier is well cared for and well paid, but he will continue to be tempted to desert after the novelty of his life has worn off, and until it has become a second nature to him. Deserters are not the unintelligent men. They are the restless, quick-witted and irresponsible rovers, who are always looking out for excitement, and the men who enlist for the purpose of securing transportation to the West with the intention of deserting.

He Will Not Be Forgotten.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* The New York *Tribune* asserts that even if Maj. William McKinley "is not returned to the Fifty-second Congress the country will continue to hear from him." It certainly will, should his bill pass, in the constantly advancing prices from day to day of the actual necessaries of life. It will be far better for the fragrance of his memory that his bill fail utterly in the Fifty-first Congress.

Its concentrated curative power, make Ayer's Sarsaparilla the best blood purifier.

HAD DIVORCES ON TAP.

PECULIAR WAYS OF THE WESTERN LAW AGENCY OF CHICAGO.

Decrees Furnished Unhappy Married Folk at a Comparatively Moderate Cost and Without Publicity—"Doc" Sims, Manager of the Concern, Held to the Federal Grand Jury on the Charge of Using the Mails for Fraudulent Purposes—Interesting Letters.

"Divorce anywhere—legal, quiet, cheap. Western Law Agency, No. 166 North State street, Chicago, Ill."

This advertisement has been running in many publications that are not supposed to find their way to the best society. Just how far the operations of the Western Law Agency have extended it is not yet possible to state. Its operations have ceased, however. It was gathered in by Post-Office Inspector Fleming and placed under $3,000 bonds by United States Commissioner Hoyne to answer to the Federal grand jury on the charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes.

The Western Law Agency is or was "Doc" Sims, who signs his name G. R. Sims. The alleged fraud for which the mails were used consisted in sending bogus divorces.

The plan was ingenious and the business profitable. The price was $50 for two sheets of paper bearing a lot of printed stuff and looking for all the world like a genuine decree of divorce. There was no work connected with obtaining a "decree" beyond a little correspondence and the filling of the blanks.

People anxious to be divorced were easily tempted. That they should look to a Chicago lawyer was not unnatural. The Post-Office authorities are on the track of a number of cases. They have documentary evidence in one. Mrs. Annie E. Howard or Elizabeth A. Frey of Uniontown, Pa., opened correspondence with the Western Law Agency.

A Sample Letter.

Under date of April 15 Sims wrote her a reply. The letterhead in itself is a curiosity. It reads: "G. R. Sims, attorney at law. Intricate and abandoned cases a specialty. Suits brought in all courts in the United States and Territories. Returns made from collection department on day of settlement." The letter was as follows:

Mrs. Annie E. Howard, etc.—Dear Madam: Your cause for divorce is sufficient, and as you are poor I will divide all with you and cut the lowest price from $50 to $40; one-half cash in advance for costs, balance c. o. d. when I send the papers, which I guarantee to do in three or four weeks. If this is satisfactory you must proceed at once, so answer the questions and return to me in inclosed envelope, with draft or P.-O. order for $20, and I will prepare your petition and send you questions to swear to, which will be all I require. References given if desired. Very truly, G. R. SIMS.

Mrs. Howard's reply is not in the hands of the authorities, but April 30 she received another letter from Sims reiterating that she had a good case and guaranteeing a divorce in four or six weeks. Mr. Sims was remarkably considerate of the feelings of his client, and, perhaps, of his own business, for he wrote:

There will be no publicity whatever, and you can keep the matter secret to yourself as long as you wish. He will not be notified, consequently cannot trouble you.

"He" is the husband and defendant.

"The usual amount of $25 must accompany your question blank," wrote the lawyer, adding that the remaining $25 would be payable when the decree was received.

But Mrs. Howard reminded Sims of his reduction in price, whereupon he wrote another letter apologizing for his mistake.

The question blank referred to in one of the letters was filled out by Mrs. Howard. It was ingeniously gotten up. The letter says:

The peititioner will be benefited by carefully reading the enclosed copy of the law from the U. S. Rev. Statue (sic), which guarantees legality to decrees where procured through the Probate Court for statutory causes. . . . Should the proposition made in the accompanying letter be satisfactory please fill this blank plainly and return, and from answers to these questions your petition will be prepared and returned to you to be sworn to before any notary public. That is all the publicity given, and even he need not read it if you do not wish.

The law in question is quoted on the second page of the document and is a good blind. It refers only to decrees duly certified by the proper officers, giving them validity in all States of the Union, but says nothing about Probate Courts, which have no jurisdiction in divorce matters.

Filling Out the Blanks.

Again, Sims assures the client that there will be no publicity, which would be as unpleasant to himself as to her.

Mrs. Howard or Frey filled out the blanks in this way:

Full name of husband—Lawrence Frey.
Maiden name of wife—Elizabeth Ann Howard.
When married—Aug. 25, 1887.
Where married—Greensburg.
Residence of defendant, if known.
Residence of complainant—Uniontown.
How long since you lived together as man and wife?—One year and seven months.
Would defendant be willing to sign papers granting the divorce?—Would not.
State in full all that you have to complain about, giving dates as near as possible—(That is answered in full).

The last answer was not written by Mrs. Howard.

The decree is apparently in proper form. It purports to be made out in Box Elder County, Utah, May 20, 1890, signed by Henry Hammond, Probate Judge, and certified by A. A. Abbett, Clerk of the Probate Court. It states no cause for the divorce, but simply that the allegations were proven to the satisfaction of the court, the defendant not appearing and thus confessing his guilt, having been duly notified.

What it was that aroused the good woman's suspicion is not known, but she did not marry again, and instead wrote to the Post-Office authorities in Chicago to find out who G. R. Sims was. She sent the letters and decree, which are now in the hands of Inspector Fleming.

Exposed by the Judge.

She was told in the first place to write to the Probate Judge of Box Elder County Utah, and this is the answer she received:

BRIGHAM CITY, Utah, June 10, 1890.—Mrs. Elizabeth A. Frey, Uniontown, Pa.—Madam: Your letter addressed to August A. Abbett, Clerk of the Probate Court of Box Elder County, Utah, was received by Jonah Mathias, who is the Clerk of said court, and by him turned over to myself for answer. You have been shamefully defrauded in this matter, but you were wrong in applying to a Chicago divorce lawyer. You no doubt have plenty of capable, honest lawyers at home who would have told you that probate courts in Utah have no jurisdiction in such cases and who would have obtained a decree for you that would have been a protection to you in case you remarried, provided you had a good cause of action. Now you have no divorce. There is no Clerk by the name of Abbett, no Judge by the name of Hammond, and if your paper has the seal of our court affixed it is a forgery, for I have, as Judge, in connection with Mr. Mathias, the Clerk, control of it. You ought to see to it that the man Sims is sent to the penitentiary, if there is such a man. Regretting your ill luck and bad judgment in this matter, I am, yours, etc., E. P. JOHNSON, Probate Judge Box Elder County, Utah.

So there is an allegation of forgery made against Sims in addition to the complaint by the United States.

Sims waived examination before Commissioner Hoyne, declaring that his time for talking had not arrived. It will be remembered that "Doc" was unpleasantly interested in the so-called election-fraud cases in the Twenty-fourth Ward.

Not for Chauncey.

Denver *Republican:* Possibly Mr. Depew is right in saying that a process of evolution has been going on. But whatever the truth about this may be, we do not believe that he will attain the object of his ambition and secure the Presidential nomination in 1892. Mr. Depew is in many respects an excellent man. There is much about him to admire, and that he possesses great ability none will deny. But, although the position of railway-men with reference to politics may be improved in comparison with what it was in 1888, we do not believe that so great a change has been wrought as to justify the belief that the people of this country would place the head of the Vanderbilt railway system in the Presidential chair.

The March of Progress Southward.

Boston *Advertiser:* It is difficult to hedge the way of civilization. The time is fully ripe when the attention of our country is to be turned southward. American trade and American enterprise will penetrate those regions, so near and yet so distant. Unification of the Central American States may not be the event of the present year. But it is inevitable in the irresistible march of progress.

And Bald-Headed, Too.

Washington *Post:* It undoubtedly will be a very Gray Presidential boom before it receives the indorsement of your Uncle Joseph McDonald.

AN OLD-FASHIONED SUNDAY.

The Sort of Experience That Made Unbelievers of Boys of the Past Generation.

Indianapolis *Ram's Horn:* Sunday was an awful day at home. The mere recollection of it makes me shiver to this day, even in hot weather. We got up as early Sunday morning as we did other days, for somehow it seemed to me there was always more to do in the way of chores. I could always tell when Sunday came without an almanac. I never had to consult the calendar to find out about that. It was the day on which I had to be washed, and every boy knows what that means. As soon as I saw mother getting ready to hang a kettle of water on the crane I knew the day had come on which I was expected to be heavenly minded. I was certainly a miserable sinner every hour of that dreadful Sabbath.

At 9 o'clock my father took my hand and two solemn people set out for Sunday-school. After Sabbath-school, which was a long, dismal hour, we staid to hear a man preach who had badly misunderstood the Lord. The Lord had said, "Go and split rails," but the poor brother, whose hearing wasn't just right, had understood him to say, "Go preach!" and so he hopped into the pulpit and went to pounding the Bible. From that day on to the close of his ministry he was faithful in one thing at least. He never gave the dust a chance to accomplish its purpose with the Bible. He had a voice like the roaring of many waters, and a fist big enough to render a club unnecessary. He would stand there in that old-fashioned box of a pulpit and roar and pound, and pound and roar, and slander his Heavenly Father until my young blood ran cold. He used to try to preach about mercy sometimes in a bulldog kind of a way, but he never had any mercy on little boys, and talked until their little bones seemed about ready to break and let their weary bodies fall on the floor.

After the preacher had tired himself and his congregation clear out, there was a change of the misery. Church would be dismissed, and class-meeting would begin, and father and I would stay to that. People with long Sunday faces would get up and talk about what a "hard thing it was to serve God," and I could say "Amen!" with every bone and muscle in my tired body, though I didn't do it out loud. The class-meeting was a great mystery to me. Everybody seemed to be distressed almost to death, and yet nearly all claimed to be happy. I had never cried when I was happy then, and their talk was all Greek. There was always a good deal said about making crooked paths and being unfaithful, and I thought the Lord had a hard time in finding anybody he could depend on in that part of the country, but from my own impressions concerning him I didn't much wonder at it.

When this dreary class-meeting finally ended I took father's hand again and went home in a cold sweat, wondering where I came from and what was going to finally become of me. I used to ask my father all kinds of puzzling questions about religious matters, but his way of getting out of a corner when I hedged him in was to say that there were a good many things a boy could not understand. At home we would get a cold bite and then stay in the house and keep still and look solemn until 3 o'clock, when we would set out again for another class-meeting.

The leader of the afternoon class-meeting was lame in one leg. He had been crippled so that his right leg was stiff, and his foot pointed to the south when he faced the east. There were benches all around the room on which the people sat, and the leader walked around in the center. He would go from person to person and stand in front of them while they spoke. About the only thing I could do to occupy my thoughts while the people went over the stories I knew by heart was to watch his lame leg as he swung it around and wonder if he couldn't walk better sideways. I never heard how he got his lameness, but I would hatch up all kinds of theories to account for it, and nobody can prove that that man's lame leg didn't keep me from going crazy. One theory I had was that when he was a boy he had a wicked brother who struck him with an ax.

At the close of this class-meeting we would go back home, and my father would show me that awful picture of the Devil, and read and talk to me about the Bible until it was time to go to church in the evening, and hear that noisy preacher pound his book and slander his heavenly Father as long as I could keep my eyes open. I can never forget how he used to make the dingy flames in the lamps fairly jump sometimes when he got steamed up on the terrors of the judgment. I used to think I must be one of the awfulest sinners alive, because I couldn't help but think it would be ever so much nicer to get out of doors, and run, and play, and make all the noise I could than it was to go to church and stay in the house, and try so dreadful hard to be religious Sundays. I couldn't understand how it was, but it seemed as though Sunday was longer than all the week-days put together. Something seemed to get the matter with the clock that day, and how dreadful slow it did run. And then they used to tell me that Heaven was one never-ending Sunday! Well, to save my life I couldn't feel a bit anxious to get there. And that preacher, he would tell me that Hell was one eternal blaze!

MORE TROUBLE AT JOLIET.

The Striking Quarrymen Having a Hard Time—Rioting Threatened.

JOLIET, Ill., July 11.—[Special.]—The quarry troubles broke out afresh this forenoon and Sheriff Huston and posse were sent for by the Diamond Saw and Stone company, where thirty-two men just put to work were surrounded by the strikers. By the time the officers arrived the strikers had adjourned to the front yard and were holding a meeting. It was resolved to hold out for $2 a day. A man who was unknown to the strikers came among them, saying he was authorized to pay each one who would not work $1 per day. This news was received with cheers.

The Joliet Stone company has but twelve men, the Porter company sixteen men. Eleven other quarries are closed.

Sanger & Moody, who work 400 men, between Lockport and Joliet on the canal bank, hired twenty-five Italians from Chicago. They were brought in at night, and upon going to work yesterday morning were met by strikers. The Santa Fé train coming along at that time every man grabbed his knapsack and struck out for the train and Chicago.

Nothing more is said about the 800 negroes arriving next Monday. But some of the proprietors say they will surely be here. The strikers promise to give them a warm welcome if they do come.

CLEVELAND IS MORRIS' ATTORNEY.

The Ex-President Represents the King Bee of the Lottery.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 11.—[Special.]—The report that Grover Cleveland has been employed to look after the law end of the lottery question has this to back it: Mr. Cleveland is and has been for some time the the private attorney of Mr. John A. Morris in New York. As such is the case, and the lottery question should be got into the United States Supreme Court on appeal from the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana, he would probably be directed to represent Mr. Morris therein. How the question may be got into court is problematical. One plan is to mandamus the Secretary of State to compel him to promulgate the proposed Constitutional amendment which the Governor will instruct him to withhold. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court and thence to the Supreme Court of the United States, with a promise of litigation interminable. The next State election here takes place in April, 1892, and the proposed amendments must be promulgated in every parish in the State for three months preceding the election.

Mayor Pendleton's Matrimonial Foibles.

FORT WORTH, Tex., July 11.—[Special.]—July 5, in the City of New Orleans, Mayor Pendleton of Fort Worth and Addie G. Cullen, a girl in the employ of the Fort Worth Telephone Exchange, were married by a Justice of the Peace. Last August Mayor Pendleton went to Chicago and obtained a divorce from his first wife on the ground of incompatibility of temper. No announcement was made of the divorce, and to all appearances his family relations were the most cordial. A few days ago Mrs. Pendleton No. 1 with five children left for Virginia. Miss Cullen went to Natchez, Miss., and joined Mayor Pendleton in New Orleans, where they were married. Miss Cullen is a Catholic, but no priest could be prevailed upon to perform the ceremony.

Condemned by the Western People.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* An attack on the increased duties in the McKinley bill is expected from Western Senators. The advances in rates which have been made in some of the schedules are certainly condemned by the masses of the party in the Western States.

Remember that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar medicine, entirely different from any other.

MR. INGALLS MUST FIGHT.

SOME HARD WORK AHEAD FOR THE KANSAS SENATOR.

Such Is the Opinion of Ex-Gov. Osborne—An Effort Being Made to Unite the Democrats with the People's Party and the Farmers' Alliance—Don Louis Hueller Talks About the Relations Between Mexico and the United States.

Ex-Gov. Osborne, the Republican war-horse of Kansas, arrived at the Grand Pacific yesterday. He is as familiar with the political situation in his State as well as he is with the alphabet, and he is ever willing to give his views.

"Notwithstanding the hot weather," he said last evening, "our politicians are as active as if in the midst of a campaign. For an off year there is going to be a deal of excitement in Kansas next autumn. Senator Ingalls' term is nearly ended and there are more aspirants for his seat than one can count in a day. Our famous Senator will have a hot fight. He will have to work harder than he did to secure his first election, and his friends will be mustered into active service. The result will be that Mr. Ingalls will serve another term. He will not be defeated, yet I think he will have few votes to spare. If it were a Presidential year the Republicans would cast a two-thirds vote; but this can't be done now. It must be admitted that the big Republican family of Kansas is not without discord now, and it is owing to this fact that Senator Ingalls will have such a hard battle. There will be three tickets in the field—the Republican, Democratic, and the People's. The last-named is made up from the Farmers' Alliance and will poll a heavy vote. If all the Republicans who belong to the Alliance would vote the People's ticket there would be a chance of defeating Mr. Ingalls. But they will not leave the old party.

"There is still another sideshow that will help to make matters more complicated. The Republicans who are not in favor of prohibition and who want the prohibition amendment resubmitted to the people will stand alone. They will hold their convention at Wichita in September and nominate the Democratic candidate. An attempt is now being made to get the People's party to promise to support the choice of the Democrats and the unsatisfied Republicans, but is meeting with no success. If these three parties would unite their strength against Mr. Ingalls he could not be elected. This condition does not worry him much, for he well knows that the alliance will have its own candidate.

"You can see now that the political affairs of Kansas are in a pretty disjointed shape, but the Republicans will all fall into line at the National election. You can hardly blame many of the Republicans for bolting, because they dislike the McKinley bill. Kansas voted for protection by a big majority, but it was only done on the condition that there should be a big reform, and this part of the contract has never been carried out. The Kansas farmer believes he is paying the New England manufacturer too much for his goods and nothing can remedy this but a reduced tariff. The proposed high duty on Mexican ores is objectionable to a great section of Kansas. If no duty were exacted the smelters of Kansas would reduce the Mexican silver ores, but the work will now be done in Mexico. If the Republicans will reduce the tariff there'll not be enough Democrats in Kansas to have a good old-fashioned election."

Every pleasant afternoon a stylish couple may be seen leaving the Leland Hotel in a victoria for a drive down the boulevard. The lady is of the purest type of Spanish beauty and attracts general attention. Her husband is Don Luis Hueller, the famous concessionaire of Mexico. They have been resting here after a long visit to the old world, and are about to start for Don Hueller's million-dollar palace in the City of Mexico. During his sojourn here he has made friends rapidly. He is thoroughly familiar with every public question in Mexico, and excepting President Diaz and a few of his official associates, has done as much as any one to better relations between his land and the United States. In a talk last night he said:

"The good feeling between Mexico and the United States was illustrated the Fourth of July by the hoisting of flags on the Government Building in our capital city. President Diaz and such men as Gen. Pacheco, Minister of Public Works; Señor Romero, Minister of the Interior; Señor Manuel Dulelau, Treasurer; Señor Ignacio Mariscal, Secretary of Foreign Affairs; Chief-Justice Señor Tuaquin Barando, and other leading men of Mexico were at the American Minister's reception, and throughout the Republic the press made general reference to the glorious day. The men of Mexico who have done most to bring about this pleasant state of things are now at the head of Mexican affairs. The chief, of course, is President Diaz. His aim and highest ambition is to better the relations between the two Republics. The Americans in Mexico appreciate him, and I have never found one who does not have a good word for him."

Grand Pacific—Gen. John A. Williams and wife, Washington, D. C.; the Hon. P. A. Collins, J. F. Nooman, Boston; H. O. Townsend, wife, and family, St. Louis; Carl Sulzer, Switzerland; C. S. Campbell Johnston, London, Eng.; S. W. Champion, Green Bay; G. E. Hannigan, Cedar Rapids; W. H. Bell and wife, Judge White and wife, Springfield, Ill.; Dr. E. S. Levy and wife, Selma, Ala.; W. H. Robbins, New York; C. L. Otis, Cleveland; D. H. Conkling, Decatur; Lincoln Dubois, Springfield.

Auditorium—J. W. Henry and wife, Louisville; the Hon. J. Hopkins, Scott Williams and wife, John J. Baulch and wife, Col. C. S. Chesbro and wife, St. Louis; C. O. Scull, Baltimore; Dr. T. F. Mayhal, Fond du Lac, Wis.; E. C. Malsbry, Richmond, Ind.; S. Monroe Fabain, San Francisco; S. B. Maxey, Paris, Tex.; F. N. Graves, Allan A. Monroe, Boston; H. F. Norris, Rochester; J. A. Fuller, New York.

Palmer House—G. B. Selby, New York; A. G. Roberts, Henderson, Ky.; M. M. Gilchrist, Memphis; W. Forsyth, Indianapolis; A. P. Lockhart, Chattanooga, Tenn.; R. J. Christie, Toronto; F. M. Drake, Centerville, Ia.; L. D. Cole, Portland; W. M. Kasson, Asa Aldridge, Boston; W. C. Bloare, Malaga; W. H. Thomas, Charleston, S. C.; H. P. Baker, Grand Rapids; Marvin Bateman, Fort Worth Tex.; F. L. Capers, Denver; J. W. Fowler, Rapid City, S. D.

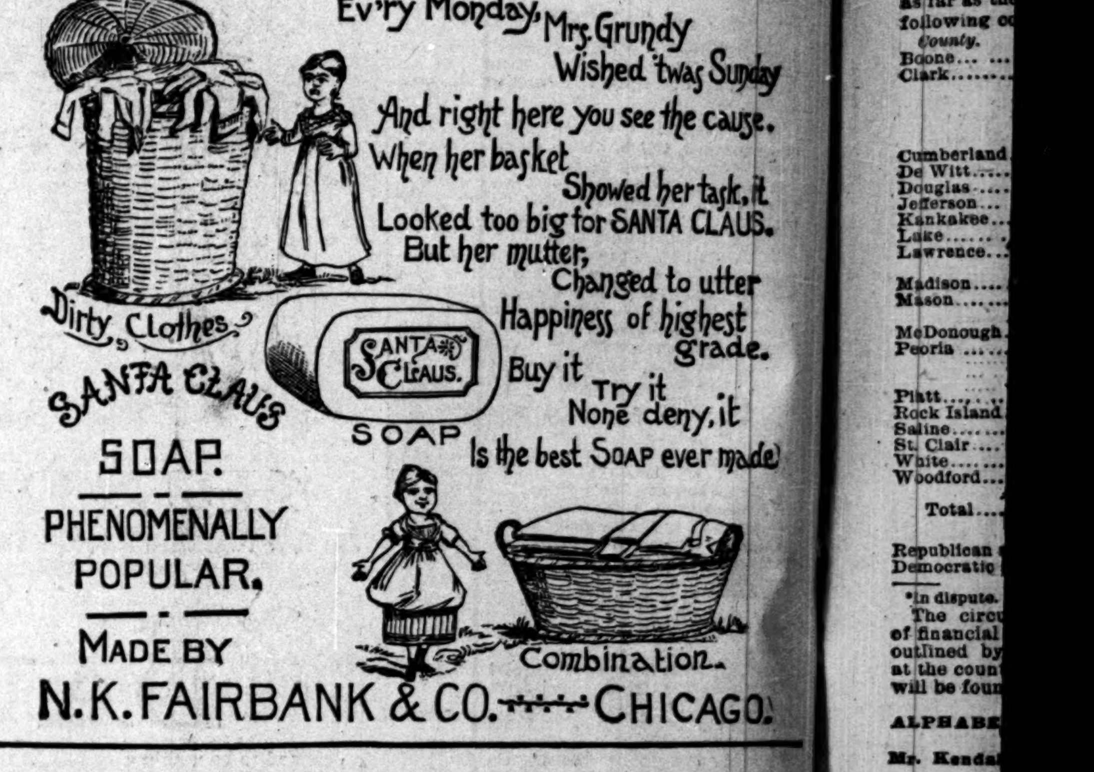
Richelieu—Arthur Stein, Cincinnati; Mrs. Gen. Collis, Joseph Shurman Jr., New York; W. H. Porter, Thomas Dillon, Osman, Ill.; Sarah L. Carom, Peoria; John E. Beall, Washton, D. C.; Alexander Ross, Aberdeen; C. Hood, Mississippi; C. Wilson, Kansas City; H. C. Wicker, Rapid City.

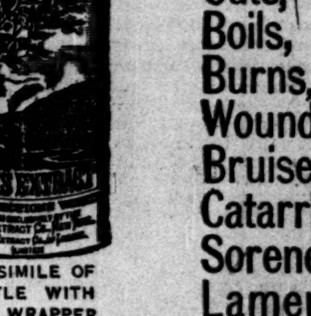
Leland—W. D. Sherman, Omaha; Fred Waldmann and wife, Newark, N. J.; J. H. Brown, wife, and child, Fort Worth, Tex.; D. V. Brown and wife, Cincinnati; James A. Sweezey, Hastings, Neb.; E. Smith, St. Louis; J. H. Meed, Cincinnati; J. H. Reed, J. W. Allen, B. J. Bruce, Lexington, Ky.; S. Bachelder, Springfield, Ill.; C. H. Martin, Sioux City.

By Elison, Flersheim & Co.
84 and 86 Randolph-st.
Regular Auction Sale this Morning at 9:30 a. m.
LARGE STOCK
New and Second-Hand Furniture,
CARPETS,
And General Household Goods.
Also Horse, Buggy, and Harness at 1 O'Clock.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

RECEIVER'S SALE,
By Order of Court.
Saturday, July 12, at 10 a. m.,
We will sell at our Store,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.,
The entire Furniture of a first-class house, consisting of
Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen
FURNITURE
Beds and Bedding, Carpets,
Crockery and Glassware, &c.
By order of Frank J. Crawford, Receiver.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

"THE FAIR"
State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.
SPECIAL SALE.
5,000 WATER SETS.
Must go to make room for other goods. 25 different patterns and shapes. No such variety ever displayed. Handsome French Flint Sets, in cut, etched, and plain glass. Rich Imported Colored and Decorated Sets (treated in colors and gold). Beautiful designs. Fine Pressed Patterns, splendidly polished, difficult to distinguish from the Real Cut Glass.
Never So Cheap. Never So Good. Never Such a Chance.
THEY ARE FOR THE MASSES.
Water Sets for..... 58c, 67c, 92c, $1.05, $1.18, $1.30, $1.36
Water Sets for... $1.53, $1.63, $1.71, $1.91, $2.08, $2.29, $2.53
And up to $6.00 per set.



POND'S EXTRACT
WILL CURE
Sunburn, Chafings, Eruptions, Sore Eyes, Sore Feet, Mosquito Bites, Stings of Insects, Inflammations, Hemorrhages,
Piles, Cuts, Boils, Burns, Wounds, Bruises, Catarrh, Soreness, Lameness.

FAC-SIMILE OF BOTTLE WITH BUFF WRAPPER.
AVOID IMITATIONS. ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.
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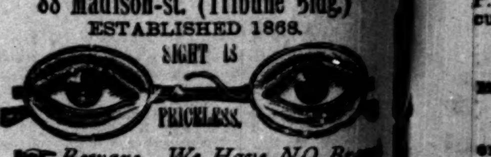
AUCTION SALE!
—OF—
CHOICE LOTS
For Residence and Business Purposes to Be Held at
MAYWOOD
On July 19, 1890, at 2 o'clock p. m.
If you are looking for a desirable home, or for a profitable investment, please note a few facts concerning Maywood:
1. This notice relates to Maywood proper, and not to any appendage to it.
2. There is one MAYWOOD ONLY, distant ten miles from Cook County Court-House, located upon the west bank of the Desplaines River, and reached by C. & N. W. and C., M. & St. P. Railroads.
3. It is the western terminus of the suburban train service. (42 trains daily on the C. & N. W.)
4. It has a population of about 1,200.
5. It has good schools and has churches of nearly all denominations.
6. It has unsurpassed drainage facilities.
7. It is growing rapidly.
8. It has the finest suburban hotel in Cook County.
9. It has home industries employing hundreds of hands.
10. It has made money for hundreds of investors within the last two years, and will do the same for you.
TITLE PERFECT and abstract by Handy & Co. for each purchaser. Warrantee Deeds will be given.
TERMS: Ten dollars on each lot on day of purchase and $5 monthly thereafter. Interest on deferred payments at 6 per cent.
FREE TRAIN on C. & N. W. at 12:30 p. m.
OPEN AIR CONCERT all the Afternoon.
GET TICKETS AND INFORMATION OF
The Maywood Company,
Room 64 Metropolitan Block,
N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts.

HAIR
Ladies, go to Thome's Hair Bazar, 180 Wabash-av., for Hair Cutting, Shampooing, and Hair Dressing. Finest Parlors and largest Hair Bazar in the country.
All styles of WIGS SWITCHES, HAIR DYES, etc., at wholesale and retail.

BIRDSELL
Fine Carriages and Harness.
377 & 379 Wabash-av.
FACTORY—SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

Candy Try the experiment of sending $1.25, $2.25, or $3.50 for a box of candy, PREPAID by express from Denver east to Boston west, of the best candy in America. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

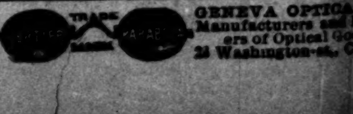
Auction Announcements
—BY—
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
200 and 202 Madison-st.
Tuesday, July 15, 9:30 a. m.,
DRY GOODS, CARPETS,
CLOTHING, and HATS.
In order to make room for Fall Consignments we are closing out all Summer Goods peremptorily, regardless of price.
Wednesday, July 16, 9:30 a. m.,
Boots, Shoes, Slippers,
Including a Well-Assorted Stock of
Fine Rochester Goods and Canvas Bals.
Thursday, July 17, 9:30 a. m.,
Crockery & Glassware.
Full lines of all grades which must be sold to make room for new consignments.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

L. Manasse, Optician,
88 Madison-st. (Tribune Bldg.)
ESTABLISHED 1868.


Beware, We Have NO Branch Store in this City.
Spectacles and Eye Glasses adapted to every form of defective eyesight with our Brazilian Pebbles and French Crystal Lenses, which have acquired an overwhelming reputation.
Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain. Opera and Field Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects' Engineers' and Surveyors' Supplies, Etc.
The largest stock in the Northwest. Your large Illustrated Catalogues on application.


CHAS. W. BARNES
Derby and Straw Hats
Unsurpassed for quality and style. REMOVED to
223 STATE-ST.

TO RENT
—IN THE—
TRIBUNE BUILDING,
Third story office. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 20 Tribune Building.


GENEVA OPTICAL CO., Manufacturers and Importers of Optical Goods, 24 Washington-st., Chicago.

R
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2.29, $2.53
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A OPTICAL CO.,
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Optical Goods.
gton-st., Chicago.

Pages 9 to 16.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Part Two.

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1890—SIXTEEN PAGES.

"SHORT" IN THEIR CASH.

DELINQUENT COUNTY TREASURERS IN ILLINOIS SINCE THE WAR.

Nineteen Out of 102 Counties Have Suffered to the Extent of $372,819, Some of Which Was Made Good by the Delinquents or Their Bondsmen—Democrats Get Away with Five Times as Much as Republicans—Clark, Peoria, and St. Clair Especially Hard Hit.

The startling records of defalcations on the part of Democratic State Treasurers published in THE TRIBUNE a few months ago may be supplemented fitly by the record of "shortages" made by Democratic County Treasurers in Illinois, reinforced here and there by a Republican who doubtless never would have played fast and loose with the people's money had he imagined some day he would be found in such bad company. The results of THE TRIBUNE'S investigations show that since the war out of the 102 counties in Illinois there have been shortages, delinquencies, defalcations, and downright stealings from county treasuries in only nineteen—not a bad showing, perhaps, in view of the large amounts of moneys handled and the opportunities under the more or less loose systems that have prevailed at various periods for making the number still larger. The total amount of such "shortages," as nearly as it may be estimated, is $372,819. Of this Republican County Treasurers are responsible for $66,023 and their Democratic brethren for $306,796, or nearly five times as much. The results, as far as they can be tabulated, make the following condensed showing:

County.	Amount.	Politics.
Boone	$10,000	Rep.
Clark	10,000	Dem.
	Not given	Dem.
	$40,000	Dem.
	20,000	Dem.
	22,000	Dem.
Cumberland	2,000	Dem.
De Witt	7,000	Dem.
Douglas	14,295	Rep.
Jefferson	3,000	Rep.
Kankakee	6,000	Rep.
Lake	Not given	Rep.
Lawrence	$3,000	Dem.
	1,600*	Dem.
Madison	10,000	Dem.
Mason	17,000	Dem.
	13,000*	Rep.
McDonough	4,000	Dem.
Peoria	10,000	Dem.
	60,000	Dem.
	22,000	Dem.
Piatt	18,000	Rep.
Rock Island	1,728	Rep.
Saline	1,696	Dem.
St. Clair	26,500	Dem.
White	10,000	Dem.
Woodford	40,000	Dem.
Total	$372,819	

SUMMARY.

Republican shortages	$66,023
Democratic shortages	306,796

*In dispute.

The circumstances attending these cases of financial unfaithfulness or difficulties, as outlined by THE TRIBUNE'S correspondents at the county seats of the counties named, will be found below.

ALPHABETICALLY BOONE IS FIRST.

Mr. Kendall's Bondsmen Stuck for Something Like $10,000.

BELVIDERE, Ill., July 11.—[Special.]—Enoch Kendall was Treasurer of Boone County from 1863 to 1869. He was elected on the Republican ticket. His reports were accepted invariably by the Supervisors, who, taking his word for everything, approved them without ever checking up his actual cash on hand. During the latter part of his term it was whispered about that Kendall was using and spending a great deal of money. His disappearance soon afterward led to an investigation. It was found that his defalcations commenced soon after he entered the office and amounted to several thousand dollars. It is impossible at this time to state the amount accurately, the reports having been lost, but it probably footed up more than $10,000. The matter was in such a mixed condition that the bondsmen refused to pay the county, claiming that the embezzlements had occurred while Kendall had other sureties, the bondsmen at the time of Kendall's removal contending that they had signed the bond upon the acceptance of Kendall's report by the Supervisors and his release from all previous obligations. Both sides employed attorneys and showed a determination to fight, but the affair was settled finally by his bondsmen paying the county $2,000, those who were or had been on his bond being assessed equally. The bondsmen, however, who had given surety for his safe deliverance in the State Treasury of all moneys collected as taxes, etc., did not get off so easily, being compelled to pay every cent stolen. This is the only defalcation by any Treasurer of this county since the war.

CLARK'S COSTLY EXPERIENCE.

Five "Popular" Democrats Hit the County Treasury for Over $90,000.

MARSHALL, Ill., July 11.—[Special.]—Clark County has had a distressing experience with Democratic County Treasurers since the war.

The first plunderer of the treasury was R. C. Robinson, whose defalcation amounted to about $10,000, although not more than $5,000 was recovered.

Samuel McClure was next in order, but the amount of his shortage could not be ascertained. It was small, however.

Next in order was William S. Coons, who is charged with getting away with from $35,000 to $75,000, accounts differing as to the amount. About $40,000 was shown by an examination of the books, but it was charged that there was some looting which the books did not show. This was early in the '70s.

The next fateful experience was with George Laingor, Coon's successor. He served two terms (the term was two years at that time) and was found to be something over $20,000 behind. The greater part of this was in State funds. The State sued and recovered a part of it from Laingor's bondsmen. Laingor was elected for a third term, but the facts coming out about his shortage he was unable to give the required bond.

A new election was held and the people at last rebelled at this continued onslaught upon the treasury by the hungry Democratic officials and elected Burns Archer, a Republican. He served two terms and his accounts were found to be perfectly square.

In 1882 John Coughlan, a popular Democrat, was elected. He lived to serve but four months. T. W. Cole, another popular Democrat, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by Coughlan's death, Burns Archer being his opponent. Cole was found at the investigation held last summer to be nearly $22,000 short. The sum of $6,100 was recovered. A. P. Cole, son of T. W. Cole, is the present incumbent.

WHERE DE WITT'S MONEY WENT.

Mr. Hovey Borrowed $7,000, Intending, of Course, to Replace It.

CLINTON, Ill., July 11.—[Special.]—The only Treasurer of De Witt County known to have had trouble with his accounts was L. D. Hovey, who was elected to that office in 1870 and served one term. A large sum of money in the shape of railroad taxes was enjoined in his hands, and in the process of litigation Mr. Hovey used the money, intending to replace it by the time it should go from his custody. Being liberal and careless with his accounts he failed in the course of his speculations to have the money, and at the close of his term was $7,000 short. He pleaded the statute of limitations when arraigned for embezzlement and subsequently was released. Hovey was a pronounced Democrat in politics, was a strict Presbyterian in religion, and had been known up to the time of the exposure as a most exemplary man. He was sensitive, and suffered so much from the odium attached to his malfeasance in office that he removed to Kansas City, dying there a few years afterwards from the grief occasioned by it.

JEFFERSON'S GOOD LUCK.

Treasurer Lindley and His Bondsmen Made Good $3,700 Shortage.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., July 11.—[Special.]—Jefferson County has never had but one Treasurer who had trouble with his accounts. C. W. Lindley, elected in 1879, early in his official career began to neglect to make reports as required by law. In 1881 there was a deficiency in the Treasury to meet the accrued interest of $3,000 on railroad bonds and mandamus proceedings were begun to compel payment. The holders of the bonds being non-residents the case was removed to the Federal Court and finally compromised by Lindley, with the aid of his bondsmen, paying the full amount. Again there was another shortage of $700, which was paid by the Treasurer and bondsmen. Lindley remained in office until the close of the term and subsequently became insane and was confined in an asylum for some time and is now in Kansas. He was the only Republican officer ever elected to office in this county.

HOW DOUGLAS WAS TAKEN IN.

Treasurer Walker Loaned Money to His Friends, Who Failed to Pay Up.

TUSCOLA, Ill., July 11.—[Special.]—James T. Walker, elected as a Republican, first in 1869 and again in 1871, was found at the close of his last term in January, 1874, to be a defaulter in the sum of $14,295, and was indicted by the grand jury of Douglas County on a charge of embezzelement of public funds. His sureties being for the most part the most substantial citizens, he was given every opportunity to make up his accounts out of property of various descriptions, which was in his name, but failing to meet the full requirements of the case and becoming alarmed for his personal safety, as a criminal prosecution was threatened, he escaped from custody, and under cover of darkness made his escape. A reward of $1,000 was at once offered for his apprehension. A petition signed by a large number of taxpayers, representing a considerable portion of the wealth of the county, was presented to the Board of Supervisors at the March meeting, 1874, praying for the release of his bondsmen, but the board did not see fit to grant the prayer, and suit was instituted to recover the amount of the sureties, in which the claim of the county was pressed successfully by R. B. Macpherson, assisted by E. L. Sweet of Champaign. The interests of the bondsmen were in the hands of Thomas E. Bundy and Thomas H. Macoughtry of Tuscola.

An adjustment was finally effected by a compromise between the county and Walker's bondsmen upon their paying $13,000 and accrued interest from date of judgment. Walker's assets of whatever kind realized some $8,000 or $9,000, a relief to his bondsmen to that extent. In this unpleasant transaction the county had to sustain a loss of $3,000. Walker was pitied more than blamed in this matter, and perhaps generally deemed more unfortunate than sinning. In his generosity he loaned out money from the public funds to his friends, who he supposed would repay the same on demand of him, but they having betrayed his confidence in refusing to come to his aid at a time when he needed it, he was unable to meet the large balance.

Walker never has made known his whereabouts, though friends of the defaulter in this city claim he is now a resident of California, where he is said to be living with his family under an assumed name. It is probable no effort ever will be made to capture him, although the indictment still operates against the fugitive.

CUMBERLAND'S LITTLE ONE.

The Carelessness of Thomas Norman, Democrat, Cost the County $2,000.

TOLEDO, Ill., July 11.—[Special.]—Thomas Norman, a Democrat, was found "short" to the amount of about $2,000 in school money. It is not thought the shortage was intentional on his part, as he was a man of little education and carelessly let his business get mixed up. Everybody in Cumberland thinks he was honest but careless.

KANKAKEE'S EXPERIENCE.

Treasurer Worden Turned Over All His Property—Bondsmen Paid the Balance.

KANKAKEE, Ill., July 11.—[Special.]—William Worden, a Republican, was County Treasurer of this county from 1864 to 1868. At the close of his last term he was found to be about $6,000 short. He turned his property over to his bondsmen, who realized enough out of it so as to leave only $2,500 to pay. This is the only case ever happening in this county.

LAKE'S LITTLE TROUBLE.

It Was Settled Voluntarily by the Treasurer and His Bondsmen.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., July 11.—[Special.]—Capt. W. W. Hastings, Republican, was found short in his accounts with Lake County in 1877, but the whole matter was settled by his friends and bondsmen without loss to the county. There were no prosecutions of bondsmen or the official, the settlement being voluntary. Lake County has had no other financial troubles with its Treasurers since the war.

LAWRENCE'S LOSS LIGHT.

Out $1,200 in 1867—A Case Involving a Question of Fees.

LAWRENCEVILLE, Ill., July 11.—[Special.]—Samuel Laird, County Treasurer in 1867, was discovered to be short over $3,000. He settled with Lawrence County for $1,800. He was a Democrat.

The present Democratic Treasurer, S. W. McIntosh, was reported short Nov. 30, 1889, by experts, the figures being placed in the tens of thousands. On review, however, the experts scaled down their figures, and the net amount claimed by the county was reduced to about $1,600. The case will go to the Supreme Court, and it may develop that McIntosh is entitled to all he received. He and his friends stoutly maintain that he has received no more than his just dues, and a large portion of the community sides with them.

A MADISON COUNTY CASE.

The Supreme Court and the County Board Came to the Treasurer's Aid.

EDWARDSVILLE, Ill., July 11.—[Special.]—The only "short" Treasurer in Madison County since the war was Thomas H. Kennedy, who was a Democrat and defaulted in December, 1875. The amount was about $10,000. The securities on his bond carried the case to the Supreme Court, where a decision was rendered reducing the amount some by stating that County Treasurers were not responsible for the "land grab tax" (or "grab tax"), and a settlement was effected afterwards with the members of the County Board (Thomas W. Kinder, John Bardill, and Robert W. Crawford, all Democrats) by the securities for about $1,500. At that time this county was not under "township organization," and the board mentioned had control of all county business except probate.

MASON WAS CAUGHT TWICE.

Once by a Democratic and Once by a Republican County Treasurer.

HAVANA, Ill., July 11.—[Special.]—Benjamin West was elected Treasurer of Mason County as a Democrat in 1871, and died in August, 1873. He was found involved with the county to the amount of $9,000. He was charged with $17,000, but this was the amount as finally ascertained in the courts and paid by his bondsmen.

This is the only case in Mason County since the war, so far as discovered, except that of Capt. Samuel Bivens, recently brought to light but not yet judicially determined. He is charged with $13,000. It may be more, and it may be less. Mr. Bivens was a Republican, and held the office from 1873 to 1884.

ROCK ISLAND'S RECORD.

Lots of Trouble Over Fees, but No Flagrant Cases of Defalcation.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., July 11.—[Special.]—Since its organization, fifty-seven years ago, Rock Island County has had eighteen Treasurers, and, although the accounts of some of them, particularly in earlier days, were kept in the head, there have been no flagrant cases of defalcation. Since 1860 eight men have been elected to the office and three of these have been made the subject of investigating committees. David O. Reid held the office from 1869 to 1873. The fee system was in vogue, and he insisted on keeping the fees, though after an investigation was made he compromised by returning a part of them. From 1883 to 1885 John R. Fleming was Treasurer and was found to be short in the amount of $1,728. The matter was settled by his bondsmen. Fleming employed as a clerk M. W. Burg, who afterwards became Township Collector. Burg marked taxes paid on the books to the amount of $800 and when a settlement was called for failed to produce the money. He was indicted and soon afterwards was missing. Fleming claims that the errors in his office were committed by Burg, who appropriated the money. All were Republicans politically. No Treasurer of Rock Island County ever has been tried and convicted on the charge of defalcation.

M'DONOUGH GETS OFF EASILY.

Only One Shortage Since the War, and That Was Squared.

MACOMB, Ill., July 11.—[Special.]—There has been only one shortage in the office of Treasurer of McDonough County since the war, the amount being in the neighborhood of $4,000, which at the expiration of his term was made up by the official and his bondsmen. He was a Democrat. Since the war the office has been held about equally by Republicans and Democrats.

PEORIA WAS CONFIDENCED.

Three Democratic Treasurers Get Away with Over $90,000 of County Funds.

PEORIA, Ill., July 11.—[Special.]—Peoria County has had three defaulting County Treasurers, all of whom were Democrats. The first one was a man named Conifer, who was Sheriff and ex-officio Tax Collector. He relieved the county of about $10,000 along about the time of the war.

After Conifer's departure Joseph Ladd was elected, but he was even worse than his predecessor. Ladd was County Treasurer just after the war and used the county's money to invest heavily in land in Timber Township. The inevitable crash came and Ladd was found to be about $60,000 behind. This amount was paid by his bondsmen, but the lesson was not severe enough, and Thomas A. Schaeffer, another Democrat, was elected. He served a portion of two terms in 1869-'71, and suddenly dropped out of sight between two days. An examination of his books revealed the fact that he owed the county something over $22,000. Schaeffer went into the West, and was lost sight of completely until after his bondsmen had settled the shortage, when he bobbed up in Iowa and died before his securities could get action against him. Schaeffer lost the money in a distillery deal which did not come up to expectations.

The total amount lost by these three Democratic officials footed up something over $90,000, and, although the county was strongly Democratic, there was a revulsion of political sentiment and Republicans were elected to all the offices for a number of terms thereafter.

IT WAS PIE FOR PIATT.

Easy Recovery of $18,000 from a Treasurer and His Bondsmen.

MONTICELLO, Ill., July 11.—[Special.]—S. C. Langdon, Republican, was short in his accounts in the sum of $18,000, all of which was made good by him and his securities, the county losing nothing. There has been no loss to Piatt County by defaulting Treasurers since the war.

SALINE'S SHORT STORY.

Treasurer Enbanks, Democrat, Found to Be Behind to the Amount of $1,696.

HARRISBURG, Ill., July 11.—[Special.]—Saline County has had but one Treasurer whose accounts did not balance since the war, and that was G. L. Enbanks, in 1875, for $1,696. Enbanks was a Democrat.

SANGAMON HASN'T SUFFERED.

It Has Had Several Shortages, but All Were Made Good on Demand.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 11.—[Special.]—Sangamon County has not suffered by the defalcations of County Treasurers. Shortages have been found, however, but they were made good upon demand, and little comment was caused. In 1875 John Nuckols, Democrat, was short a few hundred dollars. In the general investigation of accounts of county officers in 1887 John Nelson, Democrat, who was Treasurer from 1882 to 1886, was found short on fees received and not accounted for to the amount of $5,476, and for printers' fees $644. The amount was fully paid in on demand. Debold Paulen, Republican, Treasurer from 1877 to 1882, was found short $675 at this investigation. The shortage was made up. Paulen's claim was, and it was apparent to the investigating committee, that the shortage resulted from a clerical error. The same investigation found four Democratic Sheriffs short in their accounts on retention of fees, aggregating some $25,000, to one Republican, to the amount of $4,000.

TREASURER SIEBER OF ST. CLAIR.

A Defalcation of $26,500 Costs Him a Term in the Penitentiary.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., July 11.—[Special.]—During the month of February, 1879, it was discovered that George W. Sieber, County Treasurer of St. Clair, was a defaulter to the amount of $26,500. As soon as his default was made public he ran away, but in a short time was arrested in Sedalia, Mo., and brought back. He was tried before a Justice, who, for some unexplained cause, placed him under a bond of but $1,000. Sieber remained about the city until the approach of the meeting of the grand jury and then jumped his bond. He was not heard of again until 1883, when a gentleman from this city met him at Waco, Tex. Word was sent back and an officer went down there and arrested him. He was brought home, tried on the original indictment, and sent to the penitentiary for five years. In the meantime his bondsmen paid up the amount of his default and the county lost nothing in the end. He served his time, getting the usual credit for good behavior. He had been a defaulter for several years before his relations to the public fund were discovered, but had managed to cover up the defalcation by a shrewd handling of the funds in his possession. He held the office for three terms and always was elected as an independent, though a Democrat. Sieber is said to have spent the money of the county in paying old debts and in electioneering in successive canvasses.

WHITE'S GOOD FORTUNE.

An Honest but Incompetent Treasurer Squares a $10,000 Shortage.

CARMI, Ill., July 11.—[Special.]—White County has been fortunate in its Treasurers the last twenty-five years, having had trouble but once—Benjamin F. Logan (Democrat), in 1877. The amount, about $10,000, was squared promptly by his bondsmen, and they were eventually made whole by Mr. Logan and his brother, who gave up everything they had. He was perfectly honest, but incompetent, and was utterly unable to account for the disappearance of the funds.

WHITTAKER OF WOODFORD.

A Shortage of About $40,000 Compromised by His Bondsmen.

METAMORA, Ill., July 11.—[Special.]—Ayers M. Whittaker was the unanimous choice of the Democratic party for three successive terms, and might have held the office longer if it had not become apparent to some that he was getting rich rather fast, and on an examination of his books he figured up about $40,000 short. His bondsmen came up like men and compromised, and the county has about caught up by this time, as that was back in the '80s. Whittaker was not competent to run the office, and always had a deputy.

The Blessing of Hope.

What's the baby thinking of
  As it lies there in pillowed grace,
With its big eyes fixed in a thoughtful way
  On its o'erbent papa's face?
Perhaps it thinks: "If I look, as they say,
  Like him, it is no great crime,
And, besides, I have the blessing of hope
  To grow out of it in time."

—*Philadelphia Times.*

Novel Suicide.

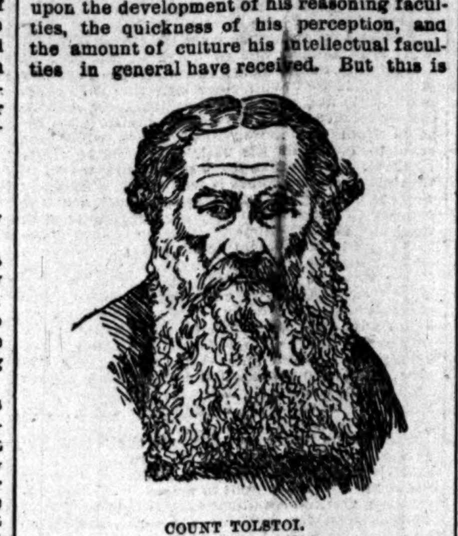
A Vienna suicide of genius painted his initials and three crosses on a barrel of vinegar and then drowned himself inside.

TOLSTOI CONTRADICTED.

A PHYSIOGNOMIST READS THE CHARACTER OF THE RUSSIAN WRITER.

The Face an Index of the Mind—Love as a Facial Beautifier—The Analysis of Tolstoi's Face—A Non-Resisting Nose and a Poorly Balanced Countenance—Would He Have Been Better Single?—An Interesting Character Study.

Prof. Alfred E. Willis in the New York *Herald:* I take it to be generally conceded in the minds of the public that the soundness of a man's judgment, the clearness of his ideas, and the strength of his arguments depend upon the development of his reasoning faculties, the quickness of his perception, and the amount of culture his intellectual faculties in general have received. But this is

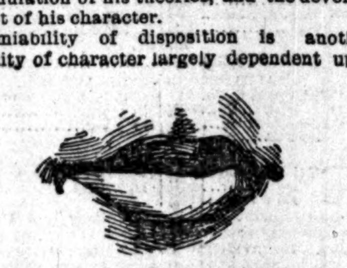


COUNT TOLSTOI.

only partially the truth, and in some cases intellectual strength and culture are only a small factor in the correctness or falsity of a man's theories.

Thought, ideas, taste, feeling, desires, and character are the product of the entire organism. Not the mind or brain alone, but the whole body molds and influences the character. No part of a man's mental or physical organism so strongly controls his thoughts, shapes his ideas, and inclines his will to the acceptance of certain theories or doctrines, or the pursuance of some course of conduct or action, as his heart nature. What a man loves, that which his heart yearns for, will be the most powerful force in directing the channel of his thoughts, in the formulation of his theories, and the development of his character.

Amiability of disposition is another quality of character largely dependent upon



THE PERFECT MOUTH.

(The perfect mouth or lips, heart nature well balanced; neither excessive nor deficient, showing an amiable disposition and a loving nature.)

the perfection of the heart nature. Beauty is another thing dependent largely upon the heart nature. Ugly and repulsive people, and such as entertain eccentric ideas and cranky notions, are those whose heart natures are either deficient, excessive, perverted, or warped, if I may so express it, through the force of unfavorable circumstances, bad education or influences in the life of the person or his ancestors. And any system of education that does not have for its object the training and improvement of the heart—its affections and impulses—is



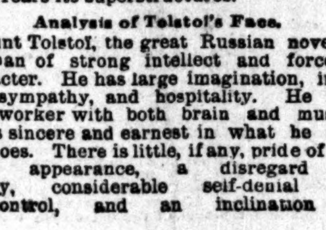
A MODERATELY GOOD MOUTH.

(A moderate amount of heart nature; disposition cheerful and happy, though the affections are not as well balanced as in the perfect mouth. Observe the disproportion in the size of the lips, the upper lip being thinner than the lower lip.)

not worth much to the individual or the State. Poetry, art, literature, philosophy, music, oratory, and character are all dependent for brilliancy, effectiveness, force, truth, and quality upon the nature and strength of the human heart. In other words, I regard the heart as the foundation upon which the mind rears its superstructures.

Analysis of Tolstoi's Face.

Count Tolstoi, the great Russian novelist, is a man of strong intellect and force of character. He has large imagination, intuition, sympathy, and hospitality. He is a good worker with both brain and muscle, and is sincere and earnest in what he says and does. There is little, if any, pride of personal appearance, a disregard for luxury, considerable self-denial and self-control, and an inclination to

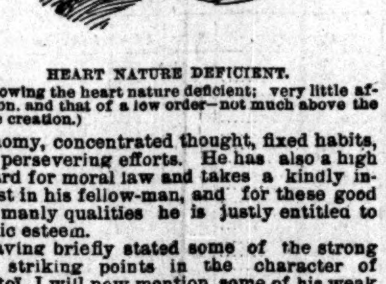


HEART NATURE DEFICIENT.

(Showing the heart nature deficient; very little affection, and that of a low order—not much above the brute creation.)

economy, concentrated thought, fixed habits, and persevering efforts. He has also a high regard for moral law and takes a kindly interest in his fellow-man, and for these good and manly qualities he is justly entitled to public esteem.

Having briefly stated some of the strong and striking points in the character of Tolstoi, I will now mention some of his weak points, which I consider the main cause of his peculiar views on marriage. The reader will please bear in mind that I am describing the man from his picture, and not from any personal observation. It is always an advantage to the reader of any work if he can see the portrait of the author, because his own intuition



HEART NATURE EXCESSIVE.

(The heart nature excessive, the character controlled too much by the physical senses. Not much inclined to study or prolonged mental effort.)

will be some guide to him in determining how much confidence to put in the author's statements or theories. Hence when I glanced over the article from Tolstoi in the *Herald* two Sundays ago and saw his portrait I was at once impressed with his striking individuality and peculiarity of countenance and character.

Its Lack of Symmetry.

One of the most notable things in Tolstoi's face is the lack of symmetry in its formation. The architecture of the face is not good; the lower part is not proportionate to the upper part; hence his head or face has the appearance of being top-heavy. If the reader will look up a picture of Charles Sumner and contrast the two faces the difference between a well-formed face and an imperfect face will be at once apparent. Sumner's face is almost perfect in its architectural structure. His forehead, nose, mouth, and chin are all well developed and harmonious in combination. The lower portion of Tolstoi's face is too narrow, the chin too small, the lips too much compressed, and the length from the tip of the nose to the point of the chin too short. The broad, massive forehead and fully developed top head is indicative of a mind that is far in excess of his heart nature. He is, therefore, not well balanced either in form or character, and as a result his ideas are more theoretical and imaginative than practical. Kindly disposed and considerate of his fellow-man as Tolstoi is, his heart nature is nevertheless deficient and his intellect is therefore cold and mechanical in its operations. Living thoughts and practical ideas come from intellects that are warmed and stimulated by strong, loving hearts.

Marked by a Weak Digestion.

The second marked deficiency in Tolstoi, judging from his picture, is a weakness in the power of digestion and assimilation, and though this is purely a physical weakness it nevertheless affects his intellect and char-



AN INTELLIGENT MOUTH.

(An intelligent mouth, given to study and possessed of much self-control, but the heart nature weak and cold, wanting in warmth of feeling and love.)

acter. Much of the sober and almost gloomy expression discernible in the countenance is due to a weak stomach and inactive or sluggish liver. Such a condition of the body always affects the brain, and through it the mind, causing the individual to see things as through a colored glass. The vital organs have a wonderful influence in molding a man's thoughts and feelings. I judge him to be abstemious and careful as to his diet. But even a healthy weak organ will exert an influence over the mind and affect the character in some way. A weak digestive system combined with a deficient heart nature is very apt to impart to a highly developed and sensitive brain like Tolstoi's pessimistic views pertaining to some phase of human life or conduct.

Tolstoi's Non-Resisting Nose.

Tolstoi has not a thoroughly Russian nose. Its outline is significant of a docile and noncombative spirit. In this phase of his character he is more of a Chinaman than Russian, for the latter people are pushing, energetic,



THE EYE OF LOVE.

(The eye of love and modesty, pure in affection and true-hearted.)

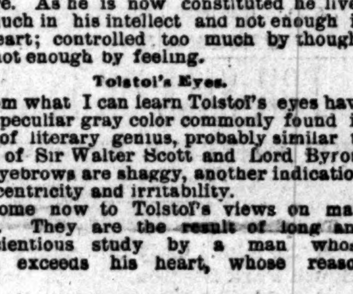
combative, and aggressive. Tolstoi's nose, however, is far from being as weak as the Chinaman's. The point of it is broad and may be suggestive of broad and comprehensive ideas. It is not unlike Gladstone's in this respect.

Count Tolstoi's features are rather coarse and his masculine nature or temperament predominant. Had he more of the feminine temperament, blended with a higher degree of the organic quality, it would soften the hard and rigid lines of his character and impart to him a more loving and sociable nature. As he is now constituted he lives too much in his intellect and not enough in his heart; controlled too much by thought and not enough by feeling.

Tolstoi's Eyes.

From what I can learn Tolstoi's eyes have that peculiar gray color commonly found in men of literary genius, probably similar to those of Sir Walter Scott and Lord Byron. His eyebrows are shaggy, another indication of eccentricity and irritability.

I come now to Tolstoi's views on marriage. They are the result of long and conscientious study by a man whose brain exceeds his heart, whose reason



A WICKED EYE.

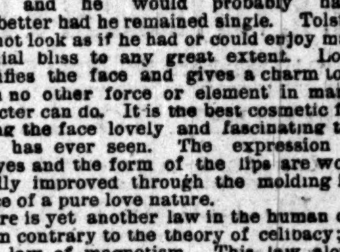
(The immoral, immodest, and generally wicked eye, the heart nature perverted and depraved through inherent evil tendencies.)

predominates over love and whose imagination is far beyond his practicability. Sex love is one of the chief affections of the heart, one of its chief forces; it is really the central and controlling power of the whole social nature, and he who would step in and try and smother or crush that force is attempting a human impossibility.

Love as a Beautifier.

There is something wanting in the facial expression of bachelors and old maids. The unmarried have not that fresh, vigorous, healthy, cheerful, and contented look peculiar to well married people. I say well married, because a great many are wrongly mated and not a few are not fit to marry at all. Such persons are worse off married than they would be single. I hardly think Tolstoi a good subject for marriage, and he would probably have done better had he remained single. Tolstoi does not look as if he had or could enjoy matrimonial bliss to any great extent. Love beautifies the face and gives a charm to it which no other force or element in man's character can do. It is the best cosmetic for making the face lovely and fascinating the world has ever seen. The expression of the eyes and the form of the lips are wonderfully improved through the molding influence of a pure love nature.

There is yet another law in the human organism contrary to the theory of celibacy; it is the law of magnetism. This law alone



A HATEFUL EYE.

(The resentful, hateful eye—hard hearted, cold, unsympathetic, severe, and disagreeable.)

would render it impossible for any human power to check or counteract the mutual attraction of the sexes and their coming together in some bond of union or some kind of fellowship.

There are three general divisions to a man's character—the heart nature, the intellectual, and the moral—and when one of these is deficient or excessive the character is not consistent or well balanced, and if two of these divisions should be weak the character will be still more eccentric or deformed. Hence I care not how intelligent or moral a man may be, if his heart nature is deficient he will be lobsided in character and peculiar in some of his ideas. Tolstoi's theory is an anomaly—it belongs not to this age, to this life or present order of existence.

A New Type of Feminine Beauty.

A few months ago there was some discussion in the newspapers concerning the disappearance of the blonde. British ethnologists now are saying that fair hair is rapidly disappearing from the British Isles. It is popularly believed that the Anglo-Saxons were a race of blondes, as are the Scandinavians of the present day. But today it is said that the highest percentages of fair hair occur in the east of Scotland and northeast of England and that Bristol and Glasgow show comparatively large numbers of blondes. In other portions of the British Isles, however, brunettes prevail and the blonde is apparently becoming absorbed in the darker types. The truth doubtless is that among English-speaking people a new type is becoming formed which will be neither the pronounced blonde of the northern latitudes nor the swarthy type of the tropics, but an harmonious blending of the two.—*Boston Advertiser.*

DYNAMITE THROWN 2 1-2 MILES.

Official Test of the Improved Pneumatic Machine.

COLD SPRING, N. Y., July 8.—The first pneumatic dynamite gun made in this country for the British service was officially tested today at the New York Pneumatic Dynamite Gun company's proving grounds near this town. The test was for distance only, though several equally important features of the machine were tried in the course of the day. The contract required a throw of a 200-pound shell over a range of 3,500 yards, and this part of the test was altogether successful. One of the shells, a ten-inch sub-caliber, weighing 520 pounds, attained a distance of 4,008 yards; and another, an eight-inch, weighing the same amount, reached 4,680 yards. The officers who attended the trials expressed complete satisfaction with this feature of the test.

The machine—for it is not a gun—was originally contracted for by the Victorian (Australian) Government, and the officials of that Government had arranged to have the apparatus tested at Shoeburyness, England. While the machine was being built it attracted the attention of the British Government, and was bought by it pending the preliminary tests, the Victorian Government relinquishing its contract. Soon after its purchase by the English Government seven machines of a similar design were bought by the United States Government, and these, with one exception, are now being built at the company's West Point foundry. This one gun, which is of an older design, was built by the Cramps for the Italian Government. When the new machines are completed, three of them (one eight-inch and two fifteen-inch) will be sent to Sandy Hook, two to Fort Schuyler, and two to Fort Warren.

The machine tested yesterday is the largest and the most improved in design ever made in this country. Its tub is made of five lengths of charcoal iron from an air furnace, three inches thick, without interior lining. The entire length of the barrel is fifty feet, which is not longer than many of the new high-power powder guns now being built. Its weight is 73,000 pounds. The barrel is supported on a truss. The breech is closed by a simple gate which opens outward from the valve. The entire system of the gun-barrel and truss is revolved around two trunnions one-third of the way from the breech-piece, which is also of cast iron. The trunnions rest in two hollow cast-iron uprights resembling the chassis of heavy guns. The sight rests in Vs attached to the left trunnion, a device designed by Capt. Zalinski, closely resembling an ordinary theodolite. It consists of two telescopes set so that one remains parallel with the axial line of the barrel and the other at the angle of elevation. When the gun is elevated it brings the main telescope up into a level, where there are suitable graduations for elevation and for lateral movement to allow for wind and other drift, all of which is set very accurately by means of a vernier.

The engines began pumping compressed air soon after noon, and at 2 o'clock when the pressure in the storage reservoirs had reached 2,000 pounds the test began, after a few preliminary air shots to insure the smoothness of the various parts. The target, a big red buoy, was planted by Col. Ryan 3,500 yards up the river, near Newburg. The first projectile fired was a dummy, made of pine, 8 feet long and 10 inches in diameter, weighing perhaps 250 pounds. It flew from the gun with a roar, sailed gracefully up to a height of 400 feet, and fell precipitately after a number of turns in midair.

. . . .

Soon they had another shell ready, this time a ten-inch, weighing 529 pounds. The machine was elevated to an angle of 30° 44', and the man in charge of the compressed air cylinders announced an initial pressure of 1,000 pounds to the square inch in the firing reservoirs. Then Mr. Batchellor stepped on the platform, touched the training switch, which is operated by an Edison ampère meter, took one sight through the telescope, and touched the lever.

Another great roar followed, and with it came a scatter of demolished gas checks, but through the débris the projectile could be seen sailing heavenward with a course as true as an arrow. Up it went over the waters of Newburg Bay, mounting higher and higher to a point where Stony Point and the grim old Storm King far beneath would seem like the merest mole hills. Then it paused; the conical head, guided to a nicety by the wings behind it, curved gracefully downward. Constantly it increased its swiftness, gaining speed in its flight, until with a plunge it struck the water head on and disappeared, sending upward a great shaft of water and mist. Had the projectile been loaded with dynamite the explosion would have followed at the moment of impact, and the enemy, had there been one near by, would have been scattered to the four winds. This shot was nicely plotted by Col. Ryan's observers at Stony Point, and they signaled back to the men at the machine that the projectile had fallen 508 yards beyond the target, making a total range of two and a quarter miles, or one-quarter of a mile further than the contract requirement.

Then the third round was fired, the projectile consisting of another ten-inch sub-caliber, its total weight, with shoes and check, being 530 pounds. The initial pressure was reported at 1,000 pounds, and the tube elevated to an angle of 30° 43'. Again the great gun sent tremendous echoes reverberating down the valley of the Hudson. Up, up, went the glistening brass projectile in a beautiful line of flight right in the path of its predecessor. It looked like another success, but it was not. When the projectile had reached a height of 1,000 feet it suddenly collapsed. In all probability it lost a feather of its tail, whereupon, like a disabled pigeon, it tumbled over and over until it disappeared in the water in the water, off Storm King, another failure.

But one projectile remained, this an eight-inch. Its fellow had split just after leaving the tube, and the engineers gazed upon it hopefully but anxiously. However, it was thrust into the breech, and, with 876-pound pressure to the square inch, it was sent skyward at an elevation of 30° 43'. Splendidly it mounted over the hills until it was lost to sight in the dense strata of overhanging cloud. Then it fell, and after twenty-four seconds of flight it flung its weight of 500 pounds down to the bottom of the placid Hudson. No failure this time, for the observers at Stony Point wigwagged back the cheering news that the projectile had fallen away over the required range.

"Better than Best."

What can we say of Her? What can we do for Her?
  Woman the Conqueror! Woman the King!
Why should we kneel in submission and sue for her?
  'Tis of her victory manhood must sing!
Equal to man? She has risen superior!
  Daughter of Pallas Athene confessed!
Lifted to triumph who once was inferior,
  Better than Best!

Was she not best in the world when we cried to her?
  Woman, the Mother! who gave us our life!
Helpless, and hopeless, and feeble we sighed to her,
  Helped by maternity out of the strife!
Who can repay the fierce pangs she endured for us?
  Giving herself from her bountiful breast
Manhood and muscle, 'twas woman secured for us
  Better than Best.

Has she not given us Love for our covering?
  Love for our shelter, and Love for our star!
Love for our comforting, love that is hovering,
  Soothing our sorrows at home or afar!
What would the world be without her who loveth us?
  After our wandering, woman's the Nest.
Ah! the reward she can give when she proveth us
  Better than Best!

Calm in her confidence! Proud of her Purity!
  How she has soared on her wings to the blue!
Brain for her help, and her heart for security,
  What is there left for a Woman to do?
Classic and Wrangler! deep science and art with her.
  Proudly she stands and submits to the test,
Man can but love her the more, and not part with her,
  Better than Best!

—*Ladies' Pictorial.*

How Philadelphians Get Rich.

The people who buy second-hand clothes to wear are not all poor. Merchants worth $50,000 or more, swell clubmen, and Chestnut street dudes go down, generally at twilight, to the larger second-hand stores on Bainbridge street and buy for $12 or $15 excellent-fitting suits made by famous tailors and very little worn that originally cost $50 or $55. This is what the second-hand dealers all solemnly assert. And they relate instances by the dozen of such purchases with names, dates, and residences, which would startle some fashionable households if published.—*Philadelphia News.*

TWO WEST SIDE TUNNELS.

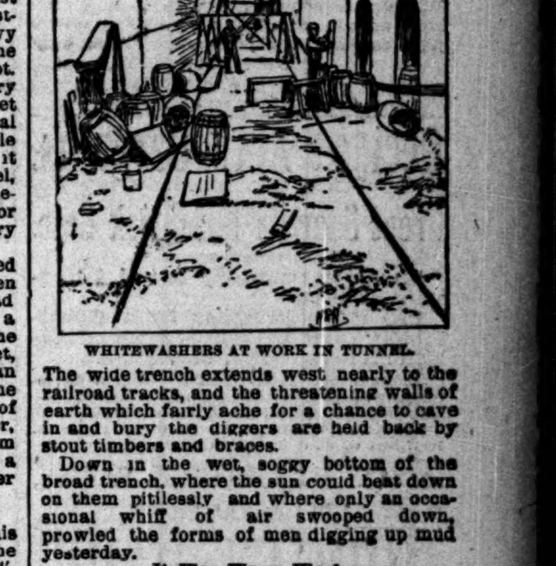
ONE NEARLY COMPLETED, THE OTHER JUST STARTED.

How the Work Is Being Done at Van Buren Street, Where the New Passageway Under the River Is Being Constructed—A Hot Place for the Laborers—The Washington Street Structure—Present Appearance of the Old Subway—Changes That Have Been Made.

Almost anybody, if asked how a tunnel is dug under the river, would say that it is done just about in the same way as a tunnel out under the lake. A chance is now afforded such erring persons to learn how it is done.

Any one with an umbrella in his hand, a wet sponge under his hat, and lightly clad may stand and watch the workmen digging the new tunnel at Van Buren street—or rather just north of Van Buren. A heavy overcoat would have been a positive inconvenience yesterday to any sightseer.

There is a sort of dry slip built out into the river at Van Buren street. A cofferdam is what knowing folk call it. The structure is staid with massive timbers bolted together and staid as if to resist enormous pressure. It is water-tight so as to keep out the river, and inside it the men are to dig. Vessels pass between the cofferdam and the east bank of the ash-colored strip of festering moisture called the river; and when the west half of the tunnel is done another cofferdam will be built on the east side, and navigation will then go through the west draw of the bridge. So instead of there being earth water over the heads of the workmen there is only the blue canopy of heaven and an occasional beam.



WHITEWASHERS AT WORK IN TUNNEL.

The wide trench extends west nearly to the railroad tracks, and the threatening walls of earth which fairly ache for a chance to cave in and bury the diggers are held back by stout timbers and braces.

Down in the wet, soggy bottom of the broad trench, where the sun could beat down on them pitilessly and where only an occasional whiff of air swooped down, prowled the forms of men digging up mud yesterday.

It Was Warm Work.

"Is it hot down there?" was asked one of the men who was just returning to the hole with a lump of ice in his fist.

"O, my!" was his reply as he leaped down.

The engineer who ran the little coughing donkey engine that whimpered and sniveled as it hoisted up a carload of soft mud said it was a heap hotter down there than above ground. "The sun hits 'em and the air don't," he explained.

The engineer himself was sitting in a shed of rough planks enjoying the breeze and now and again pulling the lever which set in operation the hoisting apparatus. As soon as a car came up to the level of the staging three muddy men seized it and hustled it over to the edge of the cofferdam, grabbing the blue chunks of mud that looked like moldy loaves of baker's bread and throwing them into the river, whence the dredges will remove it.

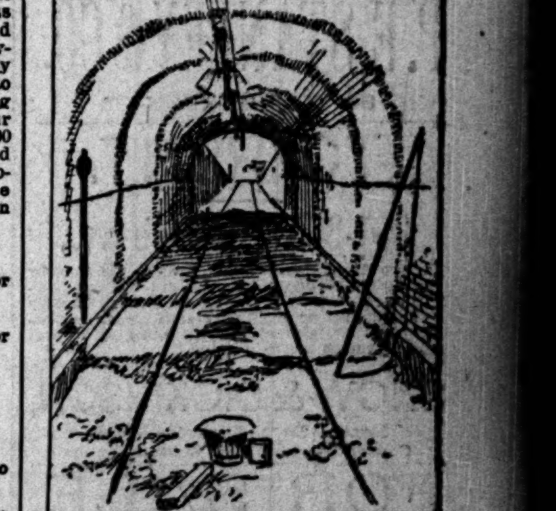
In the sort of a bayou between the bridge protection, the cofferdam, and the bank the river resembled champagne in just one particular—the effervescence. Under the hot July sun it seethed. The bubbles followed one another just as they do in a long, thin goblet of extra dry. But right there the resemblance stopped short.

On the east side of the river the only preparation for the new tunnel visible was the deserted appearance of the doomed building which is to be torn down to make room for the tunnel. It was as empty as a last year's bird's nest, except for an old caretaker who sat in the cool doorway on Market street and smoked his pipe.

Nobody knew anything about when the tunnel would be done or any of the details, except that the diggers worked in two shifts of ten hours each, and the carpenters worked eight hours. It was too hot to do anything but just "plug" along and not do any more thinking than the law allowed.

The Washington Street Tunnel.

Up at the Washington street tunnel it was just as cool as the other place was sultry. Everything looked new. Little piles of brick and the clean rubbish that bespoke a completed job lay around on the ground. A stray brickmason was gathering up his tools and some balls of string and putting them into a bag. Overhead a row of electric lights sparkled in prismatic tints like a necklace of



LOOKING TOWARD ENTRANCE FROM FOOT OF INCLINE.

diamonds. The roof dripped a hesitating drop of moisture now and again, and a group of men on scaffolds were spreading on a coat of dazzling whitewash.

And, O! it was so cool. Away up at the other end of the tunnel one could see a square of white sunlight. It looked hot and it was hot. But down in the bottom of that bowed tube it felt like a watermelon on ice. The thought came again and again: "What a jolly place for a picnic!"

The old dividing wall has been taken out and there would be plenty of room to hang swings and—but then the whitewashers will be done in two or three days more, and it is semi-officially announced that the West Side cable will start up by the 15th.

Farewell, Foot-Passage.

Any one who is not afraid of the dark, who is rather fond of it than otherwise, should step into the old foot-passage of the Washington street tunnel. A dingy sign outside says: "Closed for repairs." The descending steps are wet and filthy. Long wires project into the semi-twilight, and there is a great black hole. The foot-passage is to be used henceforth, so the foreman said, for the storage of wires. This, then, is the fate of the poor old historic passage, into which crowded so many thousands that dreadful night of the big fire, that it should degenerate into a store-house, a spare room! The people who have trudged over its rounded planks night and morning, year in and year out, and have listened to the trickle of the drops from the leak in the north wall, or watched the ribbed ice grow in the winter, will never see it again!

Poor old foot-passage, good-by!

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The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1% on the Common Stock of this Co., payable on July 26th. The transfer books close July 15th and open July 26th.
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Cor. La Salle and Quincy-sts.,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
Members Chicago Stock Exchange,
Members Chicago Board of Trade,
Buy and sell on the above Exchanges all classes of securities and carry same on margins.
Money to loan on approved collaterals.

F. H. WATRISS, J. B. BREESE,
D. M. CUMMINGS.
WATRISS, BREESE & CUMMINGS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
111 and 113 Monroe-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought, sold, and carried on margin.
Members of New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

C. V. BANTA, JR. J. H. RATHBONE
C. V. BANTA, JR., & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS
(Members of Chicago Stock Exchange),
170 Dearborn-st. Telephone No. 686.
Local Securities bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.

A SPECIAL FUND
To loan on real estate in amounts from $3,000 up at 6%.
NO COMMISSION.
Smaller loans also made at reasonable rates.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN,
94 Dearborn-st.

TURNER & BOND
102 WASHINGTON-ST.
First Mortgage Loans for Sale:
$6,000........5 years........6%
3,750........5 years........6½%
2,000........5 years........7%
1,600........5 years........7%
850........5 years........7%

Money to Loan
On Improved Chicago Real Estate.
H. A. HURLBUT,
88 Washington-st.
REED & HURLBUT,
11 Pine-st., New York.

Lawrence S. Mott & Co.,
115 Broadway, New York.
Promoters and negotiators. Representatives of American and foreign capital. Organizers of stock companies. Large and prosperous industries purchased. Bonds issued on manufacturing concerns. Best of references. Agents in all the leading cities.

Money to Loan
AT LOWEST RATES.
WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
201 Tacoma Building.

MONEY TO LOAN
On improved Chicago real estate at current rates. MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

HENRY C. FREEMAN,
Civil and Mining Engineer,
142 Dearborn-st., Room 6, Chicago.
Examines and reports on mines and processes. Acts as special or permanent advising engineer. Consultations on mining questions and treatment of ores.

Chicago Mortgages For Sale.

Amount.	Rate, pr. ct	Value of security.	Insurance.	
$10,000	6	$23,000	$10,000	3-sy. bk. bg., 48x125, Van Buren-st.
$8,000	6	$16,000	$8,000	3-story store and flat building, stone and brick, 63d-st.
$12,000	6	$25,000	$12,000	5 3-sy. b. h., 61st and Wright-sts.
$20,000	6	$42,000	$20,000	3-story store and flat building, 96x80, Wentworth-av.
$10,000	6	$21,000	$10,000	3-story store and flat building, 48x80, Wentworth-av.
$15,000	6	$36,000	$15,000	3-story store and flat building, stone front, Vincennes-av.
$7,500	6	$16,000	$7,500	3-sy. st. & fl't bg., 25x73, Dickey-st.
$6,000	6	$14,000	$6,000	3-story store and flat blg. 25x80, Dickey-st.
$4,000	6	$9,000	$5,000	2-story and basement h., bk., with stone front, Langley-av.
$18,000	6	$4,200	$1,800	2-story frame h., stone foundation, Chicago-av.
$2,000	6	$4,300	$2,000	2-story frm. cottage, Prairie-av.
IMPROVEMENTS:				
$3,500	6	$7,300	$4,000	2-story frm. h., Englewood-av.
$8,000	6	$19,000	$8,000	3-story stone and brick apartment bldg., 67th-st.
$3,500	6	$7,200	$4,000	10-r. frm. house, stone basm't, Stewart-av.
$3,500	6	$7,000	$3,500	2-story frm. house, 10 rooms, stone basm't, Honore.
$3,500	6	$7,500	$4,000	10-room frm. house, stone basement, Winneconnie-av.
$2,500	6	$5,200	$3,000	2-sy. frame h. s. b., Perry-av.
$3,000	7	$6,500	$3,000	2-sy. f. h.. 10 r., s. b., Lafayette-av.
$2,000	7	$4,200	$2,000	2-s. bk. fl't bg., 22x44, Rockwell-st.
$1,800	7	$4,000	$1,800	2-sy. fr. h., lot 33x125, 68th-st.
$3,000	7	$6,500	$3,000	2-sy. fr. h., s. b., Goldsmith-av.

The above are taken from my July list of $250,000 selected city first mortgages. Full particulars furnished on application. 220 Chamber of Commerce.
L. R. GIDDINGS, Mortgage Banker.

THE CHICAGO PACKING & PROVISION COMPANY
(LIMITED).
Subscription Books Close Today at Noon.

BONDS.
The Colorado Mining Stock Exchange is about to erect a seven-story stone and brick Exchange Building upon the corner of Fifteenth and Arapahoe streets in the City of Denver. The building will cover a lot 125 by 100 feet; will contain exchange quarters and offices and storerooms for rent. The value of the lot is two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000). The cash cost of the building is to be two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000). The estimated annual rental of building is fifty-eight thousand dollars ($58,000).
The Exchange will issue two hundred and fifty (250) fifteen-year six per cent semi-annual gold bonds of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each, secured by a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, trustee, upon above-mentioned property. Bonds dated May 1, A. D. 1890. Principal and interest payable in New York or Denver.
Tenders for the purchase of these bonds are solicited. The right reserved to reject any or all bids.
Reference: The National Banks of Denver.
Address: THE COLORADO MINING STOCK EXCHANGE, Denver, Colorado.

Jas. B. Galloway,
Francis O. Lyman, } Late with Peabody,
James Patton, } Houghteling & Co.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Real Estate Loans & Investments.
BUILDING LOANS A SPECIALTY.
Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission. Business Property Managed.
TACOMA BUILDING.

FOR SALE OR LEASE
FOR 99 YEARS, WITHOUT REVALUATION.
The finest corner on Jackson Park and the lake. Only one block from South Park Station, Illinois Central, and cable. Address Y 132, Tribune office.

FOR SALE--LOTS
On Easy Terms at Fernwood, Roseland, and Pullman, convenient to good suburban service; free plats, etc.
J. H. Van Vlissingen & Bro.,
91 Dearborn St., Main Floor

FOR SALE.
30 ACRES IN TENTH WARD.
Viz.: 10 acres S. W. corner 27th-st. and Kedzie-av.
10 acres S. E. corner 27th-st. and St. Louis-av.
10 acres N. W. corner 31st-st. and Lawndale-av.
Near churches and schools and accessible by railroads and street-cars. Price, $100,000 and taxes, etc., for 1890.
PETER GEDDES, 31 Nassau-st., New York.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY
To Loan on Chicago Real Estate; property examined at once; funds on hand; call for rates.
J. H. Van Vlissingen & Bro.,
91 Dearborn St., Main Floor

Money to Loan
On Real Estate at 5, 6, and 7 per cent. Special attention to making
BUILDING LOANS.
Baird & Bradley, 90 La Salle-st.

ACRES. ACRES.
South and West, desirable for investment or subdivision. J. D. HARVEY & CO.,
113 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE.
Valuable leasehold in business district, 99 years, paying 5 per cent net on price.
J. D. HARVEY & CO., 113 Monroe-st.


Office Desks, Folding Beds.
A. H. Andrews & Co.
Wabash Av., Chicago.

A Mountain of Salt.

A mass of 90,000,000 tons of pure, solid, compact rock salt, located on an island 185 feet high, which rises from a miserable sea marsh on the route from Brashear to New Iberia, up the River Teche in Louisiana, is one of the wonders of the world. How this island, which contains over 300 acres of excellent land, ever came into existence in such a locality is a matter of conjecture. Vegetation is prolific and the scenery is beautiful and varied. In the center of this island, which is the only solid spot in the vast expanse of sea marsh for miles around, rises Salt Peak, the largest body of exposed rock salt in the world. Having never been surveyed its exact extent is, as yet, unknown; however, Engineer Brown, who has but recently visited it, says there is not less than 90,000,000 tons of pure crystal salt in sight. The dazzling clearness of Salt Peak forms a striking contrast with somber lagoons, bayous, and salt marshes which surround it on all sides.—*St. Louis Republic.*

Only $13.50—Chicago to Chautauqua and Return.

On Aug. 5, 6, and 7 tickets will be on sale via the Lake Shore at above rate. Good for return sixty days from date. On the 5th a special through sleeper will be run to the grounds; rate for berth $2.50. Round trip Chautauqua tickets, good until Oct. 31, and permitting a stop over en route are on sale during the entire season at $20. For any further information or reservation in sleeper apply to C. K. Wilber, W. P. A.; F. M. Byron, G. P. and T. A., No. 66 Clark street, Chicago.

Keep some Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne in your ice chest; it's splendid for company or for dinner.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday. July 4 was a holiday:

	July 11.
New York	$107,270,029
Boston	16,840,788
Chicago	13,251,000
Philadelphia	11,786,000
St. Louis	3,751,861
Baltimore	2,304,540
New Orleans	1,271,833

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 12½c discount@par; Boston, 10c discount@par; St. Louis, 50c premium.

It is not easy to find anything new to say of the local money situation. The demand is active and fully up to the limit of the banks' ability to accommodate, and naturally under these circumstances the rates are held firm. There are practically no loans being made at less than 6 per cent, such few transactions as there may be at any rate shading 6 per cent being governed by such exceptional circumstances as to be no criterion of the market. Outside money is being readily loaned on the street at 6 per cent, which bears out the cashiers' statements that good applications are being turned away from the banks. The stringent situation in the money market has reached a point where it is affecting a much broader range of interests than those confined to the floor of the Stock Exchange. Merchants and manufacturers are becoming worried. They are troubled not so much at the present situation as at the possibilities of the next few months. If we have a close situation with rates held firmly at 6 per cent in midsummer borrowers see chances of decidedly uncomfortable results from the increased demands which are sure to come in the fall. The opinion of the bankers, however, as to meeting the wants of that class of borrowers is reassuring. They say there is nothing in the general situation of the country to warrant an extraordinary squeeze in rates and that the money situation is sure to adjust itself to the special activity here and funds be provided for all legitimate needs of commerce. There was the usual Friday's market for New York exchange, which means there was scarcely anything doing. Sterling rates were again advanced for sight drafts and have now reached a point—488¾—where it is about an even thing whether one ships gold or buys exchange. There was $500,000 more gold engaged for export yesterday. Rates for sixty-day bills were not advanced, 484¼@484½ being still quoted.

There was more activity on the Stock Exchange, 2,050 shares being sold in the morning and 1,152 at the second call, a total of 3,202 for the day. The movement in prices was not sufficiently marked to indicate anything either way. Prices naturally sag some, as they always do on a dull market. There is always some one who is forced to sell, but never any one who is obliged to buy. A rather curious feature of the list is that the stocks which could naturally be most easily carried while interest rates are high, the stocks that are paying 6@8 per cent, are the ones that appear to be the weakest. West Side stock still hangs between 118½ and 119, with nothing doing. The starting of the cable is now thought to be a matter of but a few days' time. That event has long been set as the time when there would be a boom in the price based on sentiment. A good many traders bought stock to unload at the time of the expected boom. It would not be at all surprising if the thing that often happens in the stock market should happen in this case, and a slump came at the time every one was looking for a boom. Yesterday's sales follow:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

100 C. B. & M. Co. pfd. 50¾	300 W. C. S. R. R. Co...118¾
50 D. Match Co. Ill...142	100 Do...118¾
200 Street's S. C. L.... 48¾	100 C. & C.C. & D. C. s 30 74
100 Do b 30...... 48¾	700 Do...... 74
100 W. C. S. R. R. Co...118¾	100 Chi. B. & M. Co. b30 56
100 Do.......118¾	100 Pullman P. C. Co...218

BONDS.

$2,000 N. Chi. City Ry. 4½s.......... 98

SALES SECOND CALL—2:15 P. M.

800 Cal. & C.C. & D. Co. 74	42 C. B. & M. Co. pfd. 50
100 N. C. S. R. R. Co...151¼	50 Do.......50½
10 Street's S. C. L.... 48	50 Do.......50
100 Do b 30........48¾	

BONDS.

$10,000 C. G. I. & C. Co. 5s 92	$5,000 Chi. B. & M. Co. 5s 105
1,000 Do.......91¾	1,000 West. Stone. 6s. 99
10,000 Do b 30......91¾	

The subscriptions to the Packing and Provision company securities close at 12 o'clock sharp today. The avidity with which the Chicago public has grabbed at these securities is something wholly unparalleled. The subscriptions received in Chicago up to last night equaled 250,000 shares. The subscriptions ran about three to one in favor of the common stock. The subscriptions for the bonds reached $1,250,000. It is estimated that the subscribers to the common stock will receive but one-twentieth of their subscription, and the subscribers to the preferred stock and the bonds will get about one-fifth. Cables from London yesterday quoted bids of £1 15s to £2 premium for the common stock.

It is expected that the prospectus of the New Stock-Yards company will be out Sunday and that subscriptions will be opened Monday or Tuesday. The brokers here are already receiving many applications for the securities.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 11.—[Special.]—Wall street was busy this morning in the study of the financial problem that now confronts it. South America is in want of gold, and may draw on England. England's reserve is at low ebb, and every effort will be made to retain what they have by drawing on the United States. A demand on us to any extent would be a fatal blow to a bull stock market. To offset the effect of possible gold exports is the fact that the United States Senate has passed the silver conference bill, and the House, it is conceded, will adopt the measure. Its approval by the President is assured. The street seems to have concluded that the benefits to be wrought by the silver inflation measure will more than make up for any probable gold losses. At any rate that was the feeling this morning, and the opening of the market reflected the opinion. About every stock on the list opened up at an advance on yesterday's closing, extending from ⅛ to a full point, Manhattan scoring the highest gain. As the day advanced the feeling grew and further advances resulted. Northern Pacific preferred was the leader with a ¾ gain from the opening before noon, or a full point from the closing, as was Manhattan. Lackawanna and Louisville and Nashville were in demand and were advanced ⅝ each above their opening price, Hocking Valley ¾, and Northwest ⅝. The rest of the list showed fractional betterments. It looked during the morning as though there was a pretty general restoration of confidence, and as though the silver legislation was to be the lever with which the market was to be raised. Sugar Trust was more active than for several days and touched 73¾ before noon, a gain of a point over yesterday. The other trusts were quiet. London had good buying orders in, and helped the advance materially. The strength of the market continued and increased up to the noon hour, and very substantial advances were made in several of the stocks that were comparatively quiet during early hours. London continued its buying. The fact that the Argentine Republic would doubtless suspend specie payment relieved the London market of much apprehension and gave traders an opportunity to turn their attention to American securities. During the early afternoon there was a cessation of activity and some of the stocks fell off slightly, but in the main prices were firm at or near the highest figures of the day.

The strength seemed to be genuine. At least there was no great reaction during the afternoon, and several stocks added to their gains of the earlier part of the day. Among the railroad shares New England, Louisville and Nashville, Union Pacific, and Wheeling and Lake Erie were particularly strong during the afternoon. Sugar Trust became very active after noon and made a 2 3-8 points advance under the manipulation, it is said, of the old clique who have worked it up before.

Money on call easy, ranging from 3 to 5 per cent, last loan 3, closed offered at 3. Prime mercantile paper 5@7. Sterling exchange dull but firm at 484¾ for 60-day bills and 489 for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 188,126 shares, including: Atchison, 8,115; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 22,252; Louisville and Nashville, 4,002; Northern Pacific preferred, 5,825; Oregon Transcontinental, 3,390; Reading, 5,500; St. Paul, 19,945.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCK ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—July 10	Closing—July 11
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	100	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	29⅛
Atchison	8,315	46⅜	45⅞	46⅜	45⅝
C., B. & Q.	310	107	106⅝	107	106¾
Central Pacific	50	33	33	33	......
Ches. & Ohio	88	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	......
Do 1st pfd.	857	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	....
Do 2d pfd.	110	45½	45	45½	......
Colo. Coal	500	51½	51¼	51½	50¼
C. & E. Ill.	650	44⅞	43¾	44⅞	43¾
Do pfd.	210	94	92	94	91½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1,167	75⅞	75⅜	75⅞	75½
Do pfd.	500	100	100	100	99⅝
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	152	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100
Chicago Gas	3,215	56	55½	55¼	55
D., L. & W.	63,652	148⅜	147¼	148⅜	147⅞
Del. & Hud.	200	169	169	169	......
Den. & Rio G.	340	18¼	18¼	18¼	......
Do pfd.	2,000	54	52¾	54	52
Erie	2,270	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	25⅝
Do pfd	100	66	66	66	65½
East Tenn 1st pfd.	100	76½	76½	76½	......
Hocking Valley	1,000	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞	28
Ill. Cent.	100	117	117	117	......
Jersey Cent.	400	126¼	126	126¼	125½
Lake Shore	1,610	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
Louis. & Nash.	3,872	88⅞	87⅞	88⅞	88⅛
Long Island	250	92½	92	92½	......
L. E. & W.	200	18¼	18	18¼	18
Do pfd.	1,100	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	......
Lead Trust	1,730	20⅞	20½	20⅞	20¼
Laclede Gas	100	22	22	22	22½
Missouri Pacific	2,400	74	73½	74	73
Manhattan	130	110	110	110	....
Mob. & Ohio	1,800	21½	20⅝	21½	20
Mex. Cent	500	27¼	27	27¼	26⅝
Northwest	422	111½	110⅝	111	110⅝
New England	4,350	50⅝	49⅛	50⅝	49⅛
Nor. Pac.	100	36¼	35¼	36¼	35¾
Do pfd.	5,925	82⅜	81¾	82⅜	81¼
Nor. & W. pfd.	200	62	62	62	......
N. Y., Sus. & W. pfd	100	33	33	33	......
O. Trans	3,790	47¼	47	47¼	46⅞
Ogn. Impvt.	110	49½	48	49½	......
Ont. & W	700	19⅝	19⅜	19½	19
Omaha Com.	300	33	33	33	......
Pac. Mail	200	44¾	44¼	44¼	44¼
Pullman	143	218	216½	218	218
Reading	5,500	46⅝	46⅜	46⅝	46¼
Rich. Terml.	1,510	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	22½
Rock Island	200	92	91⅝	92	91
St. Paul	20,345	73¾	72⅝	73¼	72⅝
Do pfd	100	118¼	118¼	118¼	118
So. Pac	400	34¾	34¼	34¾	34⅝
Sugar Trust	23,678	76⅛	73	76⅛	72¼
Silver B.	115,000	107½	106⅝	107	106⅝
Texas Pac.	250	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	20⅛
Tol. A. A. & N. M.	700	41½	41⅛	41½	41⅝
Tenn. Coal	600	51	50½	50½	51⅛
Union Pac	2,470	63¾	63	63¾	63
W. & L. E.	200	38¾	38¼	38¾	38⅞
Do pfd.	800	78¼	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
Wabash	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Do pfd.	1,400	26⅛	25¾	26⅛	25⅞
Western Union	219	84¼	84	84¼	83⅞
Whisky Trust	500	45½	45¼	45½	46

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams............150	Fargo............140
American............115	United States........72

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg............121½	U. S. 4½s reg............103
U. S. 4s coup............121½	U. S. 4½s coup............103

BOND TRANSACTIONS.
10 A. M. TO 12 M.

25500 Atch 4s .... 85¼@85⅜	2000 M U T 6s............102
28000 Atch inc............67	5000 N Y C 1st cp............127¾
1000 A & P inc............18¼	4000 N Y O & W 1st............112⅜
1000 B C R & N 1st............98¼	5000 N Y S & W 1 s refg 5s 96½
2000 C N J g m 5s............111	4000 N Pa 1st cp............115½
1000 C B & N 5s............105	10000 N P & M 1st............109¾
1000 C B & Q db 5s............107½	5000 O T 6s............106
21000 C R I & P 5s cp............103¼	2000 P & E inc............30¾
15000 C & C 1st............98@98½	1000 P & R 1st pfd............74¾
1000 C H V & T 5s............89¼	3000 R & D 5s............92½
3000 C H V & T gm 6s............88½	15000 R & W P T col trs............77½
25000 D M & M 1 g............86	19000 R G & W 1st............74¾
3000 Ft W & Dist............105½	5000 St L A & T 1st trst............91½
1000 Ia Cen 1st............87¾	1000 St L & S F g m 6s............111
10000 M L S & W 1st............121¾@122	1000 T Pac 1st 5s............93
7000 M L S & W Ex 5s............104¼@105	10000 T Pac 2d inc. 41½@41¾
1000 M & S P 1s-C & M Div 123¼	1000 T A A & N M 1st............104
94000 M & O gm............64@65½	2000 Un El 1st............108¼
	51000 Wab R R 2d............81½@82¼
	1000 W S gtd 4s............104¾

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

8000 Atch 4s............85¼	5000 M & S P 1s-W & M D............108¼@108¾
20000 Atch inc............67@67¼	11000 N Y C & St L 4s............94½
1000 B C R & N 1st............98¼	6000 N Y O & W con 5s............97½@97¾
5000 C S 2d............100¼	2000 N Pa 1st coup............115¾
10000 C B & Q—Ia D 4s............95½	1000 N W con............141½
2000 C B & Q 7s............124	5000 P & R 3d pfd............44¼
5000 C C & I 6s............106	6000 R & D deb............105
7000 C R I & P 5s cp............105¼	5000 Rio G W 1st............74¾
3000 C H V & T 5s............85¼	10000 St L A & T 1st trst............91½
3000 C H V & T & m 6s............88½	3000 S P M & M 1st con 6s 118½
11500 D & R G 4s............81¾@82	20000 S A & A P 1st 6s 1886............75¾@77
80000 D M & M 1 g............86	6000 Sh V 1st trst............125¼
10000 I & G N 6s tr............85¾	2000 T Pac 1st 5s............92½@93
1000 K C & O 1st............87	10000 T Pac 2d inc............41½
9000 Kan Pa 6s '95 112@112¼	3000 T St L & K C 1st............99¼
7000 Kan Pa 6s '96............110½	5000 Wab R R 1st............102¼
10000 Laclede Gas St L 1s 84	11000 Wab 2d............82@82¼
16000 L-St L & T 1st 103½@103¾	6000 W S gtd 4s............104¾@104⅝
10000 Met El 1st............114⅝	
4000 M L S & W Ex 5s 104⅞	
40000 M & O g m............65¼@65¾	

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

2000 A D & I 5s............109	2000 N & W-Clinch V D............99¾
35000 Atch inc............67	1000 N Pa Tm 1st............109¼
20000 Atch inc reg............66T	10000 N R of Cal 5s 101@101⅜
4000 C B & Q 5s............125	1000 O & M 2d............123
2000 D S S & A 5s............98	5000 O S L 6s............114¾
10000 Ft W & Dist. 105¼@105⅝	3000 P & R g m 4s............83⅝
10000 G B W & St P inc (2d sub paid)............33@33¾	8000 R & D 6s............115¾
9000 K C & O 1st............87¼@88	1000 R & W P T col tr 5s............77¼
1000 Kan Pa 1st con............115	12000 Rio G W 1st............74¼@74½
1000 Laclede Gas S L 1st 84¼	2000 St L A & T 1st trst 91½
1000 M St P 1s-H & D D 5s............103	2000 St P M & M 1st-Mon Ex 4s............91¼
5000 M & S P 1st-Lac D............114	8000 St P & N P 6s............125
19000 M & O gm............66¼@66¾	1000 U P 1st-'96............109¼
5000 M L S & W Ex 5s............104¾@105	5000 Wab 2d............82¼
5000 M L S & W 1st............122	10000 W S gtd 4s rg............104

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., July 11.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	6,300	46	46¼	45¾	146¼
Bell Telephone	6	229	229	229	229
C., B. & Q.	221	106⅝	107	106¾	107
Mexican Cent.	200	27	27¼	27	27¼
Sugar Trust	6,200	73	76¼	73	76¼
Thomson & Hous.	50	56	56	56	56
Union Pacific	700	63	63¾	63	63¾

Bond quotations:

9000 Atch 4s......85 @85¼	15000 Mex 4s......72¾@73¼
5000 Atch inc......66½	1000 O. S. L. 6s......112
200 Mex 1st inc......40	1000 O. S. L. 5s......93

Money at the clearing-house is 6@7 per cent, call loans are 6½@7½ per cent, and time paper is 4½@7 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 11.—The market closed firm. Pennsylvania, 53⅝@53¾; Reading, 23 5-16@23⅜; Lehigh Valley, 52¾@52⅞; Reading general 4s, 88@88¼; do 1st pfd, 72¾@73; do 2d pfd, 56⅜ offered; do 3d pfd, 44@44½.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 11.—Closing—Consols, money, 96 1-16; do account, 96 5-16. United States 4s, 123¾; do 4½s, 105. Atlantic and Great Western firsts, 37¾; Atlantic and Great Western seconds, 6; Canadian Pacific, 83¼; Erie, 26⅝; Erie seconds, 105; Illinois Central, 119¼; Mexican ordinary, 40¾; St. Paul common, 74⅝; New York Central, 111½; Pennsylvania, 54⅜; Reading, 23⅜; Mexican Central new 4s, 74¾. Bar silver, 48⅝d per ounce; money, 4@4½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 4½ per cent.

PARIS, July 11.—Three per cent rentes, 91f 17½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

BOSTON, Mass., July 11.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining company (new), $9.50; Atlantic, $25.00; Boston & Montana, $63.50; Calumet & Hecla, $304.00; Franklin, $23.50; Huron, $9.25; Kearsarge, $27.00; Osceola, $44.50; Quincy, $121.00; Santa Fe Copper, 70c; Tamarack, $206.00.

MARKETS.

The leading grain markets were active yesterday and ranged higher, but the strength did not hold far into the session. The weather here was warmer and the news from the grain fields in the West was conflicting, for which reason none of it found general credence. There was more doing on orders from outside.

The man from the country was on the floor in greater numbers than usual. He came in because of the Government report of crop conditions, or for some other reason not stated. He seemed to be mostly interested in corn and oats, and bought rather freely of both in the early trading. Rain continues scarce in Kansas and Nebraska, but some intimations were received by wire to the effect that the skies were threatening in both of those States, and on this the early purchases ceased to be profitable for the time being.

The tissue says the Government figures for this month amount in theory to about 435,000,000 bu wheat and 2,100,000,000 bu corn as the prospective yield when the report was made up. The weather since the beginning of the month is widely believed to have lessened the crop promise.

The opinions about wheat take a wide range. One prominent man connected with the milling interest says he believes the crop will be as much as 40 per cent short. This is an extreme, but the idea that the winter wheat is less by 100,000,000 and the spring wheat by fully 50,000,000 is entertained by not a few. The thrashing in many places is reported to be disappointingly small, and further north the differences of views range all the way from a full crop to half a one. A correspondent in Aberdeen, S. D., thinks the yield of his section will be a good one on the whole and hints there is really nothing to find fault with. Another, writing from a few miles west of Huron, says it will not exceed 50 per cent. And these two write from what Dame Partington would have called "contagious" areas.

Yesterday's quotation on wheat in Liverpool was 2d per cental higher than when May wheat here was selling at 93½c.

Paris was quoted excited on breadstuffs because of more bad weather. The French merchants recently have been active buyers of wheat off the English coast and stocks are yet small. Berlin was even more excited. The quoted advance there was nearly equal to 3c per bu.

The cynic of the board says wheat was weak simply because there are in the market "too many bulls and no shorts." It lacked buying support, and therefore was weak in the face of news which at some other times would have caused a marked advance in prices.

New York reports 136,000 bu wheat and 264,000 bu corn, taken for export.

According to the Department of Agriculture the area seeded to corn in the United States this year is about 83,570,000 acres.

California wheat estimates are in favor of the expectation of a good crop in the southern part of the State, and a poor one further north, especially in the Sacramento Valley. It is hinted that the arrangements in Kansas are always for a favorable report on crop conditions, no matter what the actual facts in the case may be.

MARKETS ON 'CHANGE.

Flour was quiet, with only a local trade, and the later feeling was rather weak but without formal change in quotations.

Wheat was firmer early and then turned heavy. Liverpool was quoted ½@¾d per cental higher, and Paris and Berlin were said to be the scenes of excited buying of wheat, while St. Louis sent word of disappointing out-turn at the thrashers in the Southwest, and the Government crop report slightly favored the bulls. Dunham, Baxter, and Logan were buying early, with Winslow, Baldwin, and Jones-Kennett the leading sellers, and Hutchinson taking on some for December. The demand was satisfied before noon and then "there was a pause," which was the signal for local bears to work. Bloom led off with the selling of about 1,000,000 bu, followed by brokers believed to be operating for Pardridge and Cudahy, the resulting heaviness bringing out a good many minor holdings below 90c for September. That month opened ½c higher, at 90½c, declined to 89c, improved to 89½c, fell off to 88¾c, and closed at 89⅛c bid, with this month at 87c, and December at 90⅝c. In store sold at 88@89¼c for No. 2 red winter, 86½c for Turkish No. 2, and 84c for No. 3 red in special bin. Cash spring wheat in store was inactive. Free on board sales by sample were at 65@72c for no grade red winter, 72@76c for No. 4 red winter, 79@85c for No. 3 red winter, 60c for no grade spring, 70@78½c for No. 4 spring, and 82@88½c for do No. 3 spring. Total cash sales about 51 cars. September wheat sold on the curb at 89¼@89½c, closing at 89⅜c.

Corn was strong early in the day, with a large trade, the country buying actively, while members of the pork pit were also purchasing freely on the talk of drought out West. But the demand was freely met by local men, the receipts of the day were much larger than the estimates, and news of overcast skies in Kansas and Nebraska came to complete the disappointment of the bull element. The market broke badly, with St. Louis a free seller on the decline. There was little change in the prices paid for samples, while store lots sold off ¼@½c. September opened ⅛c lower, at 38c bid, advanced to 38⅝c, broke to 37⅞c, and closed at 38c asked, with this month at 36¾c. October sold at 38¼@39⅛c, November at 38½c, December at 39¼c, and May at 41¼@42¾c. In store and to go there sold at 37¼@37⅝c for No. 2 yellow, 36¾@37c for No. 3 do, 36⅝@37c for No. 2, and 36@36⅝c for No. 3, with 35c for No. 4. Free on board sales by sample were at 31@32c for no grade, 35@35½c for No. 4, 37@37⅝c for No. 3, and 38c for No. 2 yellow. Total cash sales about 403 cars and 65,000 bu. September corn sold on the curb at 38@38⅛c, closing at 38⅛c.

Oats were strong and higher early in the session, influenced by the unfavorable character of the Government crop report, and with a good many buying orders to be filled and little disposition to sell August and September advanced nearly 1c from Thursday's close, the former selling from 28¼c to 29c and the latter from 28⅛c to 28⅝c. But at this point rain was reported in several districts where the crop has been suffering from drought, and corn weakening about the same time the buying was checked, and the offerings became heavy, under which the market quickly weakened and nearly all the advance was lost, August selling back gradually to 28⅛c and September to 28c, and closed easy. May sold early at 32½c, but finally fell to 31⅝c. Car lots of cash were slow at 31@32c for No. 3 white and 32@33¼c for No. 2 white. Free on board sales by sample were at 31½@32c for No. 3 white, 30@31½c for No. 2, 32¼@33c for No. 2 white, and 33½c for barley oats. Total cash sales about 245 cars and 45,000 bu.

Rye was quiet but prices were tolerably firm, and very little business was transacted; 5,000 bu for July sold at 50c, closing with 49½c bid. Seller August was nominally 48c, and 48½c was bid for September. Seller October sold at 48¾c. A car or so of No. 2 in store sold at 48c, and at 50c free on board. No. 3 sold on track at 44c. Total cash sales about 4 cars.

Barley was again dull and prices nominally unchanged. Local receipts were only 2 cars, but they were about equal to the demand. No. 4 by sample was nominally about 27@32c for poor to good, and No. 3 about 30@38c for common to good and somewhat higher for choice. One car No. 4 Minnesota sold at 38c, 2 cars No. 3 Wisconsin at 38c, and a car of fancy Minnesota at 50c. Total cash sales, 5 cars.

Millstuffs were in fair demand at steady prices. Sales of bran were at $9.75@10.00 per ton and middlings at $11.25 for coarse and $13.00 for fine white.

Provisions were weakened by the free arrivals of hogs at this and other points, with a local quotation of 10c decline, but the market for product was relatively steady, considering the quantity of stuff in present and prospective supply. Cudahy sold ribs and two or three of the packers sold lard, both being in moderate request on outside account to cover shorts at a profit. The market was partly sustained by the recent reports of drought in corn. Cudahy sold January pork off from $10.05 to $9.95, and it closed at the inside bid. July pork was irregular. It opened 10c higher, at $11.90, sold at $11.85, advanced to $12.10, and went back to $11.90 at the close. September sold at $11.15@11.20 and October at $9.95. Lard opened 2½c lower, at $5.95 for September, advanced to $6.00, and closed at $5.97½, with this month at about 20c discount. October lard sold at $6.05@6.07½, November at $6.05, and January at $6.07½@6.12½. Ribs opened 2½c lower at $5.20 for September, advanced to $5.25, and closed at the inside, with this month at $4.97½. October ribs sold at $5.25@5.30, and January at $5.02½@5.05. Cash sales include 200 tcs lard at $5.75; 1,000 do at $5.77½, 150 tcs S. P. hams, average 16 lbs, at 9¼c; 75 tcs do skinned, average 18@20 lbs, at 9¼c; 100 boxes S. P. shoulders, New York cut, at 5¾c; 50 boxes do, Boston cut, at 6¼c; 150 tcs S. P. picnic hams at 6¾c, and 50 boxes short clear backs at $5.80.

Flaxseed was dull and fully 1c lower. There was little demand, buyers being inclined to hold off unless lower prices could be obtained. August sold sparingly at $1.31 and September at $1.31 early, though at the close there were sellers at $1.30¾. October sold sparingly at $1.30. Year sold to a limited extent at $1.29¼@1.29¾, closing at $1.29½; November nominally the same as year. Three cars of cash No. 1 sold at $1.32. Total sales of new crop futures about 27,000 bu. Timothy seed was quiet and lower, with sales of 1 car of new for September at $1.46 and 1 car at $1.45, closing at $1.45. Cash contract prime nominally about $1.36, choice seed $1.38@1.40, country prime $1.31@1.32, and common to fair seed at $1.05@1.28, according to quality. Clover was inactive but higher; new for October was wanted, and $4.37½ was bid; cash prime quotable at $3.42½@3.45, choice seed $3.50, and common to fair $2.30@3.15.

The street produce markets were fairly active and firm. Dairy products were steady; fine grades of butter continue scarce, but the less desirable makes are plenty and weak. Cheese was moving a little more freely, but prices were without change. Eggs were in good demand, receipts light, and prices firm and higher. Poultry was in moderate supply, with a good inquiry, and prices were firm. Potatoes in fair demand for new at steady prices. Groceries were selling about as usual and prices were unchanged. Coal quiet and prices steady. Oils show no material change. Green fruits steady; berries in moderate supply and selling well at former figures.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
July	$ 88¼	$ 88¼@ 88¾	$ 87
August	88⅝	87¼@ 88¾	88¼
September	90	88¾@ 90½	89⅛
CORN.			
July	$ 37¼	$ 36¾@ 37⅝	$ 36¾
August	37⅝	37 @ 37⅞	37⅛
September	38⅛	37⅞@ 38⅝	37⅞
OATS.			
July	$ 28¼	$ 29 @ 29¼	$ 29
August	28⅛	28⅛@ 29	28⅛
September	28⅛	28 @ 28⅝	28⅛
MESS PORK.			
July	$11.80	$11.85 @12.10	$11.90
August	11.60	11.40 @11.50	11.40
September	11.30	11.15 @11.20	11.15
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
July	$ 5.75	$ 5.75 @ 5.77½	$ 5.77½
August	5.85	5.82½@ 5.85	5.85
September	5.97½	5.95 @ 6.00	5.97½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
July	$ 5.02½	$ 4.97½@ 5.00	$ 4.97½
August	5.12½	5.10 @ 5.15	5.10
September	5.22½	5.20 @ 5.25	5.20

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	July.	August.	September.
No. 2 wheat	$ 78¼	$	$ 76¾
No. 2 corn	35¼	35¼	35⅜
No. 2 oats	22⅛	......	21¾
Mess pork	......	11.27½	11.30
Lard	6.20	......	6.35
Short ribs	......	5.70	5.72½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city up to Thursday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	15	8	7	30
Spring wheat	10	3	2	15
Corn	221	219	58	498
Oats	94	76	......	170
Rye	6	2	......	8
Barley	......	1	1	2
Total	346	309	68	723

By canal: Wheat, 58,100 bu; oats, 26,082 bu.

Inspected out: 58,992 bu wheat, 370,456 bu corn, and 74,608 bu oats. The receipts for today are expected to include 48 cars of wheat, 425 cars of corn, 175 cars of oats, and 15,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ended at 6 o'clock Thursday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1890.	RECEIPTS. 1889.	SHIPMENTS. 1890.	SHIPMENTS. 1889.
Flour, brls	4,327	6,708	14,098	7,235
Wheat, bu	79,928	10,798	104,831	15,795
Corn, bu	239,316	2,...,176	375,229	346,163
Oats, bu	174,146	99,028	248,176	160,885
Rye, bu	3,647	1,070	2,069	2,422
Barley, bu	3,677	......	2,811	2,636
Grass seed, lbs	19,125	26,250	48,878	15,430
Flaxseed, bu	1,607	......	506	3,726
Broom corn, lbs	......	20,270	24,470	38,939
Cheese, lbs	466,069	358,452	188,575	272,205
Butter, lbs	581,213	976,708	809,347	870,459
Hides, lbs	92,510	100,332	591,187	757,270
Wool, lbs	344,355	239,022	596,563	446,948

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. July 11.	RECEIPTS, BU. July 10.	SHIPMENTS, BU. July 11.	SHIPMENTS, BU. July 10.
Western.				
Chicago	79,928	11,044	104,831	50,954
Milwaukee	11,000	15,400	550	62,576
St. Louis	116,000	51,000	2,000	1,000
Toledo	4,255	6,435	1,200	600
Detroit	6,155	5,464	18,956	909
Peoria	1,500	3,500	1,000	500
Minneapolis	37,820	56,420	34,770	23,790
Duluth	28,931	25,286	655	47,380
Total	285,589	174,549	163,092	196,709
Eastern.				
New York	94,100	70,800	197,509	137,219
Philadelphia	......	9,153	2,625	5,363
Baltimore	39,581	36,937	16,000	......
Total	133,681	116,890	216,134	142,582
Grand total	419,270	291,439	380,096	339,291
Same days 1889	346,187	244,982	199,128	209,687

The Cincinnati *Price Current* gives the following as the packing in the West to date:

March 1 to July 9—	1890.	1889.
Chicago	1,605,000	1,300,000
Kansas City	710,000	677,000
Omaha	441,000	387,000
St. Louis	207,000	209,000
Indianapolis	187,000	174,000
Cincinnati	120,000	105,000
Milwaukee	177,000	158,100
Sioux City	228,729	182,300
Cedar Rapids	149,016	120,514
Cleveland	112,130	102,300
Ottumwa	87,722	72,817
Keokuk	41,617	39,775
St. Joseph	70,000	89,000
Wichita	111,023	38,044
Des Moines	54,000	35,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—The demand for fine to fancy grades was fully equal to the supply and prices remain unchanged. Everything below fine was moving rather slow, and the supply was ample. Stock not good enough to bring 15c or 16c can hardly be sold at over 13@14c, even though it is good to choice quality. Ordinary stock exceedingly dull. Quotations follow: Fancy separator goods, 15@16c; fine, 14@14½c; good to choice, 12½@13½c; fine dairies, 10@11c; medium to fair, 8@10c; packing stock, fresh, at 5½@6c; old, 3½@4c.

BEANS—There is not much demand and prices are lower and the feeling weak. Hand-picked navies and pea-beans, $1.75@1.80 per bu, and mediums $1.65@1.70.

BROOM-CORN—There is a fair inquiry, stocks moderate, and prices steady. Quotations as follows: Fair to fine hurl, 5½@6½c per lb; rough and coarse hurl, according to color, 4½@5½c; choice green carpet brush, 5½@6c; green self-working, 4½@5½c; crooked, 2@3½c.

BAR IRON AND NAILS—There is a good fair business and prices remain firm. Quotations are: American bar iron, $1.95@2.10 per 100 lb rate; Norway bar iron, $4.00@4.25 per 100 lb rate. Cut steel nails, $2.00@2.05 per keg rate; wire nails, $2.50 per keg rate. Car-loads, 5c per keg off.

COAL—Dealers report only a moderate trade, but prices rule steady at former figures. Quotations per net ton in car-lots are as follows: Anthracite—Large egg, $4.75; small egg, range, and nut, $5.00. Bituminous—Oak Hill, $2.90; Erie, $4.25; Pittsburg, $3.30; Indiana block, $2.35@2.40; Blossburg, $3.90; Baltimore and Ohio, $3.10; Wilmington, $1.90.

CHEESE—There was a little better inquiry from exporters, but the home trade continues dull; stocks are fair, and sales are making at about former prices. Quotations: Full cream cheddars, new, 7@7½c; do twins, 7@7¼c; Young Americas, 7¼@7¾c; 1-lb skims, cheddars, 6@6½c; 1-lb skims, twins, 6@6½c; hard skims, flats, 3½@4½c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—There was a good general trade, and prices were without change. Quotations are as follows: Borax, 11@13c; citric acid, 43@45c; tartaric, 34@35c; carbolic acid, 32@37c; castor oil, cold pressed, $1.20@1.24; balsam tolu, 35@38c; Tonka beans, $1.90@2.00; cubeb berries, $1.65; calomel, 93c; camphor, 48@50c; cantharides, $1.25@1.30; cassia buds, 18@20c; chloroform, 49@50c; ergot, 45@50c; glycerine, 19½@25c; gum arabic, 50@95c; lycopodium, 40@45c; mercury, 78c; morphine, sulph., $2.65@3.10; opium, $3.65; quinine, 26@40c.

EGGS—The receipts have fallen off during the last few days, and with a good demand prices are firmer at 11½@12c per doz for fresh candled stock.

GREEN FRUITS—There was fair trade for most descriptions, and with only moderate stocks prices were steady. Strawberries are about out of the market; other berries were steady. Quotations are as follows: New apples slow at 30@50c for ⅓ boxes and 80c@$1.25 for bu boxes and $2.50@3.75 per brl for poor to choice. Oranges—Rodi, common to choice, $5.50@7.00. Messina lemons, $6.00@8.00 in original packages, but good to choice repacked and guaranteed stock, $8.50@10.00. Bananas, 75c@$2.00 per bunch, according to size and quality. Strawberries are about out of the market. Cherries, $5.00@6.00 for 2-bu stands. Red raspberries, $1.00@1.75 for 24 pints; black raspberries, $1.25@1.75 for 16-qt cases. Blackberries, $1.50@2.50 for 24-qt cases.

GROCERIES—The trade continues good and prices show no material change. Quotations were: Sugar—Cut loaf, 7¾@7⅞c; cubes, 6⅞@7c; powdered, 7@7⅛c; granulated, 6⅝c; confectioners' A, 6¾c; extra C, 6@6 3-16c; yellow, 5⅝@6⅛c. Coffee—Java, 25@28c; Mocha, 28@30c; Rio, choice, 21½@22½c; fair to good, 20@21c; common Rio and Santos, 18@19½c.

HIDES—There was the usual inquiry and prices were steady at former figures. Quotations are as follows: No. 1 green salted, heavy, 5c per lb; do light, 6c; No. 2 do, 5½c; No. 1 calf, 7c; No. 2 do, 5c; deacons, 20c each; dry flints, 18 lbs and upwards, 7@7½c; do light hides, 6@6⅞c; dry salted, 5@6c.

HAY—Timothy continues dull, but upland prairie is in good request and firm. Receipts, 385 tons; shipments, 82 tons. Sales include No. 2 timothy at $7.00 and upland prairie at $11.00@13.50 for good to fancy. Common to fair quotable at $7.00@10.00.

MELONS—Were in ample supply with the demand moderate and prices easy: Watermelons slow at $100.00@150.00 per car-load, and muskmelons at 75c@$1.75 per crate for fair to good Osage, and 25@50c for poor soft stock.

OILS—There was about the usual business and prices were without special change. Quotations were: Standard white carbon, 110°, 8¾c; water white, 150°, 9¾c; prime, 175°, 11¼c; Eocene, 11½c; Kenejene, 13c; Elaine, 15c; gasoline, 74°, 10c; benzine, 7½c; linseed, raw, 62c, and boiled, 65c; turpentine, 47½c; extra lard oil, 50c; No. 1 lard oil, 36c; No. 2 do, 34c; whale oil, 55c, and W. B. sperm, 90c; cooking oil, 40c.

POULTRY—The receipts were only moderate, demand fair, and prices firm. The quotations were: Live hen turkeys, 9@9½c per lb; gobblers and mixed lots, 8½@9c; live chickens, 10@10½c; roosters, 5c; spring chickens, 15@16c per lb; live ducks, 8½@9c per lb; spring, 11@13c per lb; geese slow at $4.50@5.00 for full-feathered.

POTATOES—Receipts were fair, but there was a good demand and prices ruled steady. New Southern quotable at $3.25@3.50 per brl for good to choice Early Rose and $2.65@3.25 for common to choice Peerless.

SALT—The demand continues fair and prices steady and firm. The following are the quotations: Fine, per brl, 78@80c; coarse, per brl, $1.30@...; lump rock, per brl, $2.00; lump rock, per ton, $11...; dairy, 100 3-lb pockets, $1.80; 60 5-lb pockets, $1.7...; 10-lb pockets, $1.60; M. S. A. dairy, per sack of 56 ...; 48c; Liverpool dairy, per sack of 56 lbs, 70c.

VEGETABLES—The supply is not large, demand fair, and prices firm. Tomatoes are scarce and prices decidedly higher. We quote: Home-grown cabbage, large crates, $3.00@3.25 per crate, and Wilmington, 75c@$1.00 per crate; asparagus firm, at 75@90c per doz for fair to choice; tomatoes, higher at $2.00@... for fair to choice 4-basket crates of Acmes; ½-bu boxes, $1.00@1.25 for fair to choice Acmes. Triumphs about 25c less on ⅓-bu and 50c less on crates. Celery, 10@15c per doz for only fair to choice. Sweet corn, 10@15c per doz for fair to choice stock. Cucumbers, $1.75@2.25 per bu box of fair to choice Illinois.

WOOL—Trade remains moderate, stocks ample and well assorted, and prices about steady. Quotations: Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub washed, 35@38c per lb; medium, 30@33c; fine unwashed, 17@21c; medium unwashed, 21@23c; coarse washed, 27@29c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 14@17c; medium unwashed, 18@20c; coarse unwashed, 18@19c.

WHISKY—Demand fair and prices steady.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The following is a statement of the movements of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, July 7	12,820	473	20,947	[illegible]
Tuesday, July 8	6,816	441	21,922	[illegible]
Wednesday, July 9	17,379	1,687	30,684	[illegible]
Thursday, July 10	13,191	1,228	37,170	[illegible]
Friday, July 11	8,500	800	34,500	[illegible]
Total	58,706	4,629	145,173	[illegible]
Same time last week	59,080	6,565	88,386	[illegible]
Shipments—				
Monday, July 7	3,008	7	6,392	[illegible]
Tuesday, July 8	1,784	1	5,882	[illegible]
Wednesday, July 9	4,163	641	5,780	[illegible]
Thursday, July 10	3,962	4	8,517	[illegible]
Friday, July 11	4,000	100	11,000	[illegible]
Total	16,912	653	37,472	[illegible]
Same time last week	18,950	1,384	29,119	[illegible]

Estimating today's receipts of hogs at 15,000 this week's receipts of hogs will reach 161,000, the largest week's arrivals since last January. Last week's receipts of hogs, 97,323, were the smallest week's receipts since last April.

Included in this week's receipts of hogs were about 7,000 "through hogs" billed from the West to Cleveland and other points. Since last Wednesday nearly 4,000 passed through to Cleveland alone.

Yesterday's shipments of hogs were estimated at 11,000, the largest shipments for one day since March 6, 1890, when 11,235 were forwarded to the East. New York, Boston, and Cleveland parties were the principal buyers.

This week's receipts will reach about 62,000 cattle, 161,000 hogs, and 28,000 sheep, being an increase of 1,700 cattle, 64,000 hogs, and 4,000 sheep compared with the corresponding week last year.

Packers and shippers' "droves" of hogs yesterday cost 14@20c per 100 lbs less than Thursday and 20@25c less than last Tuesday.

Today's (Saturday's) receipts are estimated at 15,000 hogs, 4,000 cattle, and 1,500 sheep, against 9,005 hogs, 3,218 cattle, and 501 sheep one week ago, and 8,... hogs, 3,843 cattle, and 3,559 sheep one year ago.

Largest week's receipts of hogs this year, 194,5... That number arrived during the six days ending Jan. 11.

Exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending July 5 included 9,509 cattle, 2,647 sheep, and 14,406 beef quarters, 9,210 cattle, 946 sheep, and 17,686 quarters of beef the previous week.

CATTLE—The demand for all grades of cattle yesterday was active and the feeling was stronger. Best native sold 5c higher and Texas 10@15c higher. A good clearance was made. Natives sold at $3.60@4.65, bulk at $3.90@4.45. Six car-loads of 1,221-lb Herefords sold at $4.60. Texas cattle sold at $1.70@2.10 for cows and $2.35@3.25 for steers. A bunch of 204 Texas calves averaging 170 lbs sold at $4.00. Native cows sold principally at $1.85@2.60. Native veal calves sold at $4.00@5.12½. Stock cattle sold at $2.40@3.40. Quotations are as follows:

Extra beeves	$4.90@5.00
Choice to fancy steers	4.55@4.90
Poor to good steers	3.60@4.50
Choice to fancy cows and heifers	3.00@3.25
Poor to fancy cows	1.50@2.90
Bulls and stags	1.50@3.00
Stockers and feeders	2.40@3.40
Texas steers	2.35@3.25

HOGS—Yesterday's receipts were first estimated at 37,000, and later as low as 33,000. Fresh and "stale" offerings made about 50,000 on sale, which was far in excess of the demand, as fully 16,000 remained over for today's (Saturday's) market. The feeling was weak from start to finish, and values averaged 15c lower than Thursday's average price, or about 25c lower than last Tuesday, and 10@15c lower than one week ago. The quality was good. Sales ranged at $3.40@3.82½. The top for heavy was $3.75, with most of the 260@300-lb loads at $3.55@3.60. Mixed sold principally at $3.55@3.65, and light largely at $3.65@3.70.

SHEEP—An active demand prevailed for sheep at full former prices. A bunch of 609 "grass" Wyoming sheep averaging 102 lbs sold at $4.35, and 90 corn-fed Westerns at $4.65@4.90. Natives averaging 68@116 lbs sold at $3.30@5.15, bulk at $4.60@4.90. Texans averaging 70@75 lbs sold at $4.00@4.35. Lambs sold at $5.60@6.30.

OTHER MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 11.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,8... head, including 28 car-loads to be sold. Market firm. Native steers, $4.20@4.80; Texas, $3.00@3.25; bulls and cows, $2.25@3.00; dressed beef steady, 6¾@7¾c per pound. Shipments tomorrow, 1,500 beeves and ... quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 701 head; market ½c per pound higher; veals, $5.00@7.00; buttermilk calves, $3.50@4.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,992 head; sheep dull; lambs steady; sheep, $4.25@5.70; lambs, $5.75@8.00; dressed mutton firm, 9@10½c per pound; dressed lambs steady, 9@12c.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,789 head, all consigned direct; nominally steady; $4.20@4.50.

OMAHA, NEB., July 11.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,600 head. Best steers active and others steady; cows and bulls unchanged; stockers and feeders slow and lower. Fancy 1,350@1,600-lb steers, $4.25@4.50; prime 1,200@1,475-lb steers, $4.10@4.35; good to choice 1,150@1,350-lb steers, $3.90@4.10; good 1,000@1,200-lb butchers' steers, $3.70@4.10; fair 900@1,150-lb steers, $3.00@4.00; common 800@1,200-lb steers, $2.50@3.00; fair to good cows, $1.50@2.15; good to choice cows, $2.20@3.10; fancy cows, $2.90@3.25; heifers, $2.00@3.25; yearlings, $2.00@3.25; feeders, $2.70@3.35; stockers, $2.60@3.15; canners, $1.00@2.10; bulls, $1.75@3.00; oxen, $2.25@3.50; calves, $2.00@5.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,100. Opened 10c lower; slow all day. Range, $3.40@3.50; light, $3.40@3.45; mixed, $3.40@3.47½; heavy, $3.45@3.50; the bulk sold at $3.40@3.45.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 11.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,900 head; shipments, 2,400; market 10c higher; steers, $3.25@4.35; cows, $1.25@3.00; stockers and feeders, $2.65@3.50; range steers, $2.00@2.90; range cows, $1.50@2.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 15,500; shipments, 1,500; market 10c lower; bulk, $3.45@3.50; all grades, $3.42½@3.52½.

SHEEP—Receipts, 950 head; shipments, 400; market steady; lambs, $5.00@5.50; good to choice muttons, $4.25@4.50; stockers and feeders, $3.00@3.25.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 11.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,400; shipments, 1,700. Market higher; good to fancy native steers, $4.30@4.60; fair to good do, $3.60@4.40; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.40; Texans and Indians, $2.30@3.60.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,400; shipments, 1,800. Market lower; fair to choice heavy, $3.60@3.70; packing grades, $3.60@3.70; light, fair to best, $3.70@3.80.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,300; shipments, 1,700. Market strong; fair to choice, $3.90@4.90.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., July 11.—HOGS—Receipts, 2,400; the market opened weak at yesterday's close and declined by noon 2½@5c; range, $3.40@3.55 for all weights.

CATTLE—Receipts, 300; market steady at former quotations.

LUMBER.

The receipts of cargoes are only moderate, and though the demand is slack the sale docks are kept tolerably well cleared, and prices rule steady. Cargo prices were about as follows: Piece stuff short, $10.00; do long, $11.50@13.00; culls, $5.00@7.00; boards and strips, selected, $18.00@22.00; boards and strips, No. 1, $17.00@19.00; boards and strips, No. 2, $11.50@13.00; shingles, star A, $2.00@2.05; standard, $1.80@1.85; lath, $2.00.

We quote yard prices as follows:

Stock boards, A and B, 12 to 16 ft.	$37.00@43.00
Flooring, 6-inch, A and B	30.00@33.00
Siding, first and second clear	21.00
Common and cull boards, 10 to 20 ft.	13.00@14.00
Timber and joist, 2x4, 12 to 24 ft.	12.00@14.00
Timber and joist, 2x6 and 2x8	11.50@15.00
Timber and joist, 4x4 to 8x8, 12 to 24 ft.	13.00@15.00
Shingles, standard A	2.10
Lath, dry	1.90

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, July 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm; demand fair; holders offer sparingly. California No. 1, 7s 8d@7s 8½d per cental; red Western winter, 7s 1½d. Receipts of wheat for the last three days were 128,000 centals, including 100,000 American. Corn firm; demand fair; new mixed Western, 3s 8¼d per cental. Receipts of American corn for the last three days were 71,700 centals.

PROVISIONS—Beef—XX India mess, 56s 3d per tierce. Pork—Prime mess, 53s 3d per brl. Bacon—Long and short clear, 55 lbs, 29s per cwt. Lard—Prime Western, 30s 3d per cwt.

NEW YORK, July 11.—[Special.]—COTTON—The trading was again very light. July fell 5 points, August 8, September 1, and later options 2 to 3 points. Subsequently there was a rally along the whole line, in which July recovered the early loss. August made a net advance of 2 points and September 4 points. The first bale of this year's crop of Georgia cotton sold on the Cotton Exchange today for 28c per lb. The close was steady, after sales of 23,900 bales.

COFFEE—Was dull and irregular, early options being 5 points higher and later months 5@10c lower. The receipts at Rio were 4,000 bags and at Santos 4,000 bags. Rio here on the spot was steady at 17¾c for No. 7 undescribed. Options closed steady for July and August and barely steady for later options, after sales of 9,750 bags.

WHEAT—Was moderately active both for export and on speculation. Early in the day a rise took place of ¼@⅜c, but later on this was lost, and a decline of ½@⅝c succeeded, the nearer options showing the most depression. There was a small rally on the curb. Cash sales reported of 17 loads for export, including 7 loads of No. 2 Milwaukee at 93½c, 4 loads of the same at 93c to arrive, and several loads of ungraded red on private terms. Option sales of wheat, 5,288,000 bu.

CORN—Declined ⅜c, but recovered a small portion of this later. There was a brisk speculation and an excellent foreign trade. Cash sales, 296,000 bu, including 35 loads for export. Option sales of corn, 2,400,000 bu.

OATS—Were ½c higher, but lost half of the advance. The cash trade was fair, but options were slow. Cash sales, 85,000 bu. No. 2 mixed sold at 34@35c in elevator. No. 2 white at 37@37½c. No. 2 36¼c, and No. 2 white clipped at 38c; No. 2 white for July, 37¼c. Option sales of oats, 170,000 bu.

EGGS—14@17c.

BUTTER—Best creamery, 17@18c.

CHEESE—Fancy State, 8@8¼c.

SUGAR—Raw was in pretty good demand and firm. Fair refining, 4¾c; 96° test centrifugal, 5⅜c. Sales of 388 hhds and 500 bags Muscovada, 89° test, at ...; 4,100 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 5⅜c, and 5,300 bags do 96° test, at 5c, cost and freight. Refined was firm, with a fair business. Cutloaf and crushed, 6¾c; powdered, 6 11-16c; granulated, 6 5-16c.

PETROLEUM—Opened steady at 87¼c for spot, and 88⅜c for August. An advance of ¼c in spot and ⅜c in August option was followed by a long period of dullness which extended to the close. Stock Exchange—Opening, 87⅞c; highest, 88⅜c; lowest, 87⅞c; closing, 88⅛c. Consolidated Exchange—Opening, 88⅛c; highest, 89c; lowest, 88c; closing, 88⅛c. Total sales, 116,000 brls.

DRY GOODS—Little of a definite character transpired. A considerable number of clothiers were in the market looking for heavy goods, and a good many orders were placed for cheap clothes.

BOSTON, Mass., July 11.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 17@17½c; firsts and extra firsts, 13@15c; extra imitation creamery, 11@13c; others, 8@10c; factory choice, 10c; others, 8@9c; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 16@17c; extra firsts, 14@15c; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, 12@15c; low grades, 7@11c; East creamery, good to choice, 15@16c.

CHEESE—Northern choice, 7@7½c; Western choice, 7c; lower grades as to quality.

EGGS—Eastern extras, 17@17½c; firsts, 17@18c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 16c; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick choice, 14@15c; Prince Edward Island choice, 14@15c; Western choice, 14½c; Michigan choice, 14½@15c; Canadian choice, 14½c.

CORN—Firmer; high mixed on track, 50c; steamer...

...ow, 48@49c; steamer, 48c; good no grade, 46@47c, with off lots down as to quality.

OATS—Steady; clipped oats, 39½@41c, with No. 2 white at 39c, lake and rail, and No. 3 whites about ½c below No. 2 white; fancy at 41c; clipped at 39½@ for track lots; No. 2 white, 38½@39c for track lots No. 3 white, 38c for track lots; low grades, 36½@37½c.

DULUTH, MINN., July 11.—[Special.]—WHEAT. The market today was very dull and prices declining. It opened the same as yesterday's close for cash and July wheat. August opened at ½c off. September opened at an advance of ½c over yesterday's close. December opened at an advance of ¼c. Reports were received from St. Louis to the effect that 116,000 bushels of new wheat had been received there. Cash No. 1 hard wheat closed at 91c bid; No. 1 Northern at 90c bid and No. 2 Northern at 85c. Nominal. July No. 1 hard opened at 92½c, and, declining, closed at 91½c. August wheat opened at 92c and closed at the same figures with bidders. September wheat, in which most of the dealing took place, opened at 90¾c, and, declining, sold at 90@90½c, 89¼c, and closed at 89½c bid. December wheat closed at 92½c nominal. Cars on track, 30; inspected, ...

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 28,931 bu; flour, 6,368 brls; corn, ...35 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 655 bu; flour, 5,839 brls.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 11.—GRAIN—Wheat—Weak and lower. New No. 2 red, in export elevator, 92½c; No. 2 red, July, 92¼@92½c; August, 92@92½c; September, 92@92½c; October, 92¾@ ...c. Corn—Options quiet and barely steady. Carlots for local trade scarce and ½c higher with fair demand. No. 4 mixed, in Twentieth street elevator, ...c; No. 2 mixed, in grain depot, 46c; do, on track, ...c; No. 2 yellow, in grain depot, 46½@47c; No. 2 mixed, July, 43¾@44c; August, 43¾@44c; September, 44@44¼c; October, 45@45½c. Oats—Car-lots strong and 1 cent higher. Futures ¼@½c higher, but quiet. No. 2 white, 38@39c; do, clipped, 39@40c; No. 2 white, July, 37¼@38c; August, 34¼@34¾c; September, 33¾@...c; October, 33¾@34¼c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, none; corn, 25,800 bu; oats, 10,700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,600 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 2,500 bu.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 11.—GRAIN—Wheat—Opened higher, advanced ¼@½c further, then weakened and declined ⅛@¾c afterwards, fluctuated within a narrow range, and closed about the same for August and September, but ⅛@¼c lower for December than yesterday. No. 2 cash, 88¾c; August closed 87¾c; September, 88c; December, 91¼c. Corn advanced early ⅜@⅝c, sold down later on reports of rain, then advanced again, and closed with advance lost and ⅛@¼c below yesterday. No. 2 cash, 36c; August, 35¼c bid; September, 36¾c. Oats higher early on unfavorable Government report, but broke heavily late in the session, but the close was higher than yesterday's last sales. No. 2 cash, 33¾c; August, 29¾c; September, 29¾c. Rye—No. 2, 52c bid.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; pork, $11.25@11.50. Lard—Prime steam, $5.85; butchers' grades, $5.50. Dry salted meats—Boxed shoulders, $5.50; longs, $5.25; ribs, $5.30; short clears, $5.40. Bacon quiet and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 116,000 bu; corn, 61,000 bu; oats, 24,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 25,000 bu.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., July 11.—WHEAT—Receipts for the day were 60 cars; shipments, 51 cars. The cash wheat market was strong and active until the break came in futures, after which it was rather dull. The early demand for good wheat was rather brisk, principally for outside account, buyers appearing to have more than the usual run of orders to fill. The demand for flour was good, and some large export orders were accepted. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard August, 88¾c; September, 87¾c; on track, 92@93c. No. 1 Northern, July, 86c; August 86¾c; September, 85¼c; on track, 88@88½c. No. 2 Northern, July and August, 83c; September, 82c; on track, 83@84c.

BALTIMORE, MD., July 11.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western easy; No. 2 winter red, spot, 94¼c; July, 92¾@93¼c; August, 91¾@91⅞c; September, 91¾@91⅞c. Corn—Western, mixed spot, firm, 45@45¼c; July, 41¾c asked; August, 43¾@44¼c; September, 44¾@44⅞c; steamer, 41¾c. Oats steady; Western white, 36@38c; do do mixed, 34½@35½c; graded No. 2 white, 37½c. Rye slow; choice, 55@56c; prime, 52@54c; good to fair, 48@50c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,653 brls; wheat, 39,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, 600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,032 brls; wheat, 41,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu. Sales—Wheat, 272,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu.

TOLEDO, O., July 11.—GRAIN—Wheat active; weak; cash and July, 89c; August, 89¼c; September, 89¾c; December, 92¾c. Corn active; lower; cash, 37½c; August, 38¼c; September, 38¾c; October, 38¾c. Oats steady; cash, 30c; October, 28¾c. Cloverseed dull; cash, $3.50; October, new, $4.00.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,255 bu; corn, 13,768 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,200 bu; corn, 22,000 bu.

PEORIA, ILL., July 11.—GRAIN—Corn active and firm; No. 2 yellow, 36¼c; No. 3 yellow, 36c; No. 2, 35½c; No. 3, 36c; No. 4, 34½c. Oats active and higher; No. 2 white, 32@32½c; No. 3 white, 31@31½c. Rye firm; No. 2, 51c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.10; spirits, $1.12.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,500 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 57,000 bu; rye, 2,750 bu; barley, 1,200 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 19,200 bu; oats, 50,000 bu.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 11.—TURPENTINE—Steady at 38c.

A Twenty-two-Pound Flower.

The "bo-o," the largest flower known to botanists, is found only on the Island of Mindina, the most southern of the Philippine group. Its scientific name is somewhat longer than the native name, the botanist recognizing it as a species of the rafflesia. It has been given the name of Rafflesia Schadenbergia, the first half of the name being in honor of Sir Stamford Raffles, the British Governor of the islands, and the last half in honor of the discoverer, Dr. Alexander Schadenberg. The flower was discovered in January, 1889, by the exploring expedition headed by the doctor above mentioned, and who says that he could hardly believe his eyes when one vine was found which had four of the blossoms expanded to a full three feet and several buds as large as drumhead cabbages. Three specimens which were weighed turned the scales at 18¼, 20½, and 21¾ pounds. The flower is a beautiful creamy white, with stamens of the bluest violet.—*St. Louis Republic.*

A Colored Man's Invention.

Philip B. Downing, a young Boston negro, a son of the famous Philip Downing who presided over the Capitol restaurant in Washington before and during the civil war, has secured a patent on an invention which may attract wide attention as cable and electric cars take the place of horse cars. Mr. Downing's invention is a device for switching a car which is unlike the ones in use. In order to switch a horse car, the horses are driven to one side, and the consequent increase of car weight on that side causes the rails to separate. But, when the horses are done away with as a motive power, some other power is needed to do the switching. At present, on the cable road, watchmen do the switching by the old method of separating the rails with an iron lever.

According to Mr. Downing's model the switches can be opened or closed by merely turning a brass arm whose handle is to the right of the brake handle on the platform of the car. The arm is connected underneath the car with a lever and a brass globe which does the work effectively—in the model, anyhow. The device is extremely simple, but it cost young Downing many months of hard labor.—*New York Commercial.*

A Clock Stopped by Sparrows.

The Sarnia town clock stopped at 4:30 Thursday morning, and Mr. Williams, on going to ascertain the cause, found that the hands had been securely tied down by strands of twine and grass. The mischief had been done by a pair of English sparrows, who had selected the angle formed by the hands as a site for a nest. The movements of the hands interfered with their plans, and the birds put their wits to work to devise a remedy that would secure the stability of the nest. Their first scheme was to wind the shaft on which the hands are pivoted round and round with grass and cords. That failing, they tied the hands to each other and to the framework in such a manner that it took considerable time and a great deal of labor on Mr. Williams' part to remove the obstructions. The engineering skill displayed by the birds in accomplishing their object showed that they possessed reasoning powers of no mean order, besides an amount of industry and perseverance in gathering the material within the few hours at their disposal that is almost incredible.—*Sarnia Observer.*

A Rule of the Plains.

Chatter: I saw a girlish-looking woman holding her husband's arm as both were enjoying the gorgeous spectacle on the platform in the Madison Square Garden the other night. I could not help conjecturing what a flood of memories would have risen to her mind had some one rushed into the amphitheater and shouted the single word, "Injuns!" The couple were an army officer and his wife, and, though you may not all know it, that means that more than once he has been pledged to shoot her at an instant's notice.

It is the rule—the humane law—on our plains that when the savages are on the warpath and a husband and wife are traveling in their country the husband shall kill the wife the moment it becomes evident that she must otherwise fall into the hands of the redskins. Terrible as it is to think of slaying your wife (and only fancy what noble women those wives out there must be), no man would hesitate if he knew that by doing so he could save her from indignities that make death at once a trifle and a joy.

An Ancient Watch.

A watch nearly two centuries old has come to the notice of the *Jewelers' Review*. The movement is inscribed "Augustin L. Hecke, Friedberg," in German text, and the dial is ornamented with the figures of a man and woman in old-time German costume, and bears the name Andreas Schuster in old Continental text. The watch is provided with an ingeniously arranged bell which strikes the hours by a single stroke and quarter hours by a double stroke in a slightly altered key. It may be made to strike at any time and as often as the owner may wish to push the thumb-spring provided for the purpose—a great convenience in the darkness and a prime necessity to a blind person. The piece still keeps accurate time.

ON-THE-KANKAKEE.

Hotel Riverview, Riverview Park.

This popular first-class summer resort, so well and favorably known to Chicagoans, is now in the full tide of success. The distance from Chicago being only fifty-six miles makes the ride a pleasant one without being tiresome. The principal attraction at the Riverview, in addition to a bountifully supplied table and excellent service, is pure country air, which sweeps over the hayfields and permeates the whole building. Abundant amusement can be found in three fine lawn-tennis courts, swings, croquet grounds, bowling alley, billiard room, with small boats in abundance for those who wish to go over the clear waters of the Kankakee, and a steamer which makes regular trips up and down the river both day and night.

The special Riverview express, which runs for the benefit solely of the patrons of the hotel, making no stops between the two cities, leaves Chicago at 4:05 p. m., arriving at Kankakee at 5:55 p. m., leaving Kankakee at 7:15 a. m. and reaching Chicago at 9:05 a. m. For terms, circulars, etc., address Jewett Wilcox, Kankakee.

PREPARING FOR VACATION

JUDGES MAKING AN EFFORT TO CLEAR UP THEIR DIVORCE DOCKETS.

New Cases, However, Keep Coming In and the Unceasing Grind Goes On—Some New Suits—Legal Notes of Interest to Attorneys and Public—The Record of New Suits, Judgments, and Decrees—The Call for Today and Monday.

In anticipation of the closing of the courts for the summer vacation the Judges are clearing up their divorce dockets. Judges Shepard, Jamieson, and Horton each disposed of a number of cases yesterday, as appears from the record.

But the mill goes on unceasingly and as fast as old cases are disposed of new ones come in. Mrs. Lena Virginia Porter applied for a divorce from Dewitt G. Porter, a bookkeeper for B. P. Hutchinson. A year or so ago, as a culmination of disagreements, Porter destroyed the marriage certificate. Mrs. Porter had been told by him that a former wife had procured a divorce from him. She discovered that Porter's first wife, Mary M. Robinson, whom he married in 1879, had not been divorced from him until a month subsequent to her second marriage. Mrs. Porter, however, returned to live with Porter on his promise to remarry her, but when he failed to redeem this promise she again left him. The court was disposed to think that this amounted to a common-law marriage, but consented to hear authorities against this theory.

William B. Perkins, a traveling man for a Boston book establishment, made a charge of unfaithfulness against Minnie Perkins. Witnesses said that after Perkins left his wife she went to live with John E. Atkins, a rich resident of Beacon Hill, Boston.

A bill filed in the Superior Court by Mrs. Peshe Rabenowitz, late of Kuvno, Russia, accuses Henoch Rabenowitz of a bold fraud in obtaining a decree of divorce, which the plaintiff now asks may be vacated.

Legal Notes.

Judge Anthony awarded the Knights of Labor Publishing company $600 in its suit for $5,600 against the city for printing from July to Dec. 31, 1887.

George H. De Lap applied to the Circuit Court for the appointment of a receiver for the hardware and stone business at No. 285 Thirty-fifth street. His partner is Edson A. Griffin, a letter-carrier.

A verdict for $7,700 was recovered by Roger Plant against the city in two suits for damages to property owned by him on Clark street by the construction of the Clark street viaduct. The city made a motion for a new trial.

William B. Miller asks the Circuit Court to compel Orrin M. Wells and John M. Secrist to specifically perform a contract for the sale to him of thirteen lots for $18,000. Miller says that he paid $1,000 as earnest money, and that Wells and Secrist have conveyed the land to John P. White and Aaron B. Mead.

The Chicago Gaslight and Coke company demurred to the suit of Samuel Muir for $2,500 pending before Judge Anthony. Muir keeps a conservatory on Michigan avenue near Thirty-fifth street, and says the gas company laid leaky pipes beneath the sidewalks in front of his place. The escaping gas killed his flowers. The demurrer was overruled.

A note in the court column yesterday concerning a suit begun against Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. by J. J. Ryan & Co., brass founders and finishers at Nos. 68 to 74 West Monroe street, stated that by the commencement of an attachment suit about two years ago the former had caused the latter to become financially embarrassed, the business having passed into other hands. The statement was wholly unfounded, since the firm is solvent and still doing business at the old stand.

Thomas Cass sued William B. Dwight before a Justice of the Peace. The case was appealed and John T. Dalton was offered as surety on the bond to the County Court. Dalton swore he was worth $2,000 and signed the $2,000 bond. Subsequently he boasted that he had played a great joke on the court and lawyers, as he had no property. The matter was reported to Judge Prendergast, who yesterday ordered that Dalton show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court.

P. H. Neiman is defending a suit brought by the Citizens' Loan and Building Association to recover $1,500 on a bond signed by Neiman for C. C. Nordon, the former Secretary of the association, who decamped in October, 1888, with $15,932 of depositors' money. He says, among other things, that the directors should have attended more closely to business. He also claims that they violated the law by borrowing money from outside sources in order to loan it out to members.

G. H. Bartholomew, who owns a shoe store at West Lake street and Western avenue, sued D. McGuire in the Circuit Court yesterday for $5,000 damages, which he says he has suffered by reason of McGuire's taking possession of a store at No. 413 North avenue, and also stock which he purchased recently. McGuire owns the building. A man named Neggemeyer sold the goods to persons who in turn disposed of them to Bartholomew. McGuire claimed the sale was fraudulent and he took possession of the goods.

Constable William Zingraff of Justice Blume's court was ordered by Judge Prendergast to show cause Monday why he should not furnish new bonds or have his office declared vacant. The Eagle Lightning Rod company made an affidavit that it had recovered before Justice Blume judgments against various parties amounting to $185. These judgments, it was alleged, had been collected by Zingraff, who had failed to account for the money. It was claimed that his bonds were insufficient and that it would be useless to proceed against the sureties.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

21,079—Western Electric Co. vs. W. C. Clark. Infringement of pat. 172,983, imp. in electric annunciators. G. P. Barton, solr.

21,080—Same vs. Oliver M. Powers. Same. Same solr.

JUDGMENT.

JUDGE GRESHAM—423, Lucy J. Swartz, admx., vs. Chi. and Eastern Ill. R. R. Co. et al.; judgt., $300.

Superior Court—New Suits.

128,091—Robert Berger et al. vs. Joseph and Elizabeth Hopson. Bill to foreclose Lot 2, Johnson's Sub. in Blk. 23, frac. 15 add. Lackner & Butz, solrs.

128,092—Peske Rabenowitz vs. Henoch Rabenowitz, alias Henry Levin. Bill. B. M. Shaffner, solr.

128,093—Pabst Brewing Co. vs. James L. Campbell. Conf. judgt., $1,518.17. H. F. Rhode, atty. (Judgt. vacated and suit dis. n. c.)

128,094—James McKeown vs. Wm. A. Russell. Appeal.

128,095—Hugh Goodwin vs. Edward H. and Mary T. Cahill and Frank R. Chandler, tr. Petn. for dower. Wallace & Patton, solrs.

128,096—Jacob C. Magill vs. Charles H. Jones. Conf. judgt., $240.52. E. O. Towne, atty.

128,097—Zebina R. Sturtevant vs. Charles Sturtevant et al. Bill. J. E. Monroe, solr.

128,098—Arthur C. Pinkham et al. vs. John T. Dale. Asst., $3,000. Kraft, Cross & Collins, attys.

128,099—August Sendzikowski vs. McCormick Harvesting Machine Co. Case, $10,000. E. Furthmann, atty.

128,100—1st Nat. Bk. vs. Robert R. Bulkley. Conf. judgt., $807.75. O. Peckham, atty.

128,101—Same vs. John E. Gilman. Same $597.40. Same atty.

128,102—Anna Gibisch vs. Wenzel Gibisch. Conf. judgt., $500. H. Hiestand, atty.

128,103—R. J. Mellock vs. Charles Rinderer, appl.

128,104—Mary L. Bambrick vs. Edward Bambrick. Bill for div. E. A. Sherburne, solr.

128,105—Annie Harrington, admr. vs. Vierling, McDowell & Co. Case $5,000. W. M. Johnston & Gray, attys.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ANTHONY—127,653, Arpad Haraszthy et al. vs. Joseph Massarek; by deflt., $451.23.—125,861, Albert S. Tyler et al. vs. Roland A. Crandall; on findg., $68.71; satisfied.—123,410, K. of L. Pub. Co. vs. City; on findg., $690.79; appl. by pltf.; bond and bill ex. in 20 ds.—118,377, Fred Pinnow vs. Oloff Hermanson; on findg. in favor of deft., $99.20.—120,249, People, use of P. H. Butler, vs. John T. Mayer, Arthur Dixon, and Abner Taylor; on findg., $5,000 debt, 98 das., debt to be dischgd., etc.; appl.; bond and bill ex. in 20 ds.

JUDGE HAWES—127,677, William S. Webb et al. vs. Thomas McKillon. By deflt., $871.77.—122,762, C. M. Witherell vs. Daniel Shelby. On finding, $286.33 debt, $286.33 das., debt to be discharged, etc. Appeal; bond and bill ex. in 30 days.—125,504, Matthew Nally vs. Andrew T. Merriam, James F. Griffin, Walter T. Dwight, and Thomas McNamara. Same, $125. Satisfied.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—4,141, Hopkins vs. Coon; decr.—3,860, Annie Sunderlage vs. Herman Sunderlage; decr. div.—125,826, Jane Drake vs. Carlton Drake; same.—4,095, Emma Brown vs. Chas. L. Brown; same.—3,468, Elizabeth Finney vs. Silas H. Finney; same.—4,106, Cora E. Brown vs. Charles E. Brown; same.

JUDGE JAMIESON—3,405, People B. & L. Asso. vs. Roda; decr.—709, Thayer Jr. vs. El Piano Mfg. Co.; decr.—1,752, Johanna Trainor vs. Michael Trainor; same for cruelty.—4,095, Clara E. Rossler vs. Henry A. Rossler; same for desertion.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

82,759—P. B. Huber vs. Russell Fire-Proof Paint Co. Asst., $700. Moses & Pam, attys.

82,760—Rudolph Kraft vs. Rozalia Hoffmann. Asst., $500. M. A. Dreznial, atty.

82,761—Case. Withheld for service.

82,762—Leonard Lower vs. Ethel Lower. Bill for div. Walker & Judd, solrs.

82,763—Richard Butler vs. Miles Kennedy. Appl.

82,764—John C. Furman vs. Phillip and John L. Young. Conf. judgt., $427.90. Newell & Camp, attys.

82,765—Charles J. Ericson vs. Johanna Lagerquist. Asst., $500. Blanke & Chytraus, attys.

82,766—F. M. Smith vs. Robert Moor. Asst., $800. W. A. Stiles, atty.

82,767—George H. Bartholomew vs. Daniel McGuire. Trover, $5,000. J. Frake, atty.

82,768—Attch. Withheld for service.

82,769—Lake Forest Univ. vs. ... O. Sykes. Appl.

82,770—Julia Liebman vs. Herman F. W. Liebman. Bill for div. J. Moffitt, solr.

82,771—Mrs. A. F. Cheek vs. James B. and Spencer J. Johnson. Distress for rent. Wright & Brown, attys.

82,772—Nelson Morris et al. vs. Barnard Markwald, Leon Wiel, and Moses Samuels. Creds. bill on judgt. vs. 1st deft. for $1,144.20. A. Binswanger, solr.

82,773—Louis Moeller vs. Joseph L. and Matilde Le Beau. Asst., $500. Goldzier & Rodgers, attys.

82,774—Rudolph Nunnemacher vs. Francis P. Owings. Asst., $4,000. E. S. Chesbrough, atty.

82,775—Crane Co. vs. John T. Cowles. Asst., $1,500. Smith, Helmer & Moulton, attys.

82,776—Bill. Withheld for service.

82,777—Altena J. Kidd vs. Ill. Dental Mfg. Co. Conf. judgt., $3,016.05. Sawin & Vanderploeg, attys.

82,778—Bill. Withheld for service.

82,779—Elisha B. Smith vs. Marion Smith. Bill for div. C. J. Beattie, solr.

82,780—Jennie M. Jewett vs. Thomas M. Baxter. Bill. H. J. Caldwell, solr.

82,781—Arthur H. Frost vs. E. H. Eddie. Asst., $600. Smith, Helmer & Moulton, attys.

82,782—W. L. Johnson vs. L. E. Barber. Asst., $500. B. O. Russell, J. H. Spears, and B. T. Short, attys.

82,783—Eli B. Felsenthal tr. et al. vs. William A. and Genette Guess, George C. Bass, and George Wilson. Bill. R. Van Sands, solr.

82,784—Frank Havlik vs. Barbara Havlik. Bill for div. Fanning & Herdlicka, solrs.

82,785—William C. Lohenstein vs. James H. Tilton and Berger Mfg. Co. Conf. judgt., $87.50. F. H. Brammer, atty.

82,786—George Dahm vs. George H. Rutledge. Appl.

82,787—Shawnee Valley Coal and Iron Co. vs. Walter C., Richard H., and Edward F. Wyman. Asst., $2,500. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.

82,788—Catherine S. Fay vs. Mary Sellinger et al. Appl.

82,789—Michael Keating vs. John J. Brady. Conf. judgt., $37.24. Hanecy & Merrick, attys.

82,790—Lucy C. Campbell vs. William A. Campbell. Bill for div. P. L. O'Meara, solr.

82,791—William B. Wells vs. Orrin M. Wells et al. Bill. W. B. Wilson, solr.

82,792—Samuel P. Parmly vs. F. H. Tobey. Asst., $300. A. R. Heckman, atty.

82,793—Bill. Withheld for service.

WITHHELD CASES.—82,369—T. H. Bayless vs. George H. Gridley. Asst. $600. Doolittle, McKey & Tolman, attys. (June 27.)

82,675—George H. De Lap vs. E. A. Griffin. Bill. G. J. Norden, solr. (July 9.)

82,693—Maurice H. Mead et al. vs. Joseph L. Meyer. Asst., $500. E. L. Chamberlain, atty. (July 9.)

82,717—J. Walter Brown vs. Minnie A. Brown. Bill for div. Thoman, Parker & Higgins, solrs. (July 9.)

82,720—Bertha Malattke vs. Gustav J. Malattke. Bill. Cruikshank & Atwood, solrs. (July 10.)

82,732—Jennie Caldwell vs. John Caldwell. Bill for div. N. Michels, solr. (July 10.)

82,739—William E. Slosson vs. Edward A. Mulford. Asst., $800. W. Wood, atty. (July 10.)

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—69,148, Isbrand Foss, admr., vs. L. S. & M. S. R'y Co.; on findg., $1,250.

JUDGE McCONNELL—72,343, Bernard Grodle et al vs. Nathan Williams; on ver., $332.64.—Andrew Anderson vs. Ada Anderson; dec. div.—5,682, Susan A. Smith vs. William S. Smith; same.—4,816, Daniel L. Miller vs. Lottie Miller; same.—4,597, Catharine Schroeder vs. John C. Schroeder; same.

DECREES.

JUDGE TULEY—5,584, Greenbaum vs. Burke; decr. sale.

JUDGE HORTON—5,266, Village L. and B. Asso. vs. Benson; decr. 5,107, Esther Grant vs. James J. Grant; decr. sep. maintenance.

County Court—New Suit.

8,856—Rudolph H. Mayer to Arthur L. Currey. Assignmt. Ela & Grover, attys.

JUDGMENTS.

7,422—Marks vs. Sanfer. Judgt., $54.70.

The Call for Today.

JUDGE SHEPARD—No announcement.

JUDGE JAMIESON—No court. Cases under advisement.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Peremptory call of motions for new trial. Nos. 3,687, 7,575, 121,299, 122,684, 7,597, 9,405, 7,608, 11,160, 11,129, 8,744, 10,250, 477.

JUDGE HAWES—Motions for new trial. Nos. 6,698, 5,721.

JUDGE TULEY—General business.

JUDGE HORTON—Default divorce cases.

JUDGE TUTHILL—No call.

JUDGE WATERMAN—Motions.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Motions for new trial. Nos. 4,311, 13,266, 4,005, 11,823, 2,272, 5,749.

JUDGE BAKER—Motions for new trial. Nos. 6,279, 7,637, 7,936, 12,312, 6,662, 6,095. Set case, No. 5,965. Contested motions in Nos. 15,833, 6,698.

JUDGE McCONNELL—Disposition of following cases taken under advisement: Nos. 12,656, 3,026, 6,384, —— Burton vs. Noonan, 13,652. Motions for new trial: Nos. 13,276, 6,418½. Contested motion in No. 13,065.

JUDGE DRIGGS—Peremptory call of motions for new trial. Nos. 7,195, 7,700, 7,764, 8,065, 13,181, 7,604, 7,869, 7,630. Contested motions in Nos. 7,963, 7,532, 6,864, 7,782, 7,930, 13,913, 11,119.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Submitted cases.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—No announcement.

JUDGE GRINNELL—Motion for new trial in People vs. Purdy.

The Call for Monday.

JUDGE SHEPARD—No announcement. Cases under advisement.

JUDGE JAMIESON—No court. Cases under advisement.

JUDGE ANTHONY—No announcement.

JUDGE HAWES—10 a. m.: Submitted cases and general business.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE HORTON—Contested motions.

JUDGE McCONNELL—12,174. Set cases: 6,861¼, 6,885. 2 p. m., 6,816.

JUDGE DRIGGS—No call. No. 8,044 on trial, and general business.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—No first call. Trial call, 933, and contested motions in 13,759 and 13,760.

JUDGE TUTHILL—City condemnation cases, gen. Nos. 74,190, 74,198, 78,161, 78,165, 78,166, 78,168, 78,169, 78,323, 78,327, 78,328.

JUDGE WATERMAN—No court.

JUDGE BAKER—Set cases: 13,079, 12,480, 80,146, 12,998, 13,353, 6,169.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Submitted cases.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—— Maywood specl. 37. 11 a. m., 8,701.

JUDGE COLLINS—Branch 1—Nos. 414, 422, 423, 424, 1,291, 1,309, 1,871, 1,888, 1,892, 1,896, 1,898, 1,907, 1,909, 1,915, 1,917.

JUDGE ALTGELD—Branch 2—Nos. 466, 1,720, 1,789.

JUDGE GRINNELL—117, 316, and 469, and sixty city set cases.

A Floating Tunnel.

We have received a copy of a curious and interesting paper lately read by James Maxton at a meeting of the Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society. The subject is railway communication between Scotland and Ireland through the North channel. How does the ingenious engineer, Mr. Maxton, propose to do it? In the first place, he does not believe in the possibility of a tunnel through the bottom of the sea. Nor, for that matter, does Prof. Fitzgerald, who joined in the discussion, and who says that the conditions as to rock strata, depth, etc., are totally different from those of Sir E. Watkins' channel scheme. Mr. Maxton proposes to send his trains through a tunnel which shall float at a depth of sixty feet below the surface, and which shall be kept steadily in its place by means of anchors! "Submerged buoyant bridge" is what he calls the structure. The termini to be Donaghadee and Port Patrick—distance nineteen nautical miles. Mr. Maxton says he can finish the work in five and one-half years for £5,250,000. One enthusiast declares he can place the structural portions in position in two and one-half years, if you give him special plant and 1,500 workmen.—*London News.*

She Knocked Out a Prize-Fighter.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., July 11.—Clara Sturgess of this city has knocked out a middleweight pugilist named Tommy Cook, who claims the championship of the State. For some days past Cook has been working for Farmer Sturgess, Clara's father, haying. The farmer allows his men to drink all the hard cider they can stow away, and as a result Tommy became intoxicated, and in the afternoon went to sleep on the farmer's front doorstep. Mrs. Sturgess objected and undertook to drive the slugger off. His blood was up in a minute and he struck her. She screamed, and her cries for help were heard by Clara, who quickly rushed to her mother's assistance. She grabbed him around the neck and gave him a pommeling.

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Every imitation is an emphatic indorsement of the value of the genuine article. A poor one is never imitated. Do not be influenced to experiment to your disappointment or possible injury with any of the compounds represented as "just as good," "just like Arend's," "made from the same formula," not one word of which is true. The secret has not been left lying around for any one to appropriate. To be safe order direct from

Arend's Drug Store, Madison-st., cor. 5th-av.

League Hotel, Oak Park. Beautiful Suburban Resort. Now reopened to the public. Entirely renovated and much improved. Best of entertainment and reduced rates for summer guests and families. Electric light, hot and cold water, steam heating, open fire-places, and other modern accessories. 25 minutes' ride by cars from either the Northwestern or Great Western Railway Stations. Open year round.

Hotel Lippincott, Fox Lake, Ill. Beautiful park; commanding view; summer home for health, pleasure, and recreation; great fishing waters, steamboating, sailing, rowing, and bathing; romantic drives; bowling, billiards, and dancing. Table supplies of the best—butter, cream, and milk in great abundance from our Jersey dairy. Drinking water pure, clear, and cold; second to none. Cottages of 3 or 5 rooms rent for the season in connection. Excursion and pleasure parties entertained and furnished with outfits; cheap fares. Further particulars address hotel or 1606 Wabash-av., City Office.

LAKE BLUFF SUMMER RESORT. LAKE BLUFF HOTEL NOW OPEN. HOTEL IRVING OPENED JULY 1. This is the finest and most economical Summer Resort in America. For Board and Rooms apply to CHARLES W. DABB, Commercial Hotel, Chicago, or Hotel Irving, Lake Bluff, Ill.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL CATSKILL MOUNTAINS. DIRECT RAILROAD CONNECTION. RATES REDUCED. W. F. PAIGE, Kaaterskill P. O., Greene Co., N. Y.

Spring House, Block Island, R. I. "As perfectly recuperating as life on shipboard." Location finest on Island. Every facility for comfort and entertainment; 20 acres beautiful lawn, extending to ocean; good fishing, boating, and driving; excellent bathing; 2 concerts daily by leading orchestra. The celebrated Mineral Springs, recommended by physicians, belong to this hotel. Descriptive circular free. B. B. MITCHELL, Proprietor.

THE BLUFFS, Mt. Desert Ferry, Me., opposite Mt. Desert. Finest point on the Main coast. Boating and fishing unsurpassed. Beautiful drives. Fine tennis courts. Special rates to families for the season. D. B. STOCKHAM, Propr. References: Mr. J. A. Colby, S. E. cor. Washington-st. and Wabash-av.; Col. H. A. Wheeler, 653 West Monroe-st.

THE PORTLAND, PORTLAND, ORE. A new hotel containing all the modern improvements. Every room light and airy; lighted by electricity; heated by steam; open fireplaces; baths in suites and on every floor; elevators. CHAS. E. LELAND.

STOCKTON HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J. Remodeled and refurnished. Cuisine and appointments of the highest order. OPENS JUNE 30. F. THEO. WALTON, Prop.

Kingswood Inn—Wolfeboro, N. H., On Lake Winnepesaukee, will open for the season June 21st. The finest fishing in New England. For terms and particulars apply to GEORGE HOLLIDAY.

THE WINDSOR CAPE MAY, N. J. Open Saturday, June 14th. Directly on the beach. Location unsurpassed. W. W. GREEN, Proprietor.

WOODLAND COTTAGE, FALMOUTH HEIGHTS. Will be open for the season July 1st, 1890. Terms $8 to $12 per week. S. J. BROWN.

GLEN RIDGE HOUSE, CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, N. Y. OPENS JUNE 25. Illustrated Circular upon application.

HOTEL LAFAYETTE, CAPE MAY, N. J. Near the President's summer home. The finest beach in the world. Immediately opposite the new iron pier, owned by same management. Accommodations for 300 guests. JAMES & STEFFNER.

FOR BEAUTY, HEALTH, AND COMFORT "THE Oakwood" summer resort, Green Lake, Wis., has no equal. For illustrated circulars apply to DAVID GREENWAY, Dartford, Wis.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, July 7, 1890.—Sealed proposals for furnishing all the material and labor required in the completion of the United States Penitentiary at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, as well as in the construction of a stockade wall (provided with entrance and sentry-boxes) to inclose about two acres of land of the penitentiary reservation, will be received at this department until 1 o'clock p. m. Thursday, July 31, 1890, when they will be opened. Bids on the whole work only will be considered. Plans and specifications, instructions to bidders, etc., may be seen at this department and at the office of the Governor of the Territory at Salt Lake City. JOHN W. NOBLE, Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS—OFFICE of Light-House Engineer, 9th District, Detroit, Mich., July 7, 1890.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 4 o'clock p. m., of Wednesday, the 30th of July, 1890, for furnishing the material and labor of all kinds necessary for the construction and erection of keeper's dwelling, woodshed, elevated walk, etc., required for Cedar River Light-Station, Mich. Plans, specifications, forms of proposals, and other information may be obtained on application to this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids and to waive any defects. WILLIAM LUDLOW, Light-House Engineer.

300,000 NEW PENSIONS New law pensions 300,000 soldiers and nearly all widows, parents, and minors. Send at once to SOULE & Co., Box 64, Washington, D.C., for instructions and blanks.

INMAN LINE New York and Liverpool, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. Largest, Fastest, and Most Magnificent Steamers in the World. FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen'l Western Agent, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

THE GREAT LAKE MICHIGAN ROUTE. NORTHERN MICHIGAN LINE—Steamers every Tuesday and Friday at 8 p. m. for Milwaukee, Frankfort, Glen Haven Leland, Northport, Omena, Traverse City, Elk Rapids, Norwood, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, St. James, St. Ignace, Mackinac, and Cheboygan. For Tourists' Guide and time-card address S. S. BURKE, Agent Northern Michigan Line. Entrance to office and dock from the east end of Madison-st. bridge and 126 Market-st., Chicago.

1840 FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY 1890 OF THE OLD RELIABLE **CUNARD LINE.** FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE, every Saturday from New York. Also Fortnightly Wednesday Sailings. Besides a weekly service (from Boston) every Saturday. THIS LINE HAS THE LARGEST, FASTEST, AND MOST MAGNIFICENT FLEET IN THE WORLD. Its character, record, and general reputation for speed, comfort, and safety (having never lost a passenger in the 50 years of its existence) requires no comment. F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Dept., 131 Randolph-st. (under Sherman House).

STATE LINE, BETWEEN NEW YORK, GLASGOW, AND MOVILLE (LONDONDERRY). With Through Tickets at Reduced Rates to Liverpool, London, Dublin, Etc. STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 8 a. m., July 17. STATE OF GEORGIA, 7 a. m., July 24. Cabin passage, $35 to $50, according to location of stateroom; excursion tickets, $65 to $95. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From pier Columbia Stores, South Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y. For freight and passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, 53 Broadway, New York. JNO. BLEGEN, General Western Agent, 164 Randolph-st., Chicago.

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. **FRENCH LINE.** New York and Havre-Paris IN ONE WEEK. Entire Fleet of Large Express Steamers. No crossing of channel. No transfer of Baggage. Apply early for good accommodations. MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI, Gen'l Western Agent, 170 Washington-st., Chicago.

Cook's American Tours AND EXCURSIONS, Via Lake, River, and Rail. Send for new program of "Routes and Rates." Season of 1890. THOS. COOK & SON, 232 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation Co. **LAKE SUPERIOR STEAMERS. THE GREAT LAKE ROUTE.** Sailings from Chicago. For Mackinac Island, Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, Duluth, and all intermediate points: Wednesdays and Saturdays, 8:30 P. M. For Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Charlevoix, Petoskey and Harbor Springs, etc.: Tuesdays 1:00 P. M. Fridays 10:00 P. M. Office and Docks, Rush and N. Water Sts., Chicago.

GRAHAM AND MORTON TRANS. CO. Office and Dock, Foot Wabash-av. Leave Chicago daily 9:30 a. m. and 11:30 p. m. except Sundays at 9:30 a. m., for St. Joseph, Benton Harbor, returning same evening, connecting with Chicago and West Michigan Ry. for Grand Rapids and Northern points; Cin., Wabash and Mich. Ry. for Indianapolis and Southern points. On Sundays the Steamer City of Chicago leaves at 10 a. m., returning same evening. Also agents for Saugatuck and Douglas steamer, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 p. m.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.
Twice daily for Racine & Milwaukee..*9 a. m. *8p. m.
Daily for Ludington and Manistee..............*9 a. m.
(Saturday boat leaves at 8 p. m.)
Daily for Sheboygan and Manitowoc at...*9 p. m.
Daily for Gd Haven, Muskegon, Gd Rapids...*7 p. m.
For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Escanaba, and Bay Ports, Mon., Wed., & Frid.. 8 p. m.
For Green Bay, Gladstone, Manistique, and way ports Tuesday and Saturday at..................7 p. m.
*Sunday excepted. Office and Dock foot Michigan-av

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Great Rock-Island Route.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st. and principal hotels.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	† 7:25 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:00pm	† 1:40pm
Spirit Lake, Sioux Falls, and Dakota Express	† 1:00pm	† 1:40pm
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Council Bluffs Express	* 1:00pm	* 1:40pm
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 6:00pm	* 9:40am
St. Joseph, Atchison, Colorado Springs, Denver, and Pueblo Limited Vestibule Express	* 6:30pm	* 8:40am
Council Bluffs and Omaha Solid Limited Vestibule Express	* 7:15pm	* 8:05am
Joliet Accommodation	† 3:20pm	† 10:00am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00pm	† 10:30am
Council Bluffs Night Express	‡ 10:30pm	¶ 6:50am
Council Bluffs Sat. Night Exp.	x11:00pm	¶ 6:50am
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Spirit Lake Night Express	‡ 10:30pm	¶ 6:50am
Peoria Night Express	‡ 11:00pm	¶ 6:25am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	* 11:00pm	¶ 6:25am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Saturday Night Express	x11:00pm	o 6:50am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday. ¶Except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. (Burlington Route)

Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:50 am	† 6:50 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:50 am	† 2:15 pm
Council Bluffs and Local Points	*11:45 am	* 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	* 1:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 6:10 pm	* 1:00 pm
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:50 pm	†10:30 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal and Adams-sts. City offices 207-209 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer, and Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Portland	* 8:00am ‡ 5:30pm §11:00pm *11:30am	*10:05pm * 9:30am ‡ 7:00am * 7:00pm
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†11:00pm	‡ 7:00am
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:30am	* 1:45pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00pm * 7:20pm	* 1:15pm * 4:00pm *10:30am
Marquette & Lake Superior	* 7:30pm	* 7:00am
Iron Mountain & Menominee	*11:30am	* 7:00pm
Cedar Rapids, Omaha, Denver & San Francisco	‡ 6:00pm §10:50pm	* 9:30am * 6:50am
Dubuque, Iowa and Dakota points	*11:40am §10:50pm	* 2:50pm ‡ 6:50am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	†10:50 pm	‡ 6:50am

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily. For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R.R.

Depots, Lake, 22d, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices 194 Clark, 121 Randolph, Palmer, Grand Pacific, and Sherman House. Trains for the West must be taken at Lake-st. depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & New Orleans Fast Mail	‡ 3:15 am	‡ 1:00 am
St. Louis & Texas Express	‡ 8:40 am	‡ 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	‡ 8:30 pm	‡ 7:20am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	‡ 8:40 am	‡ 7:20pm
New Orleans Fast Express	‡ 8:30 pm	‡ 7:20am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:35 pm	* 4:25pm
Springfield Express	*11:40 pm	* 6:50am
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 pm	* 9:55 am
Riverview Express	* 4:05 pm	* 9:05 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	‡ 1:00 pm	‡ 1:00 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	‡11:35 pm	c 6:30 am
Pacific Coast Express	‡ 1:00 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	* 4:15 pm	‡10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:05 am	* 7:15 pm
Dubuque & Rockford Express		

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES. (NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO., LESSEE.)

	LVE.	ARR.
St. Paul and Minneapolis limited	*5:00 p m	*9:50 a m
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Tacoma, Portland	*10:45 p m	*7:00 a m
Stevens Point, Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire	†8:30 a m *5:00 p m *10:45 p m	†8:55 p m *9:50 a m *7:00 a m
Ashland Duluth, Superior, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer	*5:00 p m †10:45 p m	*9:50 a m †7:00 a m
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha	†8:30 a m *3:30 p m *5:00 p m *10:45 p m	†8:55 p m *1:55 p m *9:50 a m *7:00 a m
Burlington Passenger	*4:35 p m	*10:15 a m

City Ticket Office, 205 Clark St., Depot Harrison St. & Fifth Ave. *Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily to Waukesha and daily ex. Sunday beyond.

CHICAGO, ST PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.

Route of Fast Limited Express to St. Paul and Minneapolis. City ticket offices, No. 128 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, Sherman House, and Auditorium Hotel. Depot, corner of Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	6:30 pm	9:30 am
Des Moines & St. Joseph Lim. Ex.	6:30 pm	9:30 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex.	11:40 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	11:40 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Byron Local	4:30 pm	10:30 am

Chicago & Alton—Grand Union Passenger Depot. Canal Street, between Madison and Adams Sts.

TRAINS.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	* 12.05N'n	1.30 PM
Kansas City Vestibuled Limited	* 6.00 PM	8.30 AM
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	* 11.20 PM	7.15 AM
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	* 9.00 PM	7.15 AM
Springfield & St. Louis Day Express	† 9.00 AM	7.00 PM
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	* 11.20 PM	8.00 AM
Joliet & Streator Accommodation	† 5.00 PM	9.45 AM

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES. WESTERN. (Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern

Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark street, principal hotels, Western Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Denver Limited (Vestibuled)	§ 6:00 pm	§ 8:00 am
Pacific Limited (Vestibuled)	§11:00 pm	§ 1:25 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California and Oregon points	§12:05 n'n § 6:00 pm §10:30 pm §11:00 pm	§ 2:15 pm § 8:00 am § 6:50 am § 1:25 pm
Neb., Black Hills, and Wyoming	§ 6:00 pm	§ 8:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth	§ 6:00 pm §11:15 pm	§ 9:00 am § 9:30 pm
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	† 9:00 am † 9:00 pm	† 6:45 pm ‡ 8:00 am
Milwaukee and Racine	X8:30 am † 5:00 pm 7:30 pm 10:00 pm * 8:00 am	X1:50 pm * 4:00 pm * 9:45 pm * 6:25 am 10:00 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	*11:30 am † 4:00 pm † 5:00 pm	* 1:50 pm * 4:00 pm * 7:00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee	†11:30 am §10:00 pm	† 1:50 pm § 6:25 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	† 3:00 pm	* 7:00 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	§10:00 pm	§ 6:25 am
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton	†11:30 am * 3:00 pm	† 1:50 pm * 7:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield	§ 5:00 pm §10:00 pm	§10:00 am § 6:25 am
Ashland, Wausau, and Appleton	§10:00 pm	§ 6:25 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9:30 am * 4:45 pm	* 4:30 pm *10:25 am
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10:15 am * 4:15 pm *11:30 pm	* 2:40 pm *10:30 am *11:20 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 5:50 pm
Rockford, via Harvard	* 9:00 am	* 6:45 pm
Dixon, Sterling, and Clinton	* 8:30 am	* 6:10 pm
Lake Geneva and Williams Bay	* 8:05 am * 3:15 pm	* 9:57 am * 5:50 pm
Lake Geneva	* 4:45 pm	X10:45 pm * 7:25 pm

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

The Santa Fé Route Chicago to Kansas City.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg, and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 9:10 am	† 6.35 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:00pm	† 1:35pm
California Fast Express	* 4:40 pm	*11:55am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp.	* 4:40 pm	*11:55am
Joliet and Streator Vestibule	* 5:00 pm	* 9:50am
Kansas City Limited	* 6:30 pm	* 8:50am
Atchison and St. Joseph Limited	* 6:30 pm	* 8:50am
Denver Limited	* 6:30 pm	* 8:50am
Kansas and Colorado Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:25am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Wabash Railroad.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	† 8:25am	† 6:30pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	* 2:30pm	* 1:00pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibuled Ex.	* 9.00pm	* 7:15am
Custer Park & Essex Accom.	† 4:30pm	† 9:40am

Wabash Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim	3:00 p m	10:15 p m
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	9:05 p m	7:10 a m

Wabash and Canadian Pacific New Line.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Toronto and Montreal Express	3:00 p m	10:15 p m
Toronto, Montreal, & Can. Local Ex	9:05 p m	

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL "THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE."

New York Central & Hudson River and Boston & Albany Railroads.

"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph. Canadian customs offices at depot. Trains arrive and depart foot of Lake-st., as follows:

May 18, 1890.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 7:05am	† 7:55pm
Day Express	* 9:00am	* 4:15pm
North Shore Limited Vestibuled	*12:20pm	* 4:50pm
N. Y. & Boston Vestibuled	* 3:10pm	* 8:55am
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:50pm	†11:20am
American Express	* 8:15pm	* 8:05am
Atlantic Exp., N. Y. & Boston Via Chicago & W. Michigan Ry.	*10:10pm	* 8:05am
Grand Rapids Through Coach	† 9:00am	† 7:55pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	* 4:40pm	* 3:20pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sleeper	*10:10pm	* 8:05am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern

New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, and Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	‡ 8:00am	* 6:45pm
New York & Boston Day Ex.	* 9:30am	* 6:45pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	* 3:10pm	* 8:00am
Vestibule Limited	* 5:30pm	*10:10am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	* 7:45pm	* 6:45pm
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30pm	* 7:00am
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation	* 4:05pm	*11:10am

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

From Pennsylvania Station Pennsylvania Lines.

Madison and Canal streets, Chicago.

Ticket offices, 65 Clark-st. and at the Station.

TRAINS LEAVE		
For New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg	Mail Express F	† 8:00am
	Penna. Special P	*10:30am
	Fast Line F	* 3:15pm
	Penna. Limited F	* 5:00pm
	Eastern Express P	* 7:30pm
	Atlantic Express F	*11:30pm
For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South	P	* 8:30am * 8:20pm

Express trains arrive at Chicago, F *7:00 am., F *9:45 am., P *5:00 pm., F *5:00 pm., F *9:30 pm. F—Via Fort Wayne route. P—Via Pan-Handle route. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe street, foot of Twenty-second street, Thirty-ninth street, and Hyde Park. City office, 193 Clark street. No extra fares are charged on Baltimore & Ohio limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 7:10am	† 6:10pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10am	* 9:45pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55pm	*11:10am
Pittsburg Limited	* 5:05pm	* 8:25am
Night Express	*10:40pm	* 5:50am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:15pm	* 9:15am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban and funeral train time tables.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 8:40 a m	* 7:30 a m
Limited Express	* 3:15 p m	*10:45 p m
Day Express	*10:30 a m	* 6:25 p m
Atlantic and 3d Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 8:10 a m
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Cincinnati Line. MONON ROUTE. Trains leave from Dearborn Station for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and the South at 9:05 a. m. daily, 8:35 p. m. daily.

LOUISVILLE LINE. MONON ROUTE. Trains leave from Dearborn Station for Lafayette, Louisville, Nashville, Chattanooga, and the South at 8:35 a. m. and 8:35 p. m. daily. Lafayette Accommodation, 3:05 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

Big Four Route.

Depots foot of Lake, Twenty-second, and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., 194 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:10 am	5:15 pm
Do Night Express	8:15 pm	7:30 am

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 107 South Clark-st. and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex	x *7:55 pm	x 8:35 am
N. Y., Boston & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 5:30 pm	x 8:35 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 8:35 am	o 7:25 pm
Jamestown & Suffalo Vest. Lim.	x 5:30 pm	x 8:35 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:30 pm	x 9:10 am
Col., Jamestown & Buf. Thro Ex.	x 7:35 pm	x 8:35 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad

Ticket offices, 204 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	† 8:00am	† 7:45pm
Evansville & Nashville Fast Mail	‡11:15pm	‡ 7:55am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	† 3:50pm	‡11:05am
Momence Passenger	† 5:15pm	† 9:15am

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:25 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 6:10 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address S. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 84 La Salle-st. or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

TO GUARD PUBLIC HEALTH

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

The President Transmits to Congress Two Communications from the Secretary of State in Regard to the Action of the Pan-American Congress—Senators Discuss the Shipping Bills but Do Not Reach a Vote—Speaker Reed Unable to Count a Quorum in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—The President today transmitted to Congress two communications from the Secretary of State inclosing in one the report of the action of the International American Conference concerning the protection of patents, trade marks, and copyrights in commerce between the American Republics, and in the other the report of the action of the same body for the better protection of public health against contagious diseases.

Respecting the last-named subject Secretary Blaine in his letter says:

The sanitary officers of the gulf cities in the United States have hitherto found great difficulty in protecting the public health against contagious diseases brought by shipping from South America, Central America, Mexico, and West Indian ports without restricting the freedom of commerce. At certain seasons of the year the quarantine regulations, which they have been compelled to adopt, have often placed an absolute embargo upon communication with the tropical countries where such diseases originate. The same difficulties have been experienced in a like measure by the neighboring nations, and sanitary specialists, both in Europe and America, have been for years engaged in the task of devising some remedy.

International sanitary conventions were held at Rio de Janeiro in 1887, and at Lima, Peru, in 1889, and were composed of eminent scientists who gave the subject the closest investigation. At both these conventions regulations were framed for the protection of shipping and of ports exposed to infection which agree in all their essential provisions. Those of the convention of Rio de Janeiro were adopted by Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic, and are now enforced in the ports of those nations. The recommendations of the Lima conference have not been carried into effect. Colombia, Venezuela, and the nations of Central and North America were not represented at either convention, but they are equally interested in securing the results desired; and the international American conference recommends the acceptance and enforcement by them of the regulations of the Rio de Janeiro convention, or those adopted at Lima as the best systems that have been devised yet.

Upon the subject of international patents and trade marks, the Secretary in transmitting the conclusions of the conference says:

The South American Congress which met at Montevideo in August, 1888, adopted three treaties for the protection of patents, trade-marks, and copyrights, which have already been ratified by the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela—all the nations of the southern continent—and the recent conference recommends their ratification by the several Governments of Central and North America.

AGAINST THE SHIPPING BILLS.

Democratic Senators Argue Against the Measures—Senator Teller's Resolution.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—In the Senate today Mr. Teller introduced a joint resolution declaring it to be the determined policy of the United States Government to use both gold and silver as full legal tender money; instructing the President to invite the governments of the Latin Union countries and of such other nations as he may deem advisable to join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bimetallic money and securing fixity of relative value between those metals.

The joint resolution was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Wilson of Iowa offered a resolution which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations calling on the Secretary of State for information on the subject of an American citizen, Thomas T. Collins, being deprived of his rights, liberty, and property at Manila, in the Philippine Islands, and as to what action has been taken in regard to the matter by the State Department.

The Senate proceeded to a consideration of the Senate bill to establish a United States Land Court and to provide for the settlement of private land claims in New Mexico, Wyoming, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and Colorado, such claims being by virtue of Spanish or Mexican rights.

The bill was discussed until 2 o'clock, when the shipping bills were in order as the unfinished business. The shipping bills were taken up and Mr. Gibson addressed the Senate.

He argued against the proposed subsidies for ships, but in favor of moderate postal subsidies. He spoke of the importance of establishing a line of steamships to trade with the Congo country, of building a Government drydock at New Orleans, and of reforming the tariff by admitting commodities from the South American States at lower rates of duties. But there was nothing, he said, more destructive of the shipping interests than an attempt to tax the farmers and producers of the country in order to supply bounties for shipbuilders. It was not by such means that the United States had once occupied a leading position on the ocean. It was by freedom, not by restraint; by self-reliance, not by bounties or subsidies. He appealed to the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce (Mr. Frye) to relax the rigidity of the policy; to allow ships to be purchased abroad and sailed under the American flag; to take off the tariff duties from materials, supplies, and outfits that go into the construction and sailing of ships, and to accept as a compromise the policy of giving postal subsidies to American-built vessels.

Mr. Coke said that if he had to frame a bill to place the American merchant marine on an equality with that of other nations he would not commence with taxing the people for the payment of subsidies; but he would take hold of the shipping laws of the United States and repeal them. He would allow to American citizens at least the same privileges that foreigners had in American ports, of getting their ships where they could buy them cheapest. He would also so modify the tariff laws that they would not seal up the ports of the United States against the importation of foreign goods. He protested against the bill because it proposed to tax the people for the purpose of building up an industry that was impossible under existing legislation. It was simply impossible under the existing tariff and navigation laws to build up the foreign carrying trade of the United States. Instead of subsidizing ships the remedy for the trouble was to let down the bars, to take away the wall, to reduce the tariff.

Mr. Coke went on to protest against the injurious effects of an illiberal tariff law, and said that if retaliation were resorted to in Europe (as was now threatened), that retaliation would fall upon the farmers of the United States. While the United States was piling up obstructions to trade the pending bill proposed to pay subsidies for men to go out and hunt up foreign trade. The whole business was simply a reductio ad absurdum.

Mr. Vest offered as a substitute for the bill as to the American merchant marine a provision for free ships to be used only in the foreign carrying trade, not in the coastwise or lake trade.

The bills went over without action after an unsuccessful effort by Mr. Frye to have an agreement to vote upon them tomorrow.

After a brief executive session the Senate adjourned.

COULDN'T COUNT A QUORUM.

The House Fails to Take Action on the Conference Report on the Silver Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—In the House today Mr. Perkins of Kansas presented the conference report on the bill granting the right of way across the Mille Lacs Indian Reservation, to the Little Falls, Mille Lacs and Lake Superior railroad.

Mr. Enloe of Tennessee raised the question of consideration in the interest of the private calendar.

No quorum being present, a call of the House was ordered. One hundred and ninety-four members—more than a quorum—responded to their names.

Mr. Perkins moved that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with. Agreed to. Yeas, 130; nays, 55. The conference report was then adopted.

Mr. Conger of Iowa presented the conference report on the Silver bill.

After it had been read the question of consideration was raised by Mr. Bland of Missouri.

The question was put: "Will the House proceed to the consideration of the conference report?" and it resulted—Yeas, 106; nays, 44, the Speaker being unable to record a quorum. A call of the House was then ordered.

On the call 194 members—more than a quorum—responded to their names.

It was then agreed on the suggestion of Mr. Blount of Georgia that four hours' debate should be allowed tomorrow on the silver conference report, at the end of which time the previous question should be considered as ordered.

The House then took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

The vote on the consideration of the silver conference report was partisan, the Republicans voting in the affirmative and the Democrats in the negative. The only exception was Mr. Rogers of Arkansas, who, before the announcement of the result, changed his vote from the negative to the affirmative in order to move a reconsideration, but this motion was made useless by the absence of a quorum.

The House met at 8 o'clock, and on the first pension bill that was called up Mr. Enloe of Tennessee made the point of no quorum and the House adjourned.

INCREASE OF POSTAL RECEIPTS.

For the Current Year They Will Probably be 9 Per Cent Larger Than Last Year.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—[Special.]—Third Assistant Postmaster-General Hazen has, from advance reports received from many of the larger post-offices of the country, prepared a statement showing their gross receipts for the quarter ended June 30, 1890, together with the amount and per cent of increase.

Post-offices.	Gross receipts.	Per cent of increase.	Post-offices.	Gross receipts.	Per cent of increase.
New York	$1,528,718	13.0	Cleveland	116,848	10.9
Chicago	799,100	14.7	Detroit	102,244	12.6
Philadelphia	548,982	9.9	Kansas City	111,239	12.9
Boston	520,877	9.6	New Orleans	108,627	26.1
St. Louis	290,238	13.7	Milwaukee	86,978	11.4
Cincinnati	194,352	1.8	Minneapolis	79,426	8.5
Brooklyn	181,485	8.2	St. Paul	76,112	3.8
S. Francisco	179,747	5.9	Louisville	80,629	12.5
Baltimore	159,031	7.4	Indianapolis	56,074	12.7
Pittsburg	135,697	11.5	Toledo	44,857	19.9

Complete reports for the first six months of the fiscal year 1890 from all the post offices in the United States and advance estimated reports for the remaining six months from thirty of the larger offices show that the estimated increase in gross receipts for the year from all the offices will be about 9 per cent over that of the fiscal year 1889.

JOTTINGS FROM THE CAPITAL.

A Plan to Increase the Efficiency of the Consular Service.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—Secretary Blaine recently wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury requesting that two experienced special agents of that department be detailed to attend the conference of United States Consuls General now in Europe to be held at Paris early next month "for the purpose of discussing matters affecting the administration of the laws and regulations applicable to the Consular service."

Mr. Blaine says that he "feels assured that the final outcome of the labors of the convention will be of such a character as to greatly increase the efficiency of the Consular service in all respects and in a great degree to control and render impossible the practice of undervaluation by securing a harmonious and efficient execution of the law and regulations by the customs and Consular service." A. K. Tingle, Chief of the Special Agents' Division of the Treasury Department, and M. D. Hiell, a Special Agent of the department now in Europe have been detailed to represent the Treasury Department on the occasion in question.

To Revive the Rank of Lieutenant-General.

The House Committee on Military Affairs directed a favorable report on a bill to revive the rank of Lieutenant-General of the army. The bill permits the President to appoint to that office an officer distinguished for skill and bravery in the late war and the office is to expire upon his retirement.

Favorable reports were also ordered on bills authorizing the Secretary of War to employ twenty additional Chaplains in the army, and granting to the Rio Grande Southern railroad company right of way across the Fort Bliss, Colo., Military Reservation.

Confirmed by the Senate.

The following nominations were today confirmed by the Senate:

Adam E. King of Maryland, Consul General at Paris.

John T. Stow, Collector of Customs, Wilmington, Cal.

Louis R. Walters, Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia.

A. P. Dixon, Indian Agent, Crow Creek and Lower Brule Agency, South Dakota.

Approved by the President.

The President today approved the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill; the act to provide an additional Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico; the act to provide for the disposal of certain abandoned military reservations in Wyoming.

DISCREPANCIES IN ST. PAUL'S RETURNS.

Charges of Padding in Several Districts of the City.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 11.—[Special.]—Dispatches from Washington this afternoon state that Superintendent Porter has found serious discrepancies in the census returns from St. Paul. Special Agent Hyde said: "Some important discoveries have been made discrediting the St. Paul census. They indicate that fraud has been perpetrated and an attempt made to pad the census returns."

The portfolios for two or three St. Paul districts have been lost or mislaid, and Superintendent Porter today telegraphed Supervisor Smith to look them up. The Superintendent said:

"There are some matters in reference to St. Paul that I think need looking into. There are some districts that do not appear all right. These discoveries we have made ourselves while going over the returns. In a district, for instance, where the enumerator has counted from 300 to 400 daily it looks as if he was getting along very fast, especially as the average is not more than from 150 to 190 per day."

Referring to this statement Supervisor Smith said: "The district alluded to is in the most thickly populated tenement portion of the city. I called Special Agent Bourdinot's attention to it when the schedules were made up, and showed him the district which is the most densely populated of any in the city. The enumerator who had this district was a skilled penman, who has worked on the directory. He put in fourteen hours a day and then failed to get all of the names in certain localities."

Messrs. Sanford and Blanchard, special detectives of the Census Department, are today examining the evidence in the Minneapolis census conspiracy cases.

ASHLAND, Wis., July 11.—[Special.]—Census Supervisor Luther B. Noyes reports the population of the cities in his district as follows: Marinette, 11,500; Ashland, 10,000; Wausau, 10,000; Stevens Point, 8,000; Merrill, 7,000; Vaughan, 5,200; Hurley, 2,100.

OFFENDERS AGAINST UNCLE SAM'S LAWS.

Judge Bunn's Court at Oshkosh Dispensing Justice.

OSHKOSH, Wis., July 11.—[Special.]—The United States Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin is in session here, Judge Bunn presiding. Capt. Hermann Oerteling of the schooner Fearless was indicted for manslaughter by the grand jury. Oerteling was in command of the Fearless when that vessel ran down a small vessel in Milwaukee Bay which resulted in the drowning of a fisherman. The case was continued over the term. Ellery Easterling of Waushara County, a farmer boy, was sent to the House of Correction for three months for working the "green" goods game. Bartolph Kaufman, a Mishicott farmer over 80 years of age, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for running an illicit distillery. It is generally understood that the grand jury has found indictments against Jem Lee, alias "Gun Wa," the Milwaukee "doctor," and his associates, Dr. C. A. Jeanson and J. A. Wilt.

New Illinois Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 11.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today granted permission for the issuance of the following licenses of incorporation:

The Imperial Portrait company; location, Chicago; to manufacture, buy, and sell all kinds of pictures, paintings, and other works of art; capital stock, $3,000; incorporators, A. L. Moore, A. L. Utz, and Cassius C. Clark.

McQuire Machinery company; location, Chicago; to manufacture and sell general and special machinery; capital stock, $22,000; incorporators, H. McQuire, O. P. Hurford, and John Heinsen.

National Electric Ice company; location, Chicago; to manufacture and sell ice and ice machines; capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, Frank K. Biggs, William M. McEwen, and Grove E. Walter.

George L. Thompson Manufacturing company; location, Chicago; to manufacture machinery, tools, and general hardware and novelties; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, George L. Thompson, David M. Hillis, and William Henry Gorman.

V. Scalzo-Leverne Fruit company; location, Chicago; to import and deal in foreign and domestic fruit; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, V. Scalzo, Augustus Binswanger, and William H. Harding.

PRIME'S CROP REPORTS.

MUCH OF THE WINTER WHEAT GOING INTO SHOCK.

Yields Falling Below the Estimates Made Before the Harvest—Dry Weather All Over the Country and Corn in a Critical Condition—Spring Wheat Damaged by the Recent Hot Winds—The Prospects Not as Favorable as Ten Days Ago.

DWIGHT, Ill., July 11.—[Special.]—The last five days have given the country in the Northwest and Southwest a very high degree of temperature and a rainfall below an average, and that only confined to very limited areas. These conditions, however, have been favorable to the harvesting, thrashing, and moving of the winter-wheat crop, and the cutting and securing of the grass crop in fine order, which promises to be in most localities a good one.

The oat harvest is also under headway, the spring wheat beginning to fill, and the corn crop practically at a standstill.

The general conditions at a corresponding week a year ago were practically these: The oats generally in shock, wet weather extending all over Illinois and Indiana, and the winter wheat harvest had been unusually wet. The weather in the spring wheat belt dry and cool. In Kansas and Missouri the corn crop was safe from all accidents except cyclones and hurricanes. Nebraska gave promise of the largest corn crop on record; excellent prospects for corn in Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, and Ohio. All things considered, the weather was seasonable and the general crop prospects of the country excellent.

Winter Wheat Harvest.

As the harvest advances and thrashing progresses the winter wheat crop does not, as a whole, pan out as well as was expected. Three weeks ago the State of Kentucky was strongly of the opinion that from the stand of the wheat and the size of the shocks after it had been harvested the crop was going to turn out better than had been reported. Reports from Louisville, which covers points in Kentucky and on the railroads in Southern Indiana tributary to that market, say that thrashing machines show very disappointing results. One report from fifty crops which have just been thrashed shows that the average will not amount to over 60 per cent. Wheat that ought to weigh from sixty to sixty-two pounds per measured bushel is coming in weighing only from fifty to fifty-six and a half pounds. These results are very disappointing.

Three reasons are assigned for this unexpected outcome—First, the cold weather in March; second, the grain louse, which derived its sustenance from the sap in the growing wheat, and attacked it very much earlier this year than last; and, lastly, that the weather turned so exceedingly hot the latter part of June that it matured the wheat more rapidly than it should have done.

Farmers very generally are putting up temporary bins in which to store their grain, declining to accept present prices. This is something very unusual for farmers in this section of the winter wheat belt to do. Kentucky farmers seldom stack their wheat, but thrash from the shock and sell.

Tennessee thrashing reports show this week the yield much lower than was anticipated. The Middle Tennessee wheat is grading high. In other portions of the State, however, the quality is not as good. There will be scarcely any wheat shipped from this State. In fact, millers are now making inquiries from the northern portion of the wheat belt for wheat to start up their mills.

Texas.

In Northern Texas wheat is being thrashed now from the shock, yielding from five to twelve bushels. This is a yield considerably under expectations. The crop will move quite freely at present price, which is 80 cents a bushel.

Northern Kansas reports that farmers are thrashing and stacking as fast as possible. Very little wheat offering for sale.

In Southern Kansas wheat is not turning out as well as expected. The yield per acre varies greatly; some crops as low as five bushels and others as high as seventeen. Farmers do not seem inclined to rush their wheat to market.

In Southern Missouri the continued dry weather enabled the farmers to thrash freely from the shock. At the same time little wheat is moving. There seems to be an unusually large amount of chess mixed with the wheat.

Michigan.

Farmers have commenced cutting wheat this week in Michigan. The weather has been dry, and, in fact, all that could be asked for the cutting and the securing of the crop. The straw is large; little thrashed from shock, but it is thought that thrashing will commence next week, and the movement will be quite free, as there is a good demand for wheat from country mills.

In Northern Ohio fully three-fourths of the wheat is now in the shock. Generally speaking the quality is good. The quantity, however, very moderate. In Southern Ohio farmers are thrashing but little. The crop was got up in good condition, but the yield is not as large as was expected. The heads are short and about one-third cheat. There is more or less shriveled wheat, which was the result of the wet weather followed by the hot sun while the wheat was in bloom. This injured the crop a great deal.

Indiana.

In Northern Indiana wheat is now all in shock. Little has been stacked as yet. Not more than half an average crop, however, is looked for. Southern Indiana reports the thrashing out of the shock is very general. The quality of the grain is much like the appearance of the growing plant before cutting—that is, very spotted and irregular. Some millers report that they have already ground some of the new crop, and find lots of wheat in which the bran is thin, middlings large and easily handled, flour white and strong. The quality, however, is not uniformly good, and cheat is more abundant than usual. The crop as a whole will not exceed in Southern Indiana one-half as compared with last season.

New York and Pennsylvania.

Harvest is well under way in Pennsylvania and farmers will have the crop practically secured this week. It is not as well filled and the yield is not going to be as large as was expected.

In Western New York no wheat has been cut yet, but harvest will commence next week. It is looking fine on high and sandy land. On wet and poorly drained land the prospects are only fair.

Illinois.

In Southern and Central Illinois thrashing has been quite general this week, but at present prices most of the wheat will go into stack. The extreme hot weather of the last week in June matured the wheat too fast, and the samples will not be as good as hoped for. Taking the best winter wheat counties in both Southern and Central Illinois, the yields per acre are not turning out as large as were expected. In fact, judging from the straw and general appearance of the crop that was left standing, the final outcome is a disappointment. These results are plainly traceable to the effects of the Hessian fly, which has been working in the wheat more largely this season than for many previous ones.

Spring Wheat.

The most trying days on the spring wheat crop this year in Dakota and Minnesota were Saturday and Sunday. A hot south wind shriveled the wheat and oats. Prospects up to this time were unusually bright. Reports of damage in South Dakota vary all the way from 25 to 30 per cent. The spring wheat crop in this section has made a remarkably quick growth. This commenced the 20th of May, the date of the first rain. Since then very forcing weather up to the 25th of June. The oldest inhabitant never saw anything like the growth of all kinds of vegetation. Since June 25 a few hot days and only a few local showers that did not extend over any great extent of country. The damage to the spring wheat crop has been done so quickly and in such a short time that few have realized it. Many fields will not make half a crop, while others will give a fair yield with good weather from this time forward.

Crops which two weeks ago promised from fifteen to eighteen bushels per acre now do not give promise of more than ten bushels per acre on the average at the outside.

There is considerable complaint also in some sections of the Dakotas of the wheat being thin and uneven. In Northern Dakota the reports are better. The wheat is heading out and there are no indications of blight or rust as yet. The crop is very little if any later than usual. Harvest will be well under way by Aug. 10.

In Southern Minnesota the wheat is all headed out. There is some rust in spots and also smut. More or less damage from the intense heat of last week is now reported. While the yield may be fully as large as last year, the quality must be irregular or varied, and the final outcome of the crop depends on the weather of the next thirty days.

Corn.

It is now three weeks since there has been any general rains in the corn belt. The last rain was a tremendous one, soaking the earth and overflowing all the low lands in very many of the great corn areas. This was followed by a period of most unusually hot, forcing weather. For a few days the corn made rapid growth and the general opinion was that farmers should gather their third "bumper crop of corn." The heat continued, literally drying out the ground, until today the corn crop of the entire country is needing rain very badly. All things considered it has stood this trying ordeal remarkably well.

The effects of this dry weather are more plainly visible in the southern portion of the corn belt than in the central and northern. What promised to be a large crop in Texas has now been cut down to a fair one. The prospects in Kentucky and Tennessee for corn are poor. Southern Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois have suffered more or less, and are greatly in need of rain today. The corn has been hurt some in Kansas and Missouri. In Central Illinois the corn has held its own fairly well. In Iowa the situation is the same as in Illinois, and Nebraska has not suffered materially. The facts plainly show that, while no material damage has been done yet, another week of dry weather similar to that which we have been passing through the present week would materially cut down the average yield of the bulk of the crop in the corn belt.

Very little old corn is being offered at the present time at interior points. The majority of the farmers are holding in order to see how the new crop will mature.

Oats.

The oat harvest to a limited extent has commenced. The development so far fully confirms all that has been said with regard to the failure, unevenness, and generally poor prospects and final outcome of this crop as compared with the three previous ones. All that can be said in its favor is that where it is fit to cut it has been secured without any damage from rain. The coming week will see the oat harvest in full blast. The hot weather ripened up the crop rapidly, and there is every prospect that the grain will be light in weight, to say nothing about the small yield per acre.

S. J. K. Prime.

Michigan's Apple Crop a Failure.

LANSING, Mich., July 11.—[Special.]—On the heels of the estimate that Michigan's wheat crop will be 4,000,000 bushels short the Bureau of Farm Statistics announces that the indications are that the apple crop in the State will not exceed half an average crop. The extent showing is 48 per cent in the southern counties, 64 in the central, and 58 in the northern. Many correspondents report that apples have nearly all fallen from the trees and that the crop will be a total failure. The outlook for peaches is hardly more promising, all the peach-growing counties showing a big loss in percentage since a month ago.

The Iowa Crops.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 11.—[Special.]—Secretary Shafer of the State Agricultural Society today announced the condition of the Iowa crops July 1, as determined by the averages of correspondents' reports that day, to be as follows:

Corn, 103 per cent; broom-corn, 91; amber cane, 91; winter wheat, 115; spring wheat, 94; winter barley, 99; spring barley, 143; winter rye, 98; spring rye, 88; oats, 102; flax, 98; timothy, 89; clover, 103; millet, 104; pastures, 106; Irish potatoes, 100; sweet potatoes, 108; apples, 81; peaches, 30; pears, 74; plums, 91; cherries, 106; grapes, 94; currants, 93; strawberries, 89; raspberries, 99; gooseberries, 96; blackberries, 107.

WAVERLY, Ia., July 11.—[Special.]—Rain is badly needed. Potatoes are suffering most. Corn leaves are curling on high ground. Rye harvest has begun. The crop is good.

A Welcome Rain in South Dakota.

YANKTON, S. D., July 11.—[Special.]—Rain came today just in time to prevent the loss of a portion of the small-grain crop. One week more and most of the grain in the southern portion of the State will be cut. A great scarcity of farm labor prevails.

COSTLY COURTING IN PHILADELPHIA.

A Warrant Issued for the Arrest of a Man on a Peculiar Charge.

Philadelphia *Record:* "I issued a warrant this afternoon for the arrest of a man on a very peculiar charge," said an up-town magistrate last evening, "and as there is no likelihood of his being captured I violate no ethics in telling you about it.

"This man, who has heretofore been looked upon as a hard-working, honest mechanic, is the father of two daughters, both of whom received young gentlemen callers at their home. During the winter these young men, when they started to go home one evening, found their overcoats missing from the rack in the hallway. The theft was reported to the police, who blamed it on sneak-thieves.

"One of these young men had no less than three overcoats stolen during the winter, and the other lost two, besides his hat. Five other young men, who had made informal calls, also missed their coats. The father of the girls was the most active in denouncing the thief when the thefts were discovered.

"Two weeks ago all the coats were found at a down-town pawnbroker's office, and the description of the man who pawned them tallies exactly with that of the father of the girls. Whether he got wind of the discovery I do not know, but for some reason he moved away suddenly while the young men were deliberating whether they should secure his arrest or not. The young ladies are estimable in every way, and for their sake I do not believe any special effort will be put forth to apprehend their father. It is one of the strangest cases that ever came before me."

ATTEMPTED ABDUCTION AT JACKSONVILLE

A Sensational Case in Which Further Developments Are Promised.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., July 11.—[Special.]—A few weeks ago a strange man and woman appeared in this city and during their stay here attempted to abduct the child of Peter Schmal, which was in the custody of its grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Becker, and which had made its home with them since the death of its mother. Mr. Schmal had for several years concealed his whereabouts from the family of Mr. Becker and never contributed anything towards the support of the child. Consequently when the attempted abduction took place it was thought that Mr. Schmal was the instigator. Today Mr. Becker was in receipt of a letter from a stranger living at Sterling in which he claims to be thoroughly conversant with the facts in the case, as also the history of the married life of Peter Schmal and wife. He also insinuates that Mrs. Schmal came to her death by choking, in proof of which he cites the marks found on her neck and throat which were noticed by her parents when the remains were brought here for interment. The stranger is no doubt in possession of valuable information and is willing to come to Jacksonville and make it known to the proper authorities if those interested will pay the expense of his coming.

SHE WANTS TO MARRY A NICE MAN.

The Pleading Letter of a Little Rock Widow—She's After a Husband.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 11.—[Special.]—A short time ago Mayor Noonan was the recipient of a petition from a number of maidens asking his aid in a crusade against widows, who by their wiles were snapping up second and third husbands before modest maids secured their first. Today Postmaster J. B. Harlow of this city received the following letter from Arkansas, in which a widow tells what she wants and asks his cooperation that she may get it:

I am a widow, 58 years of age, an accomplished musician, and want a husband. You will please excuse me for being so frank, but the fact is I am tired of living in Little Rock. I am lonely and want to come to St. Louis.

I am a good housekeeper, love children; but the best of it all is I have a good name and will be a devoted wife to some good man. Please look about and find me such. There must be plenty of them in a town as large as St. Louis.

The letter is signed by Mrs. Eliza Hoeter, No. 1111 East Second street, Little Rock, Ark.

School for Boys, Sixty-six Years Old.

Kenyon Military Academy, Gambier, Ohio, will begin its sixty-seventh year Sept. 17, 1890. The Academy, however, is notably modern in methods, progressive, and vigorous, hence its remarkable growth.

EUROPE TAKES OUR GOLD.

FIVE MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH ORDERED AND SHIPMENTS BEGIN.

With This Exception the Outlook for Business Is Generally Favorable—Chicago Leads All Other Cities in Its Trade Prospects—Manufactures, Especially in the Line of Woolen Goods, Show Some Hesitation.

NEW YORK, July 11.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of the business situation says: "In spite of the usual midsummer dullness, aggravated this year by exceptionally hot weather, the volume of business continues larger for the season than in any previous year, and in all quarters high hopes are stimulated by excellent crop reports. The Bank of England lost $2,160,000 gold last week, the Bank of Germany $2,490,000, and the Bank of France $1,245,000, in all $5,895,000 in a week, and it has been decided to call over $5,000,000 gold from this country, the first shipments being made today. With scanty reserves here on which to begin the fall movement, and money tight at Boston and active at Philadelphia, and in sharp demand at Chicago at 6 per cent on call, the prospect is less clear than it has been, though rates here are comparatively steady.

"From many Northwestern cities special reports show distinct improvement in trade because of crop prospects, which St. Paul calls the best for years. Yet prices of wheat have avanced 1⅛ cents on sales of 15,000,000 bushels, corn 1⅛ cents on sales of 17,000,000 bushels, and oats half a cent, while cotton is unchanged, with moderate dealings. Hogs and lard are higher, with potatoes and eggs, but oil is two cents lower, and the absence of buyers causes disappointment in coffee, though prices are held. Slow consumption of sugar is also noticed. But the general average of prices has advanced fully 1 per cent.

"The more important branches of manufacture show hesitation. Wool receipts are large at Boston, but manufacturers do not buy freely. At Philadelphia dullness reigns, and Western markets are weaker, though still too high for the views of most manufacturers. No chance is seen for improvement in prices of goods, and the heavy imports are expected to keep prices down for the rest of the year.

"In the iron business the buoyancy anticipated at Philadelphia does not appear; there and here pressure to realize keeps the market weak. Pittsburg notes no loss in price, but a slower movement.

"The leather industries are in better shape.

"Coal is dull and weak, the recent advance being principally on paper and the half-year's output being within 1,000 tons of the output last year.

"Copper, tin, and lead continue strong.

"Reports from all quarters are hopeful. Midsummer dullness prevails at Boston, increased by monetary stringency, and at Philadelphia and Pittsburg by the fact that higher wages have been conceded to iron-workers though higher prices for products do not seem obtainable. Chicago reports a larger movement than last year's in all grain and meats, in wool, and in dry goods, with easy and prompt collections, a very good trade in clothing, and better than last year in boots and shoes. St. Louis finds trade above the average, the extreme hot weather having passed, but at Kansas City trade is light and collections are poor because of drought. Milwaukee has a heavy local trade, Omaha a large trade and bright prospects, and Minneapolis a stronger market for flour, while the lumber convention has advanced prices of low grade lumber $1 per 1,000. At Detroit travelers report good fall orders and at Cleveland all trades are better than a year ago. The glass works are closed at Pittsburg, but stocks are moving fairly, and a scarcity of miners is felt in the coal business there.

"The traffic of railroads is still very large, for the last week of June about 8 per cent, and for the month about 11 per cent above last year's, while the few reports for July show still larger gains. Receiverships for the half year covered but $47,000,000 of stocks and bonds of 1,380 miles, while foreclosures for the half-year covered $92,000,000 of stocks and bonds on 1,930 miles of road. The steady growth of the country is illustrated in National bank reports, showing an increase since 1880 of 66 per cent in the number of banks, 87 per cent in deposits, and 90 per cent in loans.

"The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 197, as compared with 199 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 209.

LONDON IS A DISTURBING FACTOR.

The Britishers Are Playing the Mischief with American Speculation.

NEW YORK, July 11.—[Special.]—When Wall street resumed business last Monday after three days' recess there was no appearance of the revived activity that had been expected. The bulls, in fact, had to encounter and explain a decrease of some $2,000,000 in reserves shown in the bank statement of Saturday last. But if speculation was dull prices were steady, and even showed a certain amount of strength when it became known that the Conference Committee of the two Houses of Congress had agreed on a silver measure, and that the prospects of its passage were extremely favorable. Although the "street" has to a great extent lost interest in silver legislation or faith in its efficiency as a bull factor, the general impression was favorable both as to the presumable effects and to the somewhat conservative character of the measure itself. In spite, therefore, of the torrid weather, which naturally tended to discourage activity, the market during the first two days of the week showed a tendency to harden, which was increased by bullish manipulation in a few stocks, of which Lackawanna and New England were the chief examples.

But the effective influence in the market this week came from the other side of the ocean. The long and extensive inflation which London has fostered in securities and investments in the Argentine Republic is on the point of succumbing. The news from Buenos Ayres indicates that the break-down of credit cannot be longer averted, and the London market is accordingly preparing itself for the collapse. This naturally involves the lightening of financial burdens of all kinds, and to it can be ascribed the recent persistent selling by London of stocks in this market. As the crisis approaches the tendency in question becomes even more pronounced. Accordingly Wednesday last London and Continental interests threw over large blocks of St. Paul, Louisville, Union Pacific, and other stocks, completely arresting the bullish tendencies which the New York market had previously displayed. There was a lull Thursday in the foreign pressure, and the covering of shorts by the room bears was sufficient to rally the list a little and to permit a renewal of the advance in Lackawanna. But the announcement before the close of the day of the engagement of $1,000,000 gold for shipment was an unpleasant reminder that this market will be put under contribution to meet the liquidation with which London must repay its South American losses.

While, under the circumstances, London is a disturbing factor in this market, it is argued that the breaking up of the Argentine inflation will, in the end, inure to the benefit of Wall street, as the tide of investment and speculation which has been diverted from American interests will probably turn once more in this direction. Indeed, Friday's market showed that something of this kind was already beginning, as London was a buyer of stocks to a small extent. The engagement of $500,000 more gold had little effect, as much larger withdrawals had been expected. There was increased talk about the effect of the silver bill, and on this the market made a general recovery, though with little improvement in point of activity. Meantime the Western railroads continue to show a more conciliatory disposition. The restoration of rates recently agreed on is to go into effect on Aug. 1, and a meeting has been called to devise plans for a further restoration of tariffs. The movement on New England was founded on the report that parties interested in the New Haven road had obtained a controlling interest in the property.

The Bank of Montreal orders $500,000 gold for shipment to Europe tomorrow.

IT WAS A TRADER'S MARKET.

Nevertheless Prices Were High—Deacon White as a Bull.

NEW YORK, July 11.—[Special.]—The bull pools marked up their several specialties today, and the sympathetic covering of shorts advanced other stocks a fraction all around. It was merely a trader's market, but it closed at the highest prices notwithstanding the engagement of $500,000 more of gold bars for export tomorrow.

Deacon White still appears to be the only bull in the street who has the courage of his alleged convictions. His Lackawanna and St. Paul continue to be the active features. They furnished considerable more than a third of the day's aggregate transactions and are up about 1 per cent.

A like advance is to be recorded in New England, Missouri Pacific, Northern Pacific preferred, Louisville, Rock Island, and Erie. This last is almost too fine a touch and suggests that all the quotations from London this morning were manipulated from this side of the ocean.

Aside from the stocks mentioned a few of the specialties advanced smartly. They were Denver preferred, 2; Chicago and Eastern Illinois, 18 to 20; Manhattan, 1; Mobile and Ohio, 1¼; and Jersey Central, 1. Sugar refineries certificates were marked up with such vigor as gave the bears a qualm and set them covering. They were advanced 3⅜ and reached ⅝ in the last five minutes.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE.—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

The Story in the New York "Times" Was False.

JAMESTOWN, N. D., July 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In Monday's issue is an article dated Bismarck, N. D., copied from the New York *Times*. You ask about it "Is it true?" The party who wrote that article is a fit candidate for our lunatic asylum. A thousand times no! Each and every line is untrue. The Republican party will the 29th of this month nominate a true-blue Republican, and, what is more, elect him by 15,000 majority this fall. Undoubtedly the lottery gang—mostly Democrats—will try to influence or even to nominate one of their gang, but the people of North Dakota will have something to say about this State convention, not a few indifferent members of the Legislature. Mr. Editor, just keep your eye on that State convention and you will see and hear a change in the political atmosphere of North Dakota. We have no use for such leeches as a few Republicans for revenue only who are trying to fatten on the State. Watch the outcome of the convention. XXX.

Simply a Local Matter.

MACON, Mo., July 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In an editorial in today's TRIBUNE under the caption of "An Outspoken Negro-Hater" you say: "The uneducated negro copies the uneducated white man, and the educated negro closely follows the educated white man. In a word, the negro does what he sees the white man doing, and does it better or worse, according to his natural aptitude. If they are such in the South, the white's example is alone to blame."

The whites in the South vote the Democratic ticket. Do the negroes by example do the same? The whites in the South "intimidate." Do the negroes in the South do the same? The whites in the South are opposed to Reed's Election bill. Are the negroes by example, imitating the whites, opposed to the same? The whites in the South stuff ballot-boxes. Do the negroes of the South stuff them too? Now, I suppose you are correct in your declaration as quoted above; therefore will you be so kind as to inform me if the negroes are all Democrats in the South, why was Judge Cate ousted? If the negroes in the South are all Democrats by "imitation" and vote by "imitation" and voted for Mr. Cate and Mr. Breckinridge by "imitation," why do you justify Congress in unseating the one and continually urge upon them the advisability of unseating the other? If you will unravel this tangle for me I will thank you very much, and you will oblige your subscriber, J. D. SPARROW.

[THE TRIBUNE was replying to certain charges made against the Southern negroes by Col. Pickett, editor of the Memphis *Avalanche*, of a social and industrial character. THE TRIBUNE asserted that the negroes imitated the fashions, the social conduct, and the industrial actions of the "superior race," and did not discuss their politics, or how they voted, or wherein the two races pulled apart on political matters. Mr. Sparrow would do well to read what Col. Pickett said in his interview and then he will have a correct idea of the scope of THE TRIBUNE'S reply.]

Thinks It Will Injure Property in the Vicinity of the Site.

CHICAGO, July 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am very much surprised that in all the correspondence and in all the comments on the selection of the World's Fair site not a word has been written or published, so far as I know, upon the fact that the location of the World's Fair at either of the parks is an injury to first-class residence property. It will only help a certain class of cheap kind of business lots, near stations and on business streets near the parks, or where the Fair buildings are located, and then it will only help that class of property temporarily.

It is natural for us real-estate agents to "boom" real estate where we can do so. I plead guilty to a tendency in that direction myself, but I confess I have not "cheek" enough to say to a customer that the location of the Fair at Jackson Park will improve residence property in that neighborhood.

I have been trying for some time to persuade a friend of mine to purchase 150 feet, fronting Jackson Park, for a very fine private residence, but as soon as he found that there was no doubt but that part if not all of the Fair would be located there, he refused to purchase, and I consider that inasmuch as the 150 feet is so located that it is only suitable for a fine private residence, or a refined, retired home, it has actually depreciated in value.

Who wants his home and family where there is likely to be located in the neighborhood, on the same street, in the same block, or perhaps next door a shooting-gallery, merry-go-round, all sorts of temporary structures and tents with exhibitions of all kinds of freaks, or for the sale of beer, popcorn, peanuts, or perhaps road houses with ice-cream and other refreshments? Or who would wish to have the wicked and adventurous classes of all kinds and conditions (who will all be here), representing every civilized and every uncivilized nation on the face of the earth, prowling around his home all hours of the day and night?

Those of our good citizens who are so fortunate as to own property in the vicinity of Garfield, Washington, or the other parks, may thank their good fortune that they have escaped the nuisance.

I am astonished at the shallow and thoughtless view which so many of our otherwise sensible citizens take of this matter of the location of the Fair.

The gentlemen who are so unfortunate as to be World's Fair Commissioners have my sympathy, and if this short letter will put a new idea into the heads of some of my brother real estate "cranks" I shall feel satisfied. JOHN C. LONG.

A Woman's View of the Fair Site.

CHICAGO, July 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As yet I have not noticed a communication in your paper regarding the much *cussed* and discussed question of the World's Fair site by any of the ladies, but trust you will allow me space to make a few remarks. I am opposed to dividing the exhibits. To me it looks too much like distributing booty, and I think it would be as disastrous to the welfare of the Exposition as the advice of King Solomon would have been to the two mothers had not the true mother sacrificed her right for the preservation of the child. Chicago seems to have forgotten her taunts thrown at New York while competing for the great show. I fail to comprehend the difference in the value of time and money consumed with the crowbar and dynamite and time and money consumed with the shovel and dump-car.

As far as I am able to compute distance by simply traveling back and forth from the Champ de Mars to the Opera-House in Paris, and from Jackson Park to the Auditorium Building in Chicago, there seems very little difference in the distance, measured by time, of the two Exposition sites. If Chicago wishes to adorn her Lake-Front why not build dikes similar to those at Rotterdam, and boulevard and ornament them with parking and shade-trees? Let the dikes run out as far as the Government line, with harbors 300 feet wide dividing them. These beautiful promenades would protect the present harbor and ornament the Lake-Front ports, besides insuring a permanent lake view to the property-owners along the lake shore. Thousands of people may not inform themselves on the divided locations, and when they arrive for a limited view of the exhibits they may feel that they cannot spare the time to visit both sites, therefore leave the city with disparaging views of our great magnitude of space, and without seeing the lovely boulevards that lead to the South Parks.

Many of the articles published in the papers regarding the location of a site would lead their readers to believe that the people of Chicago looked on the Fair as their especial property, held for the sole benefit of the city, instead of a national exhibit that is expected will awaken the wonder and admiration of the whole world. Every citizen of Chicago should show his or her appreciation of the great honor bestowed upon our city by our countrymen by uniting in promoting the success of the stupendous enterprise. Individual interest should be forgotten and the energies of all workers be devoted to the interest of the Fair. I desire that an undivided exhibit be located at Jackson Park, because I consider it the most desirable locality for making an impressive display, and because it offers the most numerous and varied facilities of transportation.

These are my honest convictions, free from individual interest and prompted by the purest motives. MRS. LOUISA MYERS.

Her Engraving and Printing.

New York *Sun:* A prominent item in the expense account of a society woman is her engraving and printing. Ladies who give dinners spend at times hundreds of dollars upon the stationery of a feast. A lady in Washington lately paid $85 for fifty cards, to be used as menus for one of her big dinners. The map of the United States was stamped in silver on her cards and the drawing and engraving were exquisite. No one thinks of giving a big dinner without something fancy in the way of cards and menus. Some pretty cards on raised silver and gold look as though the gold and silver had been melted and poured into letters on the cards.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

JOLIET'S BAPTIST CHURCH WAR PUTS ON A NEW PHASE.

The Enemies of Preacher Whitman Organize Another Church—Ludicrous Ending of the Jacksonville Ecclesiastical Trial—Test of a Cotton-Picker at Aurora—An Ottawa Newspaper Sued for Damages—Decatur Has a Sensation.

JOLIET, Ill., July 11.—[Special.]—The Baptist church war in this city has taken on a new phase. The enemies of the Rev. Mr. Whitman have rented a hall, and hired the Rev. W. W. Everts D.D., of Chicago, to preach to them, he occupying the pulpit next Sunday. There are 117 of this wing. The Whitman wing of the army of the Lord held a meeting Thursday night, passing a report withdrawing from the Aurora Baptist Association. "The Joliet First Baptist church" is to be the title, independent of any association. They occupy the church property, and propose to, unless the law courts decide otherwise.

END OF JACKSONVILLE'S CHURCH TRIAL.—The church trial which has been in progress at the Brooklyn Methodist Episcopal Church at Jacksonville has come to a close by the rendering of a verdict by the investigating committee which, to say the least, is a ludicrous decision. Whether either faction has accomplished its purpose or gained a victory remains yet to be seen. Some spicy evidence and remarks by the attorneys were brought forth in the course of the trial, and it is thought the end is not yet reached. Following is the verdict of the investigating committee:

We, the committee appointed to investigate the charges by D. E. Potter against J. W. Melton, find that the said J. W. Melton did, on or about the 9th day of March, 1890, in the County of Morgan and State of Illinois, unlawfully and in an unchristian manner, lay hands on one William H. A. Jumper contrary to the laws in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the Methodist Episcopal church. But we further find that the evidence is not sufficient to sustain the charges.

ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF TAX RETURNS.—The editor of the Decatur *Daily Bulletin* has been publishing comparative figures from the Assessor's books to establish his claim that some people are favored or that the property-owners falsify returns to save taxation. The editor has followed up his accusations by having a State warrant issued for the arrest of A. T. Risley, a local capitalist, who is charged with perjury in his oath to the Assessor, based on Secs. 56 and 57 of the Illinois statutes. Other arrests are to follow.

COTTON-PICKER TESTED AT AURORA.—The Todd cotton-picker, in which Chicago and Aurora capitalists are interested, was tested in Aurora yesterday. Bushes were stuck in the ground and covered with cotton batting. The machine picked the cotton clean without injuring the bushes. The stockholders are jubilant and think there are millions in it. The machine will be taken South tomorrow and given a severe test in the cotton-fields there for three months.

WANTS DAMAGES OF AN OTTAWA NEWSPAPER.—Suit was begun in the Circuit Court against the Ottawa *Republican* by O. B. Grant, claiming $5,000 damages for an erroneous publication reflecting upon his character. Previous to the commencement of the suit the editor had made a full explanation of the error, which was unintentional and only the result of a piece of carelessness on the part of a reporter.

KILLED BY A RUNAWAY TEAM.—Philip Parkin, aged 73 years, a native of Cornwall, England, and for a full half century a resident of Jo Daviess County, was knocked down and killed yesterday by a runaway team attached to a hay rake while at work in his field in Thompson Township. He was a police magistrate at the time of his death and had held that office for thirty years consecutively.

CHIEF OF POLICE WEBB STILL ALIVE.—Chief of Police Albert W. Webb of Rockford who shot himself Thursday night upon the discovery being made that he was a forger, is not yet dead. The bullet glanced down from the temple, but there is one in his throat which renders hope for his recovery futile.

A BLACKSNAKE KILLED IN CARTHAGE.—A large blacksnake four feet in length was killed yesterday afternoon in the private office of the Exchange Bank in Carthage. It had crawled in through an open door. The bank is on a principal street.

A BLOOMINGTON PASTOR RESIGNS.—The Rev. John L. Pitner, D. D., who for several years has been pastor of the First M. E. Church at Bloomington, has resigned and probably will accept a call to a church at St. Augustine, Fla.

POISONED WITH LYE.—At Ottawa an 18-months' old son of Mr. Beal accidentally drank a cup of lye, which had been left within reach yesterday, from the effects of which the child died after great suffering.

STRIKERS IN HARD LUCK.

Not One of the West Superior Men Will Be Given Work Again.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., July 11.—[Special.]—The citizens who were sworn in as deputies have not yet been officially relieved. The strikers have been subdued, but are not thoroughly conquered so far as their belligerent spirit is concerned. Secret meetings are being held by the strikers, but their ranks are fast being depopulated. Many have gone West. None of the present gang will again be employed. Contractors have exchanged lists of men and every striker concerned in the riot is spotted. Two arrests were made today.

THE PATRIARCHAL CIRCLE.—The Supreme Temple of the Patriarchal Circle concluded its labors at Waukesha yesterday and at 12:30 adjourned to meet a year hence at Richmond, Ind. The following officers were elected and installed: Supreme Counsel, Alexander Donald, Minneapolis; Supreme Oracle, C. H. Lovewell, Chicago; Supreme Vice-Oracle, E. J. Edwards, Minneapolis; Supreme Marshal, T. T. Anderson, Bloomington, Ill.; Supreme Secretary, H. Glenn, Chicago; Supreme Treasurer, J. G. Steincke, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Supreme Standard-Bearer, A. J. Smith, Waukesha, Wis. The prize drill of Patriarchal Circle divisions at Bethesda Park was attended by a large number of spectators. The prize, consisting of a silver tea set, was awarded to Milwaukee Circle, No. 1.

TOOK MORPHINE FOR QUININE.—Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock Arthur G. Lawrence, agent for the American Express Company, at Wausau, died from a twenty-grain dose of morphine, which he took last evening thinking it was quinine.

ANOTHER VICTIM DEAD.—John J. Moore, another victim of the Fourth of July coal dock fire at Ashland, died in the hospital yesterday morning.

CUT IN TWAIN BY A TRAIN.—Charles Parker, Lake Shore yardmaster, was cut in two by a train at Bessemer late last night.

AN IOWA EDITOR IN TROUBLE.

Held for Sending Obscene Matter Through the Mails.

FORT DODGE, Ia., July 11.—[Special.]—J. S. Ross, editor of the Eldora *Herald*, was bound over to appear before the United States grand jury today. Ross is charged with sending obscene matter through the mail. The arrest is supposed to be the result of the correspondence between Ross and several members of the State Legislature last winter in which Ross is said to have sought to prejudice them against John Dolph, the member from Hardin County and a rival of Ross in the newspaper business at Eldora, Dolph being editor of the *Ledger*.

MANGLED BY AN ILLINOIS CENTRAL TRAIN.—Thomas Flannigan, a farmer living near Fort Dodge, tried to jump on the cowcatcher of an Illinois Central locomotive while it was going at full speed last evening. He was thrown twenty feet from the track and horribly mangled, but may recover.

Miscellaneous News.

TERRE HAUTE SALOON LICENSES.—At Terre Haute, Ind., Judge Mack of the Circuit Court sustained the new saloon license ordinance, which went into effect June 20, imposing a fee of $250. There are 180 saloons in the city, and about half took out licenses, but the others united in a test case, claiming that the ordinance was invalid and that the State law was unconstitutional. These saloonkeepers will resist the prosecutions to be brought against them if they do not consent to have their licenses dated back to June 20.

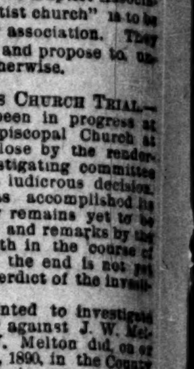
MINNEAPOLIS SALOONKEEPERS FAIL.—Dahl & Allen, saloonkeepers at No. 326 Nicollet avenue and No. 42 Sixth street south, made an assignment yesterday. The liabilities are estimated at $25,000, with assets about $20,000. The heaviest creditors are Grommes & Ulrich, Chicago, $3,200; Adams, Smith & Co., Chicago, $2,500; Orth Brewing company, Minneapolis, $2,300. The firm has been in business about three years and did business amounting to $[illegible] in 1889.

At a Wedding in Odessa.

A stunning and decidedly sensational wedding occurred in Odessa the other day. Marc Porezky led his blushing bride to the altar. When the Russian priest, or pope, as he is called, was preparing to perform the ceremony, Marc went out to get a drink, saying he would return in a few moments. In his absence, however, a handsome young stranger approached the bride and offered himself as a substitute. She immediately accepted him, and the pope, who was half drunk, never noticed the change. The ceremony was performed. Just then Marc reappeared, refreshed and ready for the matrimony. But when he found out what had happened he proceeded at once to paint the church red. He thrashed the bridegroom, slapped the bride, knocked down the father-in-law, punched the pope, and kicked the mother-in-law. He was arrested, but as the case involves a question of ecclesiastical law it was referred to the Czar, the head of the Church.

The Lancers Coming Back.

There is a rumor that the Lancers may be brought back to the ball-room on the strength of a new figure introduced in it of the minuet [illegible]



LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

ROMANTIC LIFE AND DEATH OF MARIE ANTOINETTE.

Strange Fulfillment of an Alleged Strange Prophecy—Hindsight Playing as Foresight—King, Queen, and Dauphin, "the Baker, the Baker's Wife, and the Baker's Little Boy"—The Diamond-Necklace Plot—Foolish Parallel Between Old France and New Russia.

La Harpe, called "the First Lieutenant of Voltaire," reports a singular prophecy made by Cazotte in a company of ladies and members of the Academy in the year 1788. One by one he enumerates the fates of the different men in the company. Condorcet is to die on the floor of a dungeon. Bailly, Malesherbes, and Roucher are to perish on the scaffold, and soon; and finally La Harpe is to turn Christian in the grand revolution they all long for.



MARIE ANTOINETTE.

It cannot but surprise the reader that M. Imbert Saint-Amand in his delightful "Marie Antoinette and the End of the Old Régime" appears to believe in this entirely apocryphal prophecy, the fruit of La Harpe's brilliant dramatic fancy.

He makes the Duchesse de Gramont reply:

We women are very lucky in having nothing to do with revolutions. It is acknowledged that we, that our sex, shall be spared. "Your sex, madame," answered Cazotte, "will not protect you this time. You will be treated exactly like men, without the slightest difference. . . . You, Duchesse, will be taken to the scaffold—you and a great many other ladies—in the cart, and with your hands tied behind your backs." "Ah! in that case I hope I shall have at least a cart draped with black." "No, madame; greater ladies than you will ride in the cart, and with bound hands, like you." "Greater ladies! What? Princesses of the blood?" "Still greater ladies."

Then, La Harpe adds, the joke seemed to be going too far. Mme. de Gramont, to soften matters, passed over this last answer and merely said, in the lightest manner: "You will see that he won't even let me have a confessor."

"No, madame; you will not have one, nor will any one. The last who will be allowed one will be—"

Then he stopped for a moment.

"Well, who is the happy mortal who shall enjoy this privilege?"

"It's the only one that will be left him, and it will be the King of France."

If it had been true, if Cazotte ever really uttered these words to these people, we can imagine the blank stare of amazement, the gay laughter of unbelief that would have greeted him.

The sketch of Marie Antoinette that M. Saint-Amand has given us is in a measure incomplete. We are introduced to her at the solemn moment of the birth of her first son, and take leave of her on the dread occasion of her entrance to the Tuileries.

"We are bringing the baker, the baker's wife, and the baker's little boy," shouted the mad fish-women as they dragged the wretched royal family on that journey of seven hours, that step to the scaffold. We should like to have known her as a young girl in the gay court of Vienna, and so attached do we become to the unfortunate woman, the victim of sins not her own, that we would fain follow her to the last.

How nobly this daughter of the haughty Hapsburgs carried herself amid all the degradations and insults that were heaped on her! She was not more imposing and majestic in the splendid entertainments given for the Grand Duke Paul of Russia in 1782 than when at the cry of the populace she stood alone on the balcony at Versailles in October, 1789.

A thrill passes over one as he reads that at the sight of such courage the raging brutes below, who a moment before had been cursing her and threatening to kill her shouted: "Vive la Reine!"

M. Saint-Amand devotes several chapters to that most extraordinary of all plots, the affair of the diamond necklace. The world now fully exonerates Marie Antoinette from all knowledge or part in the business. It seems incredible that Cardinal de Rohan, the roué, the man of the world, should have been such an out-and-out simpleton. Mme. la Motte, an adventuress, used him as a tool and managed him by the most childish artifices. Cagliostro, that prince of humbugs, twisted him around his little finger. Between them they made him believe that the Queen, Marie Antoinette, young and beautiful, who had not spoken to him for eight years because she abhorred him so, whose mother, Maria Theresa, had requested his recall from her court at Vienna, was in love with him, a broken-down, bald-headed old rake. Between them they wheedled large sums of money from him—for the Queen of course, and finally they induced him to buy the diamond necklace. In describing this celebrated necklace and giving its history M. Saint-Amand, strange to say, omits its interesting origin. It was ordered by Louis XV. for the infamous Du Barry. It was to be the most superb necklace the world had ever seen. His death before its completion threw it back on the hands of the jewelers, Boehmer and Bassenge, who then offered it to Marie Antoinette. She declined to buy it on account of the expense. The story is too well-known to need rehearsing. But it showed that the revolution was already bubbling up when the bench of judges refused to vindicate the honor of the Queen, and to punish her insulters by convicting De Rohan. He was acquitted without even a reprimand for his presumption.

From the time of the affair of the necklace Marie Antoinette (called Dame Deficit by her enemies) was never to know another really happy moment. Then clearly the hatred of the people manifested itself in the joyful acclamations with which they received the acquitted Cardinal. Shortly after this the first hiss in the theater was heard at her appearance. It was the first murmur of the deluge which neither Necker, nor Lafayette, nor Mirabeau was able to check. Certainly the good, mild, utterly fatuous Louis XVI. was powerless before it. Saint-Amand thinks that if Louis had been great he might have held the helm and guided the revolution, and says that he ought to have done anything rather than call the Assembly.

The following comparison seems to us unfortunate:

Why is it that in our own days Alexander II. succeeded in bringing about peacefully one of the most important modern reforms—namely: the emancipation of the serfs? Because he was able to dispense with calling an assembly. Suppose the Czar had convoked the States-General in order to carry out his program; in a few months Russia would have been overthrown. Why is the great nation now so powerful? Because its ruler has never listened to the foolish phrase: "A sovereign reigns and does not govern." Reform, instead of rising from below, came down from on high, and hence was accomplished so speedily and so gloriously.

One glance at the Russia of today answers this argument and reconciles one even to the French Revolution and the death of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette.

The book is well translated by Thomas Sergeant Perry, and is perhaps the most interesting of the three that compose this series. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.)

The Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg.

A truly wonderful life was that of William Augustus Muhlenberg, rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, in New York City, and founder or promoter of many of the institutions which have done so much to make the church to which he devoted his life a power in the land. Church schools, sisterhoods, free churches, church hospitals, and the highest type of Christian socialism as developed in the Institution at St. Johnland sprang up under his fostering care. Yet so quiet and unobtrusive were his methods that to this day many of those who are zealously carrying on the work he began are ignorant even of his name. Though he wrote the hymn beginning, "I would not live alway," life was full of absorbing interest for him. A busy man seldom longs for death, although he may be ready to accept it when it comes. He sees so much work still to be done in the world that he desires to go on doing his share, to "work while it is day." Dr. Muhlenberg's pastorate presented a somewhat unusual mingling of practices then considered as "ritualistic," with the thoroughly broad type of churchmanship known by the name of "evangelical." He expressed it himself by saying that he was "evangelical without a capital E."

In spirit he was catholic enough to suit the most liberal "Broad Churchman," while a feeling of intense reverence led him to practice certain forms and methods embraced under the generic term "Puseyism," which was used fifty years ago as a term of reproach.

The history of St. Johnland is peculiarly interesting in the light of more modern socialism. It was intended as a kind of co-operative society where, for half the price paid for a wretched den in the city, each poor family could have a separate cottage, pure air, all the necessaries of life at actual cost, no one being allowed to make any profit on merchandise, and all selling being done by paid agents; lastly, where good schools were provided for the children and church facilities for all. The scheme as at first originated fell through because it was found that the poor, who were to be benefited, could not be persuaded to leave the city; and St. Johnland, a beautiful tract of several hundred acres, partly wooded and partly under cultivation, has become a home for destitute old men and for children of both sexes. On this basis it continues to flourish. Benevolent men and women have taken it in charge, and while it retains many features of the original plan it has developed into a beautiful charity, not for workers, but for those who are past work or who have not yet grown up to it. (Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.)

Russia, Its People and Its Literature.

This is a subject of never-failing interest today. France first felt the strange influence of this Slavic people, and then the cult leaped, as it were, over the ocean and came to this country, hardly touching England on the way. Howells maintains that the Russians have a stronger affinity to us than to any other nation. This seems paradoxical. It must be a case of extremes meeting when a resemblance and affinity are discovered between a people suffering under the most extreme despotism and a people rejoicing in the greatest freedom.

In reading this charming little book we look at Russia through a triple glass. The book is translated by a Chicago lady, Mrs. Fanny Hale Gardiner, from the Spanish of Emilia Pardo Bazan, who in turn, not knowing Russian, has become familiar with the Russian literature through French translations—truly a roundabout way for us Americans to enter the realms of Russian thought. To get a complete idea of anything it is better to be at a distance from the object, so, perhaps, Emilia Bazan, removed so completely from Russian influences by all the barriers of distance, language, differences of climate, and ages of tradition, is better qualified to present to us a fair picture of her subject than even a Russian. Tourgénief himself said that he went to Paris in order to study his beloved Russia the better. Certainly the author seems most sympathetic, appreciative and discriminating. She speaks of Russia as "a nation civilized by violence," a nation that has at bottom "an element of passionate melancholy born of just and noble aspirations crushed by fatal circumstances."

There is a curious manifestation of the author's nationality where she speaks of the German provinces of Russia as being as irritating to the Russians as was that of the Flemings to the Spaniards under Charles V. and says that they are similarly petted and protected by the Government. This is a lifting of the curtain and a glimpse at the other side of the question which will at least cause readers of Motley to smile. And here is a still more characteristic paragraph:

But even more aggravating to the Russian [than is the German] is the Jewish usurer, who since the Middle Ages has fastened himself like a leech upon producer and consumer, and who, if he does not borrow or lend, begs; and if he does not beg carries on some suspicious business.

During the Middle Ages Spain used to do the service for the world of burning these human "leeches," so preventing their transgressions. Evidently the gentle Spanish lady regrets slightly those times of violent measures.

One cannot fail to be impressed on reading of these Russian writers with the terrible fate that seems to overtake so many of them. It is perhaps too strong to call it insanity, and yet that is what it amounts to. Read of Gogol. A religious melancholy, that most incurable of manias, extinguished his intellectual light. Who does not know Dostoiewsky's sad end? And now Tolstoi seems treading the same dark path. It is the effect of despotism and repression on strong intellects. Love of country, hatred of its wrongs and despair of redressing them seem to unsettle their sensitive, high-strung minds.

No one can read this volume without being charmed and instructed. It appears to be very well translated, the English rendering being forceful and clear. It is published in very good taste, its good taste being shown in its simplicity. (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.)

Recent Novels.

"The Broughton House," by Bliss Perry, is a story of New England life, strong and well written, but leaving a decidedly disagreeable impression on the reader's mind. The two principal men are both entirely and unpleasantly wicked, and their cold, calculating deviltry causes the poor little heroine to commit suicide.

The atmosphere of the book is dreary, yet there is so much artistic power in the narration that one reads to the end, displeased yet interested. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.)

Mme. Bigot (Mary Healy) takes us into quite different scenes. From the crude air of New England we go to the mellow atmosphere of fashionable Paris society, where an Italian Duke, a beautiful, rich, and heartless American girl, and a young French artist play the principal parts. And the play turns out to be a tragedy, for surely there are few more tragic things than sorrow and misery caused by vanity and selfishness. The American girl loses her wealth, the Italian Duke throws her over, whereupon she marries without loving the young artist. All might still have gone well if she had had a grain of goodness in her. But the author denied her any saving virtue. The end is inevitable. She becomes dissatisfied with poverty and departs with the ever-attendant Duke. And the next seen of her is when at the end of her miserable life her husband finds her and makes easy her repentant death-bed.

The story is well told and good reading for an idle summer afternoon. The volume is simply and daintily bound. (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.)

The scene of "Stolen America," by Isabel Henderson Floyd, is laid in Bermuda. The main incident of the narrative is very dramatic, though not new. The hero and heroine visit a subterranean cavern, where their torch goes out and their matches drop into the water, so that they are left in total darkness in a strange cave. We have yet to find an author who allows his hero and heroine to perish in such a situation, which would be the most probable fate for real people. This author follows in the beaten track and rescues her characters when they are at the point of death. But then they are such unreal people that one cannot be surprised that unreal things happen to them. The story is, however, entertaining and readable. (New York: Cassell Publishing Co.)

"Fabian Dimitry," by Edgar Fawcett, is in tone very much like the other books of this author. The plot is quite improbable, the characters are quite unreal, and the atmosphere is quite miasmatic. The heroine is a kleptomaniac. The hero saves her from disgrace by taking her sins upon himself and committing suicide. The story takes place mainly in New York. The best point about the book is the clever drawing on the cover. (Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.)

Brief Notices.

Prof. Alexander Campbell Fraser finds in the date "March, 1890," a fitting epoch at which to commemorate the life and works of John Locke, whose "Essay on the Human Understanding" was published exactly 200 years earlier. His book entitled "Locke," in "Blackwood's Philosophical Classics," is arranged on the novel plan of combining a biography with an elucidating essay on the writings of the philosopher. When we remember that critics, from Locke's age to our own, have found employment in deciding what he really meant by his writings, we must be grateful to Prof. Fraser for this well-considered explanatory treatise. Locke's own life, like that of most philosophers, was personally an uneventful one, although he lived through one of the most stirring periods of English history, witnessing the beginning and end of the Great Rebellion and the "Glorious Revolution" of 1688. When he began his existence in 1632 Charles I. was in the full tide of his unsuccessful experiment of governing without a Parliament; when he died in 1704 Queen Anne was in peaceable possession of her father's kingdom, and the Georges were quietly waiting for their reversion. With politics, technically so called, he meddled very little; in the larger matters of statesmanship he was rationally interested, and was the first to advocate with power the then almost unknown doctrine of religious toleration. Space will not allow us to follow the line of argument by which Prof. Fraser brings out successively the points of Locke's system. We must refer the reader who desires a clear conception of it to the book itself. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott company. Edinburg: William Blackwood and Sons. $1.25.)

"A Naturalist Among the Head-Hunters," by Charles Morris Woodford, is a true narrative of adventure, with a saving salt of science. The author, who is an ardent naturalist, made three visits to the Solomon Islands in the years 1886, '87, and '88, and in a book of 250 pages has given to the reading public a most interesting description of what he witnessed and experienced.

The inhabitants, many of whom are cannibals (head hunters), the vegetable life, and animal kingdom are described by one who is an enthusiast and by education and experience peculiarly fitted for the work. Much of the subject matter cannot fail to interest the casual reader, and to the naturalist the book is full of information of value.

The Solomon Islands have been visited so seldom by those who have given to the public the result of their visits that much of the information is new and well worth reading. The illustrations are well chosen and exact, as the author carried his camera with him. The maps are excellent and founded on the admiralty charts, with some additions and corrections by Mr. Woodford. It might be an interesting ethnic question whether the savage who hunts for the head is more savage than he who only hunts for the scalp. The difference is capital, not merely one of detail. (Chicago: S. A. Maxwell & Co.)

Electricity is the only science which has done the honor to its founders of commemorating them in its nomenclature. The volt, the unit of electric motive force or pressure, takes its name from Count Alessandro Volta, an Italian, who did much scientific work in the middle of the eighteenth century. In like manner the ampère, which is now used daily and hourly by thousands of men and in all languages to denote the volume or quantity of an electric current, is named after André Marie Ampère, who flourished a few years later. And thus throughout the category. Faraday, Gauss, Joule, are all more or less immortalized in the same manner.

Lieut. Badt and Prof. Carhart ("Derivation of Practical Electrical Units") have given us a rather interesting series of short sketches of the lives of these men, with some wood-cuts more or less good, depending upon the antiquity of the subject. Incidentally to giving the history of these pioneers of science the book contains many kernels of knowledge which will make it valuable reading matter in another sense than the historical one. (Chicago: Electrician Publishing Co.)

Another attempt to set forth the principles of our Government for the use of American students is found in the treatise entitled "Our Republic," by Prof. M. B. C. True and the Hon. J. W. Dickinson. This work, though it contains a vast amount of information in respect to both National and State Constitutions, is too confused as to method to make it of much value as a text-book. In their endeavor to put much matter into small compass the authors have been compelled to slight some subjects of importance, and the lack of a complete index lessens its usefulness as a book of reference.

The following passage, occurring in the chapter entitled "Judicial Department" and under the heading "Trials," will serve as an instance of the lack of clearness noticed above: "The methods used in the State courts are the same substantially as those used by the courts of the United States. The fifth amendment to the Constitution provides for indictment by a grand jury in all criminal cases. The process of selecting the grand jury is somewhat different from that employed for obtaining the grand juries of State courts, but the duties of the two bodies are the same." (Boston and New York: Leach, Showell & Sanborn.)

Notes.

Mrs. Margaret Deland, with her husband, is passing the summer in Europe.

George Meredith's forthcoming novel is to bear the title, "One of the Conquerors."

Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood writes to a friend in Chicago: "My dear 'Little Renault' will be in the *Century Magazine*. It is a story I finished and bid three months because I could not bear to part with it."

It is probable that Mr. Horace E. Scudder, who succeeds Mr. Aldrich in the management of the *Atlantic*, will not change the character of the magazine, as he has been for years associated with Mr. Aldrich in the conduct of this great monthly.

Mr. Whittier, who was invited to read an original poem at the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Haverhill, has sent word that, in the present state of his health, he is "scarcely able to bear even the pleasurable excitement of such an occasion."

It is probably not well known that the explorer, Du Chaillu, is an American citizen. He came to this country in 1852 and later was naturalized. He is of French parentage and education, but may possibly have been born in Africa, where his father was a trader at the mouth of the Gaboon River.

Brockhaus of Leipsic has secured the coveted rights for the publication of the large book Emin Pasha is writing about his life and discoveries in Africa. Emin accepted the publisher's big offer, but sent word that it would be some time before he could complete the book, particularly as the new expedition that has taken him into the interior again will for the present demand about all his time and activity.

The *Critic* recalls the fact that since its election of an American Academy, in 1884, nine of the forty immortals have passed away. They are: Richard Grant White, Henry Ward Beecher, James Freeman Clarke, Asa Gray, Theodore D. Woolsey, A. Bronson Alcott, Mark Hopkins, John G. Saxe, and Edwin P. Whipple. The agreeable announcement is made that "the surviving members are now balloting for successors to their deceased fellow-Academicians."

Mr. Whistler has taken up his new quarters in Cheyne walk. The house is at present a "disarrangement" in the hands of the workmen, but Mr. Whistler hopes soon to convert it into a "harmony." He himself, in the most good-humored way, presides over the distempers. A studio is to be built in the curious old garden which winds in and out like a maze, and is distinguished by a fine old mulberry tree. Mr. Whistler is contemplating a trip to Spain with Sarasate.

London *Truth* tells as follows the story of Henry M. Stanley's announcement of his engagement to Miss Dorothy Tennant, a daughter of the late Charles Tennant and niece of Hamilton Aidé, at a reception given by the Baroness de Worms: "Mr. Stanley observed to his neighbor that he would be in London during July to attend a wedding, after which he would go to Scotland. 'Your wedding?' asked the neighbor, jokingly. 'Yes,' replied Stanley, 'I am going to marry Miss Dorothy Tennant.'"

Word comes that Henri Heine will have a monument at Düsseldorf in spite of the determined opposition shown on the grounds of race. It has long been known that the Empress of Austria strongly supports the scheme, although it is not officially favored by the Court of Berlin. The committee that was dissolved has now been reformed, the poet Paul Heyse is drawing up a manifesto for the German people, and Ernest Herder has already prepared two designs for a statue, which William II. has inspected.

The will of Charles M. Da Costa, which has just been admitted to probate, leaves a number of public bequests, the largest being $100,000 to Columbia College. Mr. Da Costa expresses the hope that this money may be used for the endowment of a new professorship in some one of the schools or departments. The absolute right of the trustees to use the gift in any way they may choose for the uses of the corporation is not, however, restricted. Columbia College is also to receive the testator's law and miscellaneous library.

Little Rock has a flourishing synagogue, (the only one in Arkansas), embracing 200 Jewish families. Its rabbi, Dr. E. Schreiber, is the author of many noted works, and has written for THE TRIBUNE. He is about to publish a history of Modern Judaism, including biographies of the most prominent Jews of this century. Such a book is adapted to inspiring the young of his race with love and enthusiasm for Judaism. Dr. Schreiber is taking subscriptions for his work and has already the names of a large number of our prominent Israelites. The book is to come out shortly; $2 a copy.

Prof. John Fiske, the philosopher and historian, was born in 1842 in Hartford, Conn. He was the only child of Edmund Brewster Green, who married Mary Fiske Bound. His father died in 1852 in Panama. When his mother married again the boy, whose name had been Edmund Fiske Green, took the name of his maternal great-grandfather. Before he was 8 years old he had read all of Shakspeare's plays. In 1863 he graduated from the Harvard law school. He opened a law office in Boston where he waited six months for clients—who didn't come, evidently, for he then decided to devote himself exclusively to literature, which he has done ever since.

The source of the "Rules of Civility," contained in Washington's boyish manuscript, has been discovered. Mr. Moncure Conway was led to suspect a French origin by the discovery that Washington's pastor at the time (1745) was a Huguenot named Marye. On the suggestion of Dr. Garnett of the British Museum he examined an old work in Latin and French, the "Communis Vitæ inter Homines Scita," and has found in it nearly all of the 110 rules. In 1888 Dr. Toner printed at Washington, D. C., a transcript of the "Rules" so far as they are now legible. An edition, with the omissions supplied within brackets, and a monograph on the whole subject, will be prepared by Mr. Conway.

B. P. Hutchinson of Chicago, popularly known as "Old Hutch," father of Charles L. Hutchinson, the art connoisseur and patron, finds time in the midst of his enormous business to devote considerable attention to literature. He is an admirer of Mr. Lathrop's latest novel, "Would You Kill Him?" and recently expressed great surprise at the truthful representation in that volume of the methods pursued in the speculative wheat business. "You got it almost exactly right," said he to Mr. Lathrop; "and while I was reading that part I wondered how in the world you had learned so much about it. But when I came to the place where you describe Michigan avenue and the old fleet of grain ships I said to myself, 'Why, he's been there!'" Curiously enough, however, Mr. Lathrop had never been in Chicago when he wrote the book.

Mr. R. L. Stevenson, writing from the "Schooner Equator, at Sea," sends this note to prefix to his poem, "The House of Tempinoka," in the July *Scribner's*: "At my departure from the Island of Apemama, for which you will look in vain in most atlases, the King and I agreed, since we both set up to be in the poetical way, that we should celebrate our separation in verse. Whether or not his Majesty has been true to his bargain the laggard posts of the Pacific may perhaps inform me in six months, perhaps not before a year. The following lines represent my part of the contract, and it is hoped, by their pictures of strange manners, they may entertain a civilized audience. Nothing throughout has been invented or exaggerated; the lady herein referred to as the author's muse has confined herself to stringing into rhyme facts and legends that I saw or heard during two months' residence upon the island." Mr. Stevenson is expected in London in October. He intends to sell his furniture, carry his books with him, and fix his home permanently on his island estate in Samoa.

Books Received.

NEARLY LOST. A novel. By Annie M. Hucker. New York: G. W. Dillingham.

THE MYSTERY OF M. FELIX. By B. L. Farjeon. New York: John W. Lovell Co. 50 cents.

THE NEW ADAM AND EVE. A novel, by Mary Ives Todd. New York: G. W. Dillingham.

FABIAN DIMITRY. A Novel. By Edgar Fawcett. Chicago and New York: Rand, McNally & Co.

APPLES OF EDEN. A Realism. By Estelle. New York: Minerva Publishing company. 25 cents.

MRS. PARTINGTON'S NEW GRIP-SACK. Filled with Fresh Things. By B. P. Shillaber. New York: J. S. Ogilvie.

A MODERN MARRIAGE. A novel by the Marquise Clara Lanza. New York: John W. Lovell Co. 50 cents.

THE NEW EVADNE. A Story of the Civil-Service. By Frank Howard Howe. New York: John W. Lovell Co. 25 cents.

VIEWS AND REVIEWS. Essays in Appreciation. By W. E. Henley. Literature. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

LECTURES ON LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTIC METHOD IN THE SCHOOL. By S. S. Laurie. A. M. Edin, LL.D. New York: Macmillan & Co. 90 cents.

LONDON PICTURES. Drawn with Pen and Pencil. By the Rev. Richard Lovett, M. A. With 130 illustrations. London: The Religious Tract Society. $3.20 and $10.

CAMEOS FROM ENGLISH HISTORY. The Rebellion and Restoration (1642-1678). By the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe." London and New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Bureau of Animal Industry The Animal Parasites of Sheep. By Cooper Curtice, D. V. S., M. D. Washington: Government Printing Office.

MARIE ANTOINETTE AND THE END OF THE OLD RÉGIME. By Imbert de Saint-Amand. Translated by Thomas Sergeant Perry. With portrait. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

LADY INGER OF OSTRAT: THE VIKINGS AT HELGELAND: THE PRETENDERS. By Henrik Ibsen. Authorized edition. Edited by William Archer. New York: Scribner & Welford. $1.25.

DE QUINCEY'S COLLECTED WRITINGS. New and enlarged edition. By David Masson. Vol. viii. Speculative and theological essays. Edinburg: Adam and Charles Black. New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

Periodicals Received.

Dial. July. Chicago.
Look-Out. July. Boston.
Nationalist. July. Boston.
The Path. July. New York.
Lend a Hand. July. Boston.
Book Chat. July. New York.
Commonwealth. July. Denver.
Andover Review. July. Boston.
Book-News. July. Philadelphia.
Medical Standard. July. Chicago.
Catholic World. July. New York.
Short Stories. August. New York.
Revue Française. July. New York.
No Name Magazine. July. Baltimore.
New England Magazine. July. Boston.
The Outlook. July. Alfred Center, N. Y.
North American Review. July. New York.
Home, School, and Nation. July. Chicago.
Macmillan's. July. London and New York.
Vick's Illustrated Monthly. July. Rochester.
Quarterly Journal of Economics. July. New York.
Bulletin Biographique de la librairie Francaise. June. Paris.

JOHN BULL'S EYE IS ON US.

He Sends Over Two of His Best Torpedo Boats.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 8.—Some time ago the Admiralty decided to send out torpedo boats to Halifax to strengthen the defensive powers of the port, and docks were constructed in view of the advent of these miniature war vessels. The boats chosen were Nos. 61 and 62, and they arrived here this morning in company with the troopship Tyne.

These are the first torpedo boats ever on this station, and they are attracting much attention. They were commissioned June 8, with a complement of sixteen officers and men to each boat. The start from Sheerness was made June 7. Portsmouth and Torquay were called at and brief stays made at each, and Plymouth was reached June 10. The two boats sailed from Plymouth with the troopship Tyne June 13, and made Queenstown after a rough passage the next day, June 14.

After clearing the harbor of Queenstown the Tyne took the two torpedo boats in tow and made a good run for six miles, when a thick fog was encountered which caused delay. June 15 a gale sprang up. The commander of one of the torpedo boats tells this story of the voyage: "The sea in a short time was running sufficiently high to make the pitching and rolling of the boats very uncomfortable. Capt. Goodrich of the Tyne then began using oil to break the force of the sea and so enable the boats to ride more easily. The oil did all that was required of it, and things began to be more comfortable. Some idea of the force of the sea may be estimated from the fact that in one night thirty gallons of oil were used before any effect was produced. Tuesday, June 17, during a lull the boats were run alongside the Tyne and coaled and watered. Three days later, when things were at their worst, Capt. Goodrich made the signal: 'The worst of the weather over; Captain, officers, and men of the Tyne sympathize with the officers and crews of the boats in their great discomfort.'

"The signal was fully appreciated by all hands and tended to raise our spirits considerably. By Sunday morning, June 22, the weather had moderated sufficiently to enable us once more to supply the boats with coal and water, but by 8 p. m. the weather became so bad that No. 61, the sternmost boat, carried away its towing hawser, and with 360 feet of three-and-one-half-inch wire was forced to ride out the gale by itself. Meanwhile, on board the Tyne, the greatest anxiety prevailed as the lights of No. 61 on several occasions, especially during heavy hail squalls, disappeared, and it was feared that it was in a bad way. A consultation was held as to the advisability of turning the Tyne and putting back to its relief, but this was found to be impracticable, as any attempt in that direction would imperil the safety of No. 62, the boat in tow. Had it been required, no lifeboat could have been sent to the assistance of No. 61, with any chance of living against the sea that was running. As may be imagined, it was no small relief to those on board the Tyne to find No. 61 safely under the ship's lee in the morning.

"By Monday, June 23, at noon, the wind and sea had both abated, and the following morning, No. 61 having once more been taken in tow, the weather was so improved as to allow a good run being made on that and the succeeding day."

Torpedo boats Nos. 61 and 62, which are in many respects similar to the United States torpedo boat Cushing were built by Yarrow & Co. at Poplar, London, in 1886. They are 125 feet in length and 13 feet in breadth, and have a trial displacement of sixty-two tons. They draw forward 1 foot 7 inches, aft 6 feet 3 inches. They have a coal capacity of eighteen tons, and can develop a speed of nineteen knots and about 650 indicated horse power. Their armament consists of five torpedo guns, two three-pounder Hotchkiss quick-firing guns, two two-barreled Nordenfeldt guns, and they carry an electric search light. The Tyne brought out eighty men for the West Riding Regiment.

A Dangerous Case.

He had been coming to see her about ten years and finally he asked the all-important question. After clinching things by saying "Yes," the fair girl suddenly threw herself agitatedly on his neck.

"O. Henry," she cried, "I am so terrified for your sake."

"At what?" he said soothingly.

"Father was saying today that hurry was the great cause of heart disease, and if your hurry in this matter should——"—*Philadelphia Times.*

Those Neighbor Children.

Fond Mother—"I have called Johnnie a dozen times to come in and go on an errand, but he won't come. He is out there playing with one of the neighbor's children."

Caller (meaningly)—"He—won't—come?"

Fond Mother—"No. Those neighbor children ought to have more respect for my feelings than to go on playing with him after he has been called, and I shall send them home this instant."—*New York Weekly.*

European Disarmament.

A conspicuous Austrian Peer, Prince Starhemberg, pronounces boldly for general disarmament. Austria, he says, is drifting rapidly to financial ruin. But he fears that war must come before disarmament.

Genuine Crown tooth-brushes.
Dale & Sempill, Clark and Madison streets.

THE HEBREW IN AMERICA

A MAGAZINE ARTICLE WHICH LIBERALLY DEFINES HIS POSITION.

William Littleford in the "Commonwealth" Considers the Causes of the Prejudice Existing Against Israelites and the Probability of Its Eventually Dying Out—The Situation in Reality a Brighter One than the Writer Makes It Out.

In the *Commonwealth* for the present month is an article by William Littleford, M. A., on "The American Israelite," which is written in so liberal a spirit that it is a service to human fellowship to aid in the diffusion of its statements and conclusions.

The writer inquires into the causes of the prejudice existing against the Jews, the degree to which it exists, and the probabilities of its eventually dying out.

On the first part of the inquiry it was not necessary to waste time, as every one knows that the vague feeling of dislike and distrust now entertained in some countries toward the Jews may be traced to the violent and bigoted hatred of the middle ages, when the Christian nations undertook the conquest of Jerusalem. This fervor strangely resembled that which Lover discovered in his amiable fellow-countrymen, the Irish, who have a habit of

Fightin' each other for conciliation,
And murtherin' each other for the love of God.

Faith was the watchword of Western chivalry, and to the doughty marauders of the Crusades the unbeliever, whether at home or in Palestine, was a dog. Then began those persecutions of the Jews which have lasted in some form or other to the present day. The old bigoted spirit now shows its fangs occasionally in Germany and Russia. The Jew found himself in the middle ages what the Christian was in Rome ten centuries before—a hated and despicable object:

It seemed as if the natural impulses of men's hearts were perverted by a doctrine. Hatred of these people became a religious duty. Bigotry was a habit, not an attribute. Cruelty was a custom, not an inclination. For a Jew the gentlest Christian heart could entertain the most savage hate. Humanity became inoculated with the virus of fanaticism. Christendom was possessed of an unclean spirit. The demon of persecution rioted throughout the length and breadth of Europe.

The Changing World.

But that old story of the past is not interesting now. Churchly tyranny was split into fragments by the Reformation, and on the ruins men rose to "a wider view and a purer air." As the faith of Christians weakened—that is to say, widened—they saw the kinship of humanity; but they still retained in their hearts the sediment of old hatred, which is prejudice. As faith faded human love grew. The Jew himself underwent changes. He has abandoned his belief in the advent of a personal Messiah and the return of the chosen people to the Holy Land; he believes now in one God and a future life, and he is loyal to that country of which he is a citizen.

There is practically no religious difference now between Jews and Gentiles. Many members of these once violently opposed divisions are freethinkers, who, when they see fit to organize, join hands in metagnostic congregations like that of Felix Adler of New York or the Ethical Society of Chicago, or the Positivist Society of Frederic Harrison in London.

Other reasons than religious ones must be found for whatever dislike the Gentile of today entertains for the Jew. Mr. Littleford undertakes to find these reasons, and he condenses his discoveries in this paragraph:

To summarize, the prejudice against our Hebrew fellow-citizens in the United States is chiefly referable to traditional dislike, a heritage from ancestors who found Satanic pleasure in hating and persecuting the minority always, and especially the Jews; but the feeling is also due in part to lesser causes—the comparatively recent arrival of the Jew in this country, his German habits, so different from the prevailing English tastes, his distinct facial characteristics, his great success in business, exciting the envious to fan against him the dying flames of mediæval hate; the objectionable traits of some uncultured Hebrews, whose wealth enables them to make themselves offensively conspicuous, and lastly, the strange doctrine that forbids the Jew to feel for the Gentile the tender passion of love.

Harmonizing Influences.

To what degree this feeling exists in the United States Mr. Littleford is unable to determine. Quiet, personal investigation by one from whom it is not likely to hide itself can alone detect its presence. The Jew cannot do this, says the writer; the Gentile can. He goes on:

In the public schools, where the young people of all classes meet on an equal footing, the children of Jewish and non-Jewish parents associate together, for the most part without thought of race or religious differences. Boys and girls disdain conventionality. Their likes and dislikes are prompted by the impulses of their hearts, unrestrained by the artificial dictates of a groundless prejudice. The Gentile youth, as a rule, cares not for the creed or ancestry of his Hebrew schoolmate, and between them often exists that affectionate friendship which belongs to life's perfumed morning, and fades, when the day grows apace, like the exhalations of the dawn. They visit each other's homes, study together, and often eat and sleep together, and are happiest when one has his arm about the other's shoulders. But in due time society gives to the Gentile the fruit of the tree of conventionality, and he eats thereof and thinks his eyes have been opened; and thereafter, in most cases, he avoids associating intimately with a class of his fellow-citizens whose society would have afforded him much genuine pleasure, because his Christian neighbors do not associate with them.

Here the question suggests itself whether the barrier complained of by Mr. Littleford is raised by the Gentiles. He seems to take it for granted that such is the case, and yet a few pages backward in his essay he speaks of "the strange doctrine that forbids the Jew to feel for the Gentile the tender passion of love." Is not this sufficient to account for the parting of Hebrews and Gentiles when they emerge from childhood and stand at the portals of marriage? And as such partings are brought about by parental influence is it just to infer that such influence is exercised solely by Gentile parents?

In other words, is not the social isolation of Hebrew families of their own choosing, and traceable to a religious repugnance to intermarriage with Gentiles?

Individual Instances.

Look around. There are several Hebrews in everyone's experience who have entered fully into American life. They have married Gentiles, the ceremony being in all probability a civil one. There is no prejudice against such men among their Gentile associates. But are these men who no longer attend the synagogues regarded as renegades by the people of their race? Mr. Littleford does not think of this question. It is put now with a desire for enlightenment.

If a Hebrew who disobeys a religious law is regarded as an outcast by his people then is the Hebrew regard for a dogma stronger than the desire for amalgamation with other peoples.

And what is the conclusion? It is this—that a faith, or a belief in the supernatural, incited the Christians of the middle ages to persecute the Jews. So faith, or a religious principle now actuates the Hebrew in holding aloof in the matter of intermarriage from all Gentiles.

And this is equivalent to repeating that the growth of human love seems to be in inverse proportion to the fading of religious faith.

By Way of Postscript.

The following is a special complaint made by Mr. Littleford which may be considered by way of postscript:

In the more fashionable circles of American society the feeling against the Jews is maintained with that persistency with which fashion always clings to its vagaries. In these circles women are the arbiters, and prejudice is peculiarly a feminine failing. A man may have no objection to the society of his Hebrew neighbors, but his wife will not invite them to her receptions because her friends do not. They may be wealthy and accomplished, refined and pleasant in manner and handsome in person, but the descendants of Jacob are not yet considered strictly within the pale of fashion's domain.

As Mr. Littleford asserts that our prejudices are an inheritance from the Anglo-Saxon stock it is fair to conclude that the conduct of English society will not be without influence on the society of America. If the Roseberry-Rothschild alliance means anything it means a decided change in the attitude of English society toward the Hebrews. The Queen has personally visited one of the great Hebrew families of England, and the aristocracy has followed in her lead. Mr. Littleford may feel assured that the doors of American society will open to the representative Hebrews of this country—when they knock.

E. J. M.

The Truth Always.

"How old are you, madam?"

"Twenty-two, your Honor."

"Why, I remember your saying you were 22 in another case where you were a witness ten years ago."

"Yes, your Honor; on the witness stand I always tell the truth."—*Philadelphia Times.*

PLANS OF THE OHIO FARMERS.

They Will Hold a State Convention at Columbus, Aug. 13.

CLEVELAND, O., July 10.—[Special Correspondence.]—Within the last year there has been a new force developing in Ohio politics. Heretofore the farmers of the State have been slow to leave the old parties or to take any concerted action in their own interest. The Granger movement and the Greenback craze alike failed to arouse in them the enthusiasm excited among the farmers of many of the newer States. But the depression of the last few years has been preparing them for an appeal to the uncertain god of politics, and this fall and thereafter the farmers may be expected in many sections of Ohio to act as a unit in supporting men and measures favorable to them.

The idea of the Farmers' Alliance had slow growth in Ohio until last winter, when some thirty or more members of the State Legislature from agricultural counties united to promote legislative action favorable to the farmers and to oppose measures framed in the interests of other classes. Being a new organization, it failed to accomplish any very substantial results, chiefly because of lack of generalship. Had it been properly managed it might have gained much that would have been of advantage, as it easily controlled the balance of power between the parties. The main effect of the movement was to give an incentive to the work of organization among the farmers of the State which since then has been going on rapidly. In one week recently twelve local divisions of the Farmers' Alliance were organized in Huron County alone. This was an exceptional record, but it shows how the idea is taking hold upon the agricultural classes of the State.

There are now over 300 local alliances in the State to say nothing of the many branches of the Grange, Patrons of Industry, Farmers' League, and Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association. A State convention of delegates from all these organizations has been called to meet in Columbus Aug. 13. The call was issued in last week's number of the *Ohio Farmer* of this city, the most influential and widely-circulated farm journal in the State. The *Farmer* announces that it has assumed the responsibility of calling such a convention only after consultation with and at the earnest request of the leading agriculturists of the State, including the officers of both the Alliance and the Grange. It also says:

This convention is not called to boom any particular hobby or in the interest of any political party, but purely in the interest of a depressed industry, and it is expected that every organization in Ohio will do its duty.

This convention is intended to follow closely in the footsteps of the one recently held by the farmers' societies of Indiana at Indianapolis. It declared in favor of the united action of all farmers' societies, advocated the free coinage of silver, indorsed the Butterworth bill, declared hostility to all class legislation, trusts, and monopolies, and demanded a reduction of the fees and salaries of county and State officers. Judging from the platforms adopted by various county Farmers' Alliance conventions the farmers of Ohio will accept all that the farmers of Indiana have said, only adding a demand for the amendment of the tax laws of the State, so that a mortgaged farm will not be taxed at full value, and compelling manufacturers to list all their finished product for taxation, and possibly a declaration in favor of a better school-book law than the Geyer bill passed last winter.

It is expected that all the farmers' societies of the State, including independent farmers' clubs, will send delegates to this convention. The leaders of the Alliance say they expect an attendance of from 3,000 to 5,000 delegates and representative farmers. Certainly, at a reasonable estimate, societies with a membership of over 50,000 of the farmers of the State will be represented there.

The strength of the movement lies in its alleged non-partisan character. The Farmers' Alliance, while boldly advocating the election of only farmers or those known to be closely identified with their interests to office, yet declares against antagonizing any party, intending only to so impress the political power of the farmers upon party leaders as to secure the attention and consideration which has long been practically denied the farmers as a class.

In the various Congressional districts the alliance will probably injure the Democrats more than the Republicans, for the reason that nearly all the close districts under the recent gerrymander are Democratic, and it will be policy for the Republicans to name men who will command the support of the farmers. In State politics the Democrats are building on the farmers' movement as a source of strength to them, but there seems to be little basis for their expectation. If they do gain from it it will not be because of anything in the past history of their party in the State, but solely by demagogical promises and appeals.

MIXING RELIGION AND PLEASURE.

Methodists Strike a Happy Combination at Desplaines.

After the first day the second day. And the second day was better. People came in from here, there, and everywhere—from Chicago and Paw Paw and other flourishing villages in the immediate neighborhood. There were 2,500 people there, all told. Farm wagons rattled up with loads of evangelical Methodists, smart surreys whisked through the grounds, the railway-cars emitted swarms of men, women, and children, and picnic baskets. The camp was lively and the picnic grounds were livelier. They bubbled over with religious enthusiasm. Babies and baskets, women and men, pickles and piety, were everywhere. Dr. Bolton looked upon this scene with a fatherly eye and thereupon made a joke. Said Dr. Bolton:

"That is our poultry-yard."

"Why?"

"Because all our lay delegates are there," returned the doctor, thereby scoring one—and an old one—upon the haughty man of the newspaper.

This is the frivolous part of the meeting. There is another end to it, and a serious end as well. A pretty girl with red hair and gray eyes lolled in a hammock and said that the hours were too much in the line of the early bird and worm line of business. But then she was an indolent damsel—but pleasant to look upon, mark you.

The meetings did begin rather early. At 6:30 in the dawning "Father" Lasher took charge of a sunrise prayer-meeting. The sun had been up some time, but that was a secondary consideration. There was prayer for salvation, testimonials of salvation accomplished, song, and enthusiasm. So that set the day going in good Methodist camp-meeting fashion.

Then every one breakfasted. The prevailing appetite ran toward bacon and eggs, with a declared preference for the eggs well done.

At 8:30 Dr. Williamson preached and pretty nearly every one went to hear him. It was a sort of Bible-reading, sermon, and exhortation into one. A good one, too. Dr. Williamson showed that the word of God—the Bible, that is—is a mirror in which one can see one's self, and see, too, all the faults and follies that mark humanity. Then at 10:30 every one went to the Epworth Tabernacle, a peculiar, whimsical building in the "circle." The Rev. Dr. Trusdell preached a sermon about the reign of Christ. Then at 1:30 in the afternoon the Rev. A. W. Reiker of Chattanooga, Tenn., occupied the same desk. His was a service especially designed for children, and he told the small ones all about Christ and Peter when they walked over the turbulent waters of Galilee.

"So," said Dr. Reiker, "you, like Peter, will walk over the turbulent waters of life—take Christ's hand and he will steady you and keep you safe and sure."

At 3:30 the Rev. T. E. Westerdale of Durand—in the Freeport district—preached from the well-known text, "Cast your bread upon the waters and ye shall find it after many days." Said he:

"The command is from God; he furnishes the seed; the opportunity is with us; the result cannot be in doubt."

There is the sermon in a nutshell.

After this people loafed under the elms and oaks—along the cool river—in tents or cottages.

At 7:30 there was another service. Dr. W. H. Boole of the New York Conference—he lives on Staten Island—preached a fiery Methodist sermon from the text, "He Calleth Thee." One finds the words in the forty-seventh verse of the tenth chapter of Mark. Of course it refers to the call of Christ to the blind man. Then he amplified the subject. Christ called to the blind man; said, "Bring him to me"; the blind man was brought. From this occurrence the doctor drew a fine lesson of man's duty and Christ's great mercy. Then he touched on this point: Christ called on the blind man because the blind man called first on him.

"This," added Dr. Boole, "is the law of grace. If you want anything of God, ask him. This poor man called on Christ because he felt the need of a Savior and a helper. He was blind, and he knew it. We, too, to get Christ's help must feel the need of it.

"This blind man appealed to Christ. In three minutes he was healed. A short prayer, was it not? Well, it does no harm if you are 'short' on prayer if you are 'long' on faith."

And there was an epigram, and one with a deal of sense in it to boot. And this same epigram ended the services of the day. The girl with the red hair and the gray eyes went to bed, and every one followed her wise example.

The services today will be much of the same order. Bishop Joyce will probably deliver the morning sermon.

WILL CARRY OUT HIS INSTRUCTIONS.

A British Naval Officer on the French Shore Question.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 11.—Sir Baldwin Walker, Captain of the British warship Emerald, speaking in reference to the closing of Baird's lobster factories, said to a reporter: "I have my instructions to carry out on the French shore and have no alternative left but to do so when glaring breaches of the law are pointed out to me by the French commander. To all intents I ignore the existence of all past treaties on the French shore question this year. I am carrying out the modus vivendi, and shall do my duty regardless of consequences."

Regarding the chances for a final settlement of the French shore question Sir Baldwin said: "The whole story has been exaggerated. The less said on the French shore matter pending negotiations the better for Newfoundlanders and the more likely to restore them the sole control of their own country."

When the Silk Is on the Corn.

The geese were flying southward,
And the clouds were hanging low,
The naked trees were shivering
As they chattered of the snow;
And the frost was in our faces
When we said good-by that morn,
But you promised you would wed me
When the silk was on the corn.

'Neath the leaden skies we parted
In the autumn cold and gray,
But old winter's reign is over
And so is the pleasant May;
And I know you're slyly watching,
Each evening and each morn,
When the tender husk is bursting,
And the silk is on the corn.

Now the treetops flaunt their glory,
And the clover's blooming red,
While the ringdove coos his story
To his nestmate overhead;
And the stars—they heard you promise—
And some sunny summer morn
I shall claim my own, my treasure,
When the silk is on the corn.
—*Yankee Blade.*

In Glad Weather.

I do not know what skies there were,
Nor if the wind was high or low;
I think I heard the branches stir
A little, when we turned to go;
I think I saw the grasses sway
As if they tried to kiss your feet—
And yet, it seems like yesterday,
That day together, sweet!

I think it must have been in May;
I think the sunlight must have shone;
I know a scent of springtime lay
Across the fields; we were alone.
We went together, you and I;
How could I look beyond your eyes?
If you were only standing by
I did not miss the skies!

I could not tell if evening glowed,
Or noonday heat lay white and still
Beyond the shadows of the road;
I only watched your face, until
I knew it was the gladdest day,
The sweetest day that summer knew—
The time when we two stole away
And I saw only you!
—*Charles B. Going.*

Extravagant Panegyrics.

The late Mr. Hendricks of Indiana was a very amiable, kind-hearted man, and in the matter of intellect he sized up head and shoulders above the crowd of Western Democratic politicians surrounding him; but it may be doubted whether it is a judicious friendship that depicts him as a prodigy of learning, oratory, and statesmanship. When Senator Turpie brackets him with Daniel Webster and Poet Riley, after saluting him as "Leader invincible, Ruler most wise," goes on to credit him with an eloquence which

"History's pages
Rustlingly whisper in vain to relate,"

the very extravagance of the panegyric defeats the purpose of the panegyrists.—*Hartford Courant.*

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FARMERS VS. DEMOCRATS.

SOUTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATS LOCK HORNS WITH THE GRANGERS.

The Tillman-Farmers' Movement Making Great Headway and Threatening to Assume Control of the State—A Factional Fight in Which Republicans So Far Have Taken No Part—Charging State Officers with Extravagance and Inefficiency.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 9.—[New York Times.]—Politics is at a white heat in South Carolina. It is politics here, there, and everywhere. You read pages of it in the newspapers, you hear it discussed at the clubs, at the table, and on the farm, and every group of street loungers is talking—politics.

The contest that is waging is between Democratic politicians and the farmers. No Republicans need apply. It is a bitter fight. The two factions have been denominated "Tillman" and "Anti-Tillman" from the fact that Capt. Tillman is the "life and the force" of the "Farmers' movement," which is waging the battle against the Democratic administration. In the ranks of each faction are men so prejudiced and so intolerant that they can see nothing good in the element of the Democratic party to which they are opposed and upon which they are waging a relentless warfare with all the ardor of their nature.

Last March a convention of about two hundred the fifty persons, nine-tenths of whom were farmers, met in Columbia and nominated Capt. B. R. Tillman of Edgefield for Governor, subject, however, to the ratification of the regular State Democratic Nominating Convention, which is called to meet Sept. 10.

Capt. Tillman is 43 years of age and is a well-to-do farmer. He has one of the largest plantations in Edgefield County and has developed it successfully in every direction. He pays taxes on 1,800 acres of land and runs twenty plows. He has a dairy supplied by forty thoroughbred Jersey cows, and there is neither lien nor mortgage recorded against his property. Twenty years ago he started to work with 400 acres of land and four plows. He has the finest vineyard in Eastern Carolina, and each year saves from 6,000 to 8,000 pounds of pork.

Five years ago Capt. Tillman attempted to make a speech and broke down. Today he is conceded to be the best stump-speaker in the State. The issue made and represented by Capt. Tillman is reform in the administration of the State Government. He charges the State officers with extravagance, inefficiency, and neglect of duty; says that the Railroad Commissioners have been "tamed" by the railroads, that the State has been governed by an aristocracy, and that "ring" politicians manipulate the State conventions.

One of Capt. Tillman's most striking declarations, and one which forms the target for the denunciation of the opposing candidates, is the following, which he used in his Greenville speech: "Ah, my countrymen," said he, "it is this fatal laxity, this conniving at crime, this dethronement of law, this obtuseness of moral conscientiousness, this political leprosy, that permeates our entire governmental fabric, and is summed up in one phrase—neglect of duty—that is destroying our very civilization itself. We furnish guano frauds with italics [reference is here made to the method followed by the State Department of Agriculture in exposing commercial fertilizers found to be below the standard by printing the name of the brand thereof in italics in the monthly report of the department]; we punish murderers who have money with no trial and italics, and the people are sick now unto death of such government, and they are determined to make a change."

Capt. Tillman has raised a storm which he is powerless to repress. Around him center passion, prejudice, and discord. His candidacy has already divided families and friends; it has arrayed brother against brother; it has made men who have labored and fought and suffered and triumphed together regard each other with suspicion and dislike.

Opposing Capt. Tillman as candidates for the Gubernatorial nomination are Gen. John Bratton of Fairfield and Col. Joseph H. Earle of Sumter. Gen. Bratton is a successful and well-to-do farmer. He was a Brigadier-General in the Confederate Army, and made a brilliant war record. Col. Earle is the Attorney-General of the State, and a lawyer of marked ability. He also has a fine war record, having shouldered his musket and voluntarily entered the army when but a youth. These gentlemen entered the present political campaign upon the earnest solicitation of their friends throughout the State representing the conservative element of the Democratic party—the faction opposed to the Tillman or Farmers' movement.

The campaign was formally opened June 10, since which time seventeen meetings have been held in as many counties, at which the various candidates for Governor and State officers have met in joint discussion. These discussions have been animated, heated, and at times intensely bitter, and on several occasions a general riot seemed imminent.

The opening of the campaign found the Tillmanites thoroughly organized in every county of the State, well prepared for a desperate struggle, and with a dogged determination to win. The anti-Tillmanites, on the other hand, had remained in a state of masterly inactivity, with no semblance of an organization, and, apparently, without the least apprehension of any possible change in the existing order of things, so that when the strength of the Farmers' movement manifested itself in the series of meetings now in progress the adherents of the "ring" (as Tillman terms the present administration) were taken completely aback—paralyzed, so to speak. Then it was that an appeal was made to Messrs. Bratton, Earle, and others to come forward and make an effort to stay the Tillman tidal wave. Yet the warnings, the entreaties, the eloquent appeals of these distinguished citizens were but as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals before the assembled multitude of fanatical farmers—and the tide rolled on.

That such a division now exists, and that the Democracy is no longer solid, no one attempts to deny, and the breach is widening every day. Even the magnetic influence of Senator Wade Hampton, the idol of the people, has failed to calm the tempest; and it has already been intimated from the hustings that the *support of the negro may yet be invoked* by either one or the other of the contending factions to settle the vexed question at the polls.

More Democratic Trouble.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 9.—From absolute quietude to intense excitement has been a quick change in Alabama politics.

Since the last State convention in June, when the alliance missed capturing the Democratic organization, bag and baggage, by a very narrow majority, there has been some suppressed feeling. The alliance, while outwardly proclaiming its allegiance to the regular ticket, has been dissatisfied and discontented, and the Montgomery County Alliance has goone so far as to declare in resolutions that it was swindled out of the nomination, and that it was going to vote for Koelb, the leader, in August anyhow. Koelb has apparently been discountenancing this sort of thing and publicly avowing his allegiance to the ticket. He was recently put on the list of speakers to canvass the State under the auspices of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

Yesterday the campaign was opened at Eufaula, and Koelb was the first speaker on the program. He made a passionate alliance speech and attacked the utterances of other Democratic leaders. Privately he went even further than that, and said that he was going to take the stump and combat some utterances of a regular Democratic speaker in Shelby County.

Every Democrat present was outraged at Koelb's speech, and Chairman Tompkins of the State Executive Committee immediately notified Koelb that unless he sang in a different key his name would be stricken from the list of speakers and an address issued to the people of the State explaining why this was done. The affair is the chief topic of conversation in Alabama today.

Where Ships and Railways Meet.

An old and successful merchant and investor from the East, on visiting Portland, Oregon, for the first time this summer, after seeing the Peninsula located between the Columbia and Willamette Rivers, predicted that here, where ocean ships and railways meet, on 18 miles of deep water front, the future merchants and manufacturers of Portland would do business and the mass of the people dwell, advancing real-estate values a thousand fold in ten years. On this Peninsula Hon. Chas. Francis Adams of Boston made a large purchase.

Health drinks—Silurian Water; Silurian Ginger Ale, Silurian Tonic. 89 Wabash av. Tel. 2671.

REMARKABLE POKER HANDS.

Two Gentlemen Hold a Straight Flush of the Same Suit.

Bridgeport *Standard:* Two well-known gentlemen of this city and their wives were the principals in a poker game which occurred a few nights ago, in which remarkable hands were held by the two gentlemen. When the cards were dealt Mr. S——, who is a prominent business-man, held three clubs and two cards of another suit, and Mr. C——, a prominent manufacturer, held the aces of clubs and spades and the king, queen, and jack of clubs. Mr. C——, who sat at the left of Mr. S——, put up his ante, and all four players came in. Mr. S—— drew two cards and filled his club flush, the hand consisting of the nine, eight, seven, six, and five-spot. The other gentleman concluded to discard his ace of spades. He drew the ten of clubs, thus holding a straight flush of clubs, consisting of the ace, king, queen, jack, and ten.

The ladies dropped out, and the two men continued raising the limit, which was small, until finally Mr. C——, who held the large flush, said carelessly: "There is no use of keeping this up, you can't beat my hand." But Mr. S——, with his straight flush, didn't intend to be bluffed, so he insisted on raising again. This went on for many minutes, when Mr. S—— finally said: "Well, C——, I've got this clinched with a big hand; you had better stop." But C—— refused then, saying that he was bound to raise him. The men went on betting until they had wagered all the ready money they had in their possession, amounting to several hundred dollars, and finally Mr. C—— called his opponent. Mr. S—— has not got over the surprse yet, and his friends are enjoying the fun. It was a very remarkable thing that both gentlemen should hold a straight flush of the same suit.

The Sparrow and I.

[Written for the Sunday Tribune by William P. Moss.]

He who paints the Lily
And gives fragrance to the Rose,
Cares for the humble Sparrow
And guides it where it goes,
He chose its place of nesting,
He gave its little brood,
In Him they have their safety,
By Him they have their food.
Cease then, my Soul, thy fearing.
For lips Divine have taught
Through these a daily lesson,
Which Wisdom vain had sought,
"To God thy Soul is fairer
Than the Lilies of the field;
And its fragrance is more grateful
Than what the Roses yield;
And all the Birds of earthland
From forest, air, and lea,
Thy Father holds but lightly,
As He looketh, Soul, on thee."

CHICAGO, June 28, 1890.

New Wrinkle in Court.

A new stumbling-block for bigamists has been found by a determined young Miss Day, who was married by a Mr. Roberts, he having another wife at the time. When she had to leave him she sued him for breach of promise of marriage and has got a verdict of £2,500.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPERTY for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Friday, July 11:

Indiana av, s e cor of Seventy-ninth st, w f, 598x341 ft, dated May 3 (A. W. Roberts to C. Davidson)..... $20,000
Sixty-first st, 50 ft w of Homan av, s f, 50x124½ ft, dated June 11 (S. S. Keefer to A. M. Keefer)..... 1,000
Lexington av, n e cor of Fifty-sixth st, w f, 50x150 ft, dated June 20 (D. L. Shorey to Rexford & Richardson)..... 5,000
Laflin st, 157 ft n of Seventieth, w f, 25x124½ ft, dated July 1 (J. C. Stockton to C. Geiger)..... 1,380
Russell av, 350 ft s of Eightieth st, e f, 50x124½ ft, dated June 10 (T. T. Perry to J. S. Martin)..... 1,700
Drexel av, 141 ft s of Fifty-eighth st, w f, 72x150 ft, dated June 5 (J. P. McGill to J. E. Lawler)..... 4,500
South Park av, 58 ft n of Fifty-seventh st, e f, 50x178 ft, dated May 12 (J. C. Daly to William Holt)..... 6,750
Jackson st, 300 ft e of Forty-second, s f, 25x121½ ft, dated April 19 (J. H. Brewster to J. McKim)..... 1,800
Sixty-ninth st, s e cor of Adams av, n f, 58¾x124½ ft, dated June 7 (W. J. Magee to M. L. Morris)..... 8,800
Polk st, s e cor of Pacific av, n f, 62x79¾ ft, dated Aug. 19, 1884 (W. H. Stevens to Michigan Southern and Lake Shore Railroad Co.)..... 12,000
Fifty-seventh st, 140 ft e of Winter, s f, 25x125 ft, dated June 30 (J. R. Young to E. V. Jones)..... 1,900
Ellis av, 75 ft n of Fiftieth st, e f, 50x150 ft, dated June 28 (M. H. Van Dorn et al to H. Wichert)..... 7,375
Calumet av, 358¾ ft s of Thirty-third st, w f, 22x125 ft, dated June 17 (A. Heyman to L. Weil)..... 7,800
South La Salle st, 525 ft s of Thirty-first, w f, 25x120 ft, dated April 11 (J. D. Fitzgerald to W. R. Mumford et al)..... 1,850
Paulina st, 66 ft s of Eighty-sixth, e f, 75x125 ft, dated July 1 (F. N. Gage to T. R. and A. C. Godfrey)..... 1,200
Root st, 72 ft w of Wallace, n f, 24x125 ft, dated June 26 (estate of G. C. Crane to F. Boden)..... 1,200
Twelfth st, 167 ft w of Ashland av, w f, 24x125 ft, dated June 23 (L. H. Schubert to H. Schmeltekopf)..... 5,900
Newport av, 500 ft e of Evanston av, s f, 100x200 ft, dated July 1 (E. Jemieson to E. Furthmann)..... 14,000
West Forty-third st, n w cor of West Thirteenth, e f, 108¼x125 ft, dated April 22 (F. A. Rehkopf to A. M. Reilly)..... 1,715
West Fortieth st, s e cor of Seventy-first, 40 acres, dated May 27 (Edward S. Badger to H. T. Glover)..... 60,000
West Twelfth st, 73 ft w of Central Park av, n f, 24x125 ft, dated May 14 (B. C. Perkins to S. S. Adee)..... 2,800
Seventy-fifth st, 25 ft w of Farragut av, n f, 44¼x120 ft, also Farragut av, 212 ft n of Seventy-fifth st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated June 5 (Boyd & Hall to Wm. Kirby)..... 2,800
Kimball av, s e cor of Armitage, 6⅔ acres, dated March 3, 1888 (L. B. Simons to F. A. Winkelman)..... 10,000
Stave st, between Armitage and Centralia, n e f, 25x150 ft, dated July 10 (E. J. and F. Simmons to F. E. Jennison)..... 2,400
Lake av, 229 ft n of Forty-first st, w f, 50 ft to R. R., dated May 31 (A. S. Trude to W. A. Hammond)..... 12,500
Lake av, 169 ft n of Forty-first st, w f, 60 ft to R. R., dated June 9 (H. N. Brooks to W. A. Hammond)..... 18,000
Forty-eighth st, 125½ ft e of Halsted, n f, 24x125 ft, dated July 9 (M. W. Nichols to E. Halligan)..... 1,100
Cottage Grove av, 215 ft n of Sixty-first st, w f, 25x136 ft, dated July 9 (W. H. Mathews to J. R. Winterbotham)..... 3,000
Central boulevard, 48 ft e of Kedzie av, n f, 48x149 ft, dated July 10 (B. A. Baldwin to G. M. Baldwin)..... 2,000
Goldsmith av, 26 ft n of Seventy-sixth st, w f, 50x105 ft, dated July 8 (E. L. Yarlott to A. H. Pickering)..... 12,500
South Chicago av, s e of Stony Island av, s w f, 25x125, with a triangle in same block, dated April 1 (E. A. Cummings to P. A. Meyer)..... 1,133
South Chicago av, s e of Stony Island av, s w f, 25x125 ft, with 25x125 ft in same sub, dated April 1 (same to W. J. Meyer)..... 1,053
Grand av, n w cor of Humboldt boulevard, s f, und ½ of 150x500 ft, dated June 19 (P. F. Knezel to D. E. Gallagher)..... 2,500
Prairie av, 99 ft n of Fifty-first st, w f, 100x152 ft, dated June 9 (J. Clare to A. Dixon)..... 8,000
Myrtle av, 98 ft n of Sixty-sixth st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated July 9 (E. C. Sweet to E. Ochs)..... 2,875
Loomis st, s w cor of Eighty-fourth, e f, 596¾x517¾ ft, dated June 20 (K. Marks to A. Moses)..... 21,750
Wright st, 300 ft s of Seventy-sixth, e f, 100 ft to railroad, dated June 14 (C. C. Adams to Rush & Schoonover)..... 4,500
Margaret st, 97 ft s of Henry, w f, 24x103 ft, dated July 10 (E. L. and T. Fitzgerald to G. and M. Schultz)..... 1,275
May st, 200 ft s of Fifty-sixth, e f, 74¾x124¾ ft, dated July 9 (L. D. Tuttle to J. N. Tuttle)..... 7,500
Ingleside av, 144 ft n of Fifty-ninth st, e f, 96x115 ft, dated June 20 (H. Rosenfeld to D. Dennett)..... 6,000
Same property, dated July 2 (D. Dennett to J. K. Bigelow)..... 6,200
Ingleside av, 240 ft n of Fifty-ninth st, e f, 48x115 ft, dated June 20 (Same to T. McClain)..... 3,000
Cynthia court, 316 ft n of Twenty-second st, w f, 25x158 ft, dated June 21 (H. S. Parmelee to M. A. Vasu)..... 2,500
Edwards av, 250 ft s of Seventy-ninth st, e f, 50x124 ft, dated July 3 (W. H. Baker to W. C. Brown)..... 1,200
Root st, 96 ft w of Wallace, w f, 24x125 ft, dated June 24 (estate of G. C. Cram to M. T. Moses)..... 1,200
Woodlawn av, 300 ft s of Sixty-fourth st, w f, 50x165 ft, dated May 20 (M. Hirsch et al. to J. Wolf)..... 3,500
Premises No. 911 Carroll av, dated July 1 (D. L. Holden to T. N. Holden)..... 2,000
Premises No. 1066 West Monroe st, dated July 11 (G. F. Benett to C. D. Ringgold)..... 4,000
Premises No. 218 North Wolcott st, dated July 9 (J. M. Wanzer to F. E. Ingersoll)..... 2,500
Morgan st, 318 ft s of Polk, e f, 25x108⅝ ft, dated May 28 (O. G. Lange to A. T. and M. E. Morey)..... 5,000
Seventy-first st, s w cor of Aberdeen, n f, 45x125 ft, dated May 12 (T. M. D. Limon to E. E. Makay)..... 1,150
Dearborn st, s w cor of Seventy-fifth, e f, 200x341 ft, dated June 11 (F. T. Haynes to J. P. Mallette)..... 10,000
Sixty-first st, 56 ft e of Rhodes av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated April 26 (C. J. Hambleton to Brennan & Gilson)..... 1,500
Colfax av, between Seventieth and Seventy-first sts, e f, undivided ½ of 100x123 ft, dated July 11 (H. McKillip to E. Tapes)..... 1,800
Colfax av, between Seventieth and Seventy-first sts, e f, 100x123¾ ft, dated June 6 (M. H. Rinckney to H. McKillip)..... 3,600
Oakley av, 104 ft s of Moore st, e f, 26x130 ft, dated July 9 (J. Crosby to P. Mulcahy)..... 1,450
Kedzie av, n e cor of Roscoe st, w f, 46x123 ft, dated June 21 (H. Felsenthal to S. Felsenthal)..... 1,000
Wilson av, 332¾ ft e of Sheffield, n f, 50x194 ft, dated July 1 (M. J. Julian to T. B. Jeffrey)..... 3,000
Indiana av, s e cor of Seventy-third st, w f, 596x160 ft, dated June 16 (J. Cameron to E. Osgood)..... 18,000
Vincennes av, 250 ft s of Seventy-first st, e f, 50x126 ft, dated June 25 (E. E. Thatcher to L. Meyers)..... 1,500
Bissell av, n w cor of Seventy-fifth st, e f, 98x187½ ft, dated June 23 (F. W. Becker to H. M. Hooker)..... 9,750
Sixty-seventh st, 96 ft e of Farwell av, s f, 48x125 ft, dated July 11 (E. F. Foster to M. J. Breen)..... 1,600
Seventy-ninth st, n e cor of Halsted, s f, 52x100 ft, dated June 14 (J. H. Walker to F. W. Strack)..... 7,399
Sheridan av, 50 ft n of Sixty-fourth st, w f, 50x165 ft, dated May 29 (C. N. Huggins to W. H. Jordan)..... 3,000
Purple st, 67 ft s of Twenty-first, e f, 25x96 ft, dated July 11 (W. Picker to F. Strassenberg)..... 2,300
Douglas Park boulevard, 261 ft w of Albany av, n f, 50x190 ft, dated June 10 (J. Cullen to J. H. Fahrney)..... 3,300
Trumbull av, 175 ft s of Twenty-fourth st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated June 30 (F. S. Comstock to C. Charland)..... 1,400
Lake av, 25 ft s of Fifty-fourth st, w f, 25 ft to R. R., dated June 28 (S. O. and C. M. Anderson to M. D. Washburn)..... 5,000
West Adams st, n e cor Clinton, s f, with building 112¾x189 ft, dated July 10 (The Dake Bakery Co. to L. Klein Jr.)..... 200,000
Green st, 95 ft n of Jackson, e f, 25x116 ft, dated July 9 (C. H. Mulliken to James McMullen)..... 6,000
Fourteenth st, 175 ft w of Jefferson, n f, 25x36 ft, imp, dated July 10 (L. Warsawsky to A. Friedman)..... 3,300
St. Lawrence av, 126 ft s of Seventieth st, e f, 50x124 ft, dated June 14 (L. D. Power to R. Krueger)..... 1,400
Seventy-ninth place, 325 ft w of Arthur av, s f, 50x125 ft, dated May 6 (Crocker & Sheldon to F. W. Buescher)..... 1,400
Sixty-first st, 252 ft e of Halsted, n f, 65x124 ft, dated July 8 (William W. Robinson to L. A. R. Taylor)..... 2,000
Champlain av, 200 ft s of Forty-eighth st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated June 12 (Greene & Wastam to H. W. Hale)..... 3,750
Seventy-fifth st, 191 ft w of Stony Island av, s f, 50x121 ft, dated May 28 (Carton & Johnston to D. L. Deegan)..... 2,000
Seventy-seventh st, 244 ft w of Stony Island av, s f, 50x125 ft, dated May 31 (J. S. Huey to L. L. Sutherland)..... 1,100
Part of n e ¼ of s w ¼, sec 5, 40, 13, dated July 10 (P. Russell to J. B. Wilson)..... 2,000
Eighty-seventh pl, 25 ft e of Langley av, n f, 200x125 ft, dated June 5 (S. E. Crandall to M. E. Robinson)..... 4,125
Kimbark av, 450 ft n of Fifty-fifth st, e f, 40x175 ft, dated May 26 (M. C. and H. Royston to G. F. Samuel)..... 3,200
Seventy-sixth st, 181 ft e of Wentworth av, n f, 80x128 ft, with 25 ft in block adjoining, dated July 2 (A. Bonton to F. L. Hankey)..... 5,180
Maplewood av, 136 ft n of Fulton st, w f, 72x126 ft, dated Dec. 1, 1889 (T. E. Sullivan to Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg R. R. Co)..... 6,850
Maplewood av, 148 ft n of Fulton st, 50 ft to railroad, dated Jan. 2 (same to same)..... 4,300
Fulton st, n w cor of Maplewood av, s f, 173 ft to alley and railroad, dated Jan. 2 (same to same)..... 23,400
Seymour st, 304 ft n of Fulton, e f, 24x126 ft, dated Feb. 25 (same to same)..... 2,750

OUTSIDE SALES.

Between Harrison and Madison sts, ex adj East av, about 35 acres, dated July 9 (C. F. Swigart to William A. Taylor)..... 28,800
Robinson av, s w cor of Forty-seventh st, 80 acres, dated July 9 (H. Heinemann to G. Snydacker)..... 84,000
N 50 ft lots 1 and 2 and lots 3, 4, 5, 6, B "O," Morgan Park, dated June 10 (C. E. Waton to H. Millbacker)..... 19,000

LEASE.

R. M. and E. Dorman have conveyed to Calvin E. Brown the leasehold in the lot on Market st, n w cor of Randolph, e f, 90x78¼ ft; consideration named is $75,000.

NEW SUBDIVISIONS.

Chestnut av, n e cor of Elm st, 2 blocks, by F. Frick.
Augusta st, n w cor of Wilson av, Austin, s f, 1,286x766 ft, by A. McC. Gordon et al.
Blackhawk st, s e cor of North Branch, 800x250 ft, by N. Mears et al.
Austin av, s e cor of Twenty-seventh st, w f, 600x268 ft, by C. Fairfield.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT ISSUED THE following permits yesterday:

Martin Olson, to erect three-story and basement store and flats at No. 308 West Erie street, to cost $8,000.

G. A. Springer, to erect four three-story and basement dwellings at Nos. 3801 to 3811 Prairie avenue, to cost $30,000.

Shields & Cooke, to erect two two-story dwellings at Perry avenue and Seventy-third street, to cost $6,500.

Clark & Marston, to erect three two-story stores and flats at Eighty-third and Grand Trunk railroad, to cost $4,500.

Judge M. F. Tuley, to erect four three-story stores and flats at Nos. 866 to 872 West Madison street, to cost $25,000.

E. J. Monaghan, to erect nine four-story and cellar stores and flats at Nos. 203 to 207 Halsted and Nos. 194 to 202 Van Buren street, to cost $80,000.

Fred Kruger, to erect two-story and basement flats at No. 455 Dudley street, to cost $2,400.

S. Klien, to erect three-story and basement store at No. 552 Halsted street, to cost $10,000.

O. Swanson, to erect three flats at No. 320 Parmalee street, to cost $3,500.

Mrs. Mary Jones, to erect two additional stories at No. 119 Dearborn street, to cost $50,000.

Mrs. Jennie Christie, to erect three and one story basement front addition at No. 873 West Twenty-second street, to cost $2,000.

A. Rosenthal, to erect one additional story at No. 1035 North Oakley avenue, to cost $2,000.

Oliver S. Lyford, to erect two-story and attic dwelling at No. 2908 Lake Park avenue, to cost $12,000.

H. A. Cole, to erect two-story and basement flats at No. 1562 West Monroe street, to cost $5,000.

Mrs. Marie Schuettler, to erect five three-story and basement stores and flats at Nos. 1552 to 1562 Milwaukee avenue, to cost $56,000.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD — FOR THE RETURN OF any stolen Columbia cycle and detection of the thief; payable on conviction of the thief. POPE MANUFACTURING CO., 291 Wabash-av.

FOUND—LADY'S GOLD WATCH, NORTH of Jackson Park, near lake, July 4. Y 157, Tribune office.

STOLEN—FROM BAKER BROS.' PASTURE 3 miles south of Hinsdale, one buckskin colored horse; dark stripe on the back, 3 white legs, light mane and tail, white stripe in face, weighs about 1050. A liberal reward will be paid for return of same. BAKER BROS., 9 Washington-st.

$50 REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF DIAMOND ring lost in Belvedere wash-room. Call at 148 Michigan-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF JAMES BELL, WHOSE ADDRESS in May, 1875, was 194 East Van Buren-st., Chicago, was or had been employed by Mr. Riggins, bookbinder, Franklin-st., also by Mr. Cox, Monroe-st., and Rand & McNally, Madison-st., will communicate with R. Hewlett, Esq., Solicitor, 31 Essex-st., Strand, London, giving full particulars of his parentage and family and otherwise to establish his identity, he will hear of something to his advantage, or in case of his death any one forwarding particulars will be properly rewarded.

PERSONAL—A FEW RESPECTABLE PARTIES may join personally conducted trip, London and Paris; $150 from New York. A 100, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—LADY WITH CONDUCTED PARTY, London and Paris, $150 from New York, desires lady to join her; reference. A 98, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—MRS. MARTENA, THE DISTINGuished life reader of Rochester, N. Y., is at present at 627 Grand-av., Milwaukee, Wis.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR ON THE FEMALE FACE, moles and facial blemishes destroyed forever without pain, scar, shock, or trace by the electric needle process at the Chicago Skin and Facial Blemish Institute, 133 State-st., Suite 11. Dandruff, baldness, red noses, and all skin diseases cured; 20 years' experience.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS ARE AS GOOD PROPerty as real estate. Am offering special inducements to purchasers during the summer months. Terms as easy as you can get on real estate. Goods delivered on first payment. GEO. E. MARSHALL, diamond importer, 110-112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—I BEG TO INFORM MY FRIENDS and the public in general that I will open my new saloon and family resort located at 4601 State-st. on Thursday, July 10. A call is solicited. JOHN WEBER, formerly of the Arcades and 174 South Clark-st.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service; hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—A MEDITERRANEAN VACATION trip, taking in Gibraltar, Leghorn, Naples, Rome, Pompeii, Venice; sixty days; $300. Z 1, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—OCEAN BRINE AND ELECTRIC baths; also genuine Swedish movements. Central Music-Hall, Rooms 47 to 51. Hours, 9 to 6.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN OF 34 WITH large business experience; competent bookkeeper and correspondent; good executive ability; moderate salary to start; city and outside references. Box 531.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR TO do office work by a young man of good address, well educated, good penman, etc. Good reference as to honesty and ability. Y 153, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED OFfice man, competent to act as bookkeeper or secretary. Satisfactory references. Y 177, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers, also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class; some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, competent and accurate stenographer; operates Remington No. 2. A 57, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS salesman, either on the road or in the city; have several years' experience in the city trade; my line has been with the retail grocery trade. Address Y 143, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ENERGETIC BUSINESS-man desires position as traveling salesman for wholesale house. W 137, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A SUCCESSFUL TRAVELing salesman of long experience desires a change; posted on several lines; or could be of special service to firm wanting local salesmen and agents appointed throughout the country; good references. A 69, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MECHANICAL ENgineer capable to handle men to advantage; 5 years as superintendent millwright, 3 years draughtsman on large works, and 2 years selling and contracting for machinery; competent to make plans, estimates, and specifications for machinery; references from past and present employers. Address A C 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CARPENTER FOREman and draughtsman. Y 160, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH five years' experience in a printing office; good recommendations furnished. A 55, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—ENGLISHMAN, MARried, one child, as first-class coachman; five years; best of references. Apply or address THOS. WILLIAMS, 16 Peck-court, city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENglish coachman who understands the care of fine horses and carriages; has the best of city references. Y 159, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF highest respectability and successful experience as buyer and manager in large jobbing and retail drygoods house is open for an engagement; business connections first-class in every respect. Please address J. B., care of Francis W. Holbrook, 175 Dearborn-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—OFFICE WORK BY young lady, to do writing or as cashier. Address 75 Rush-st., North Side.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers, also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class; some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN TO SCRUB offices a few days in the week. Address MRS. ANDREW, 851 Dania-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY SEVERAL FINE DOmestics; good references; private family. MISS DEE, 3539 Cottage Grove-av. Open evenings.

SITUATIONS WANTED — STENOGRAPHERS, clerks, bookkeepers, and all kinds of domestic help furnished at 219 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER, ONE WHO IS FAmiliar with iron trade preferred. Good references required. Address A 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—DRUGGIST FOR TWO WEEKS' RElief work; must be experienced. Call at 3901 Wentworth-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GROCERY CLERK OF good habits; apply at SPRAGUE WARNER & CO'S this morning only. Address A 56, Tribune.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FAMILIAR WITH machinery business to assist for short time on inventory; rapid writer and quick at figures. Address in own handwriting A 3, Tribune.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER FOR a time furniture house; must be quick and accurate and have good references. Address Y 155, Tribune office.

WANTED—REGISTERED DRUG CLERK; ONE who speaks English and German. A A 11, Tribune.

Stenographers.

WANTED—MALE STENOGRAPHER, READY for work, at 94 La Salle-st., Room 58.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMEN, ON SALARY OR COMmission, to handle the NEW PATENT CHEMICAL INK ERASING PENCIL. The greatest selling novelty ever produced. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper. 200 to 500 per cent. profit. One agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days: another $32 in two hours. We want one energetic General Agent for each state and territory. Sample by mail 35 cts. For terms and full particulars, address THE MONROE ERASER MFG. CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

WANTED—ANY RELIABLE MAN OR WOMAN can secure profitable and steady work selling our line of goods on easy payments in city or country; no experience of investment necessary; good territory now open in Wisconsin, Eastern Iowa, and Northern Illinois; one salesman cleared $283.00 in June. JNO. GATELY & CO., 21 La Salle-st. Chicago.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN ANY line of trade to accept position as a salesman with large real estate house; thorough instructions given in one day; large, successful trade can be built up paying large yearly income. Address, giving experience and references, Z 105, Tribune office.

WANTED — SALESMAN AT $75 PER MONTH salary, and expenses to sell line of silver-plated ware, watches, etc., by sample; horse and team furnished free. Write at once for full particulars and sample case of goods free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—FIVE GOOD SALESMEN—OF GOOD address, ability, and energy; permanent business and good pay; teachers, students, ministers, professional or G. A. R. men preferred. Room 21 Lakeside Building.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED TEA, SPICE, and cigar salesmen for Michigan; useless to apply unless you have an established trade. H. FISHER, Chicago.

WANTED—RELIABLE MAN AS CITY SALESman and collector. Z 140, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN—MAN TO SELL LINE OF cigars; salary and expenses paid. Address with stamp, GLOBE CIGAR CO., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONery salesmen; state territory and present employer. Y 101, Tribune office.

WANTED—A1 CLOTHING SALESMAN; CHRIStian preferred. Bring references. 835, 837, and 839 Root-st., city.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL A SPECIALTY to the grocery and drug trade, on commission or salary or as a side line; big money to those who write at once. Address J. GEO. ROTH & CO., South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—HARDWARE SALESMAN TO SELL first-class specialty to the trade. A. A. Kelly Shingle Bracket Co., 311 Nicollet-av., Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN FOR MERchant tailoring; no other need apply. 187 Clark-st.

WANTED—TRAVELING MEN WANTING A profitable side line should address St. Louis Chip Potato Co., 412 North Main-st. St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, EXPERIENCED HARDware salesman for retail store in Montana. Address, stating salary expected and references from last situation, A 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE CIGAR FATORY, an Irish-American salesman with good city acquaintance among better class of saloonkeepers. Address, with references, Y 167, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN FOR CHOICE SPECIALties to dry goods trade on road; A1 men only; commission; nice side lines. 151 Monroe-st., Room 41.

Boys.

WANTED—YOUTH, WELL EDUCATED, FOR general office work; must be willing; state age and experience, if any; own handwriting; a good opening; salary $5 per week. A 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—SMART BOY 17 OR 18 YEARS OLD who has had experience making out invoices; good penman. First-class references necessary. Manufacturer's office. Wages $5 to begin. Y 120, Tribune office.

Designers.

WANTED—A GOOD MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSman; one used to grain elevator work preferred. Address immediately Y 114, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—NON-UNION IRON MOULDERS AT Union, Fulton, Risdon, and National Iron Works, San Francisco; wages $3.50 per day and steady work guaranteed; cost of transportation refunded to steady and good men. Address Lock-Box 12, Mauch Chunk, Pa.

WANTED—MECHANICS OF ALL KINDS AND laborers. Apply at once to WM. DEERING & CO., Clybourn and Fullerton-avs.

WANTED — GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE workers; steady work; good wages. JAMES A. MILLER & BRO., 129 and 131 So. Clinton-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BLACKSMITH FOR jobbing and new work; apply immediately; good wages to right man. S. ED SNOW, Earlville, Ill.

WANTED—GOOD, COMPETENT SWITCHMEN of sober habits to go out of town; good wages. Apply Room 15 Briggs House.

WANTED—AN A1 PRACTICAL PAINTER TO take charge of shop, man that understands horseshoeing and wagon-making preferred. Address Y 134, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRIMMER FOR MERCHANT TAILoring. 187 Clark-st.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS TINNERS AND sheet-iron workers. 3045 Wentworth-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FEW BRIGHT, ACTIVE MEN OF push and energy to sell Elgin and Waltham watches; big inducements to good men. Rooms 14 and 15, McVicker's Theater Building.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURER and designer of men's neckwear; good salary and steady employment. X 175, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW RELIABLE MEN TO SELL on installments an article in the Catholic families in Chicago and cities in Northern Illinois. JOHN GATELY & CO., 21 La Salle-st., Chicago.

WANTED—$75.00 to $250.00 A MONTH CAN BE made working for us. Persons preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main-st., Richmond, Va.

WANTED—AN ADVERTISING SOLICITOR OF good address and experience. Z 143, Tribune.

WANTED—COLLECTOR—$10 to $20 PER WEEK paid; must have $100. Z 145, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN AS AGENT OF OUR PATENT safes, size 28x18x18 inches, $35 retail. All sizes as low; new styles, new patterns, new lock, new factory; not governed by safe pool; every safe warranted; rare chance; permanent business. Our terms and catalogue will convince you; agents clear $300 to $500 per month. Write for exclusive territory. Alpine Safe Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—A FEW ENERGETIC TEACHERS and students to procure members for our association; salary and commission paid. For particulars address National Library Association, 103 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES TO DO ADDRESSing in a wholesale house; steady position for good workers; $5 per week to commence with. Name references. Y 118, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LADY OR GENTLEMAN BOOKkeeper, one of experience, in a retail store, South Side. References must accompany the application. Address Y 178, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE DOUBLE-ENTRY bookkeeper immediately; wages, $8 to $10 per week. Answer must state references and house. Address G E 56, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—TWO VERY CAPABLE LADY STEnographers; one Remington, other caligraph; well educated; $50 and $65. 412 First Nat. Bank Bldg.

Domestics.

WANTED—IN SUBURB—CAPABLE, PROTESTant American woman for general housework for family of six; middle-aged preferred. References required. Good permanent home to the right person. Address for 6 days, A 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD COOK; FAMILY OF TWO. 22 Bellevue-place, Flat 5.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, NEAT AND CLEAN; good wages. N. W. corner Adams and Seeley-av.

Milliners.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS TO MAKE children's fine headwear. G. L. MORGENTHAU & CO., 270 Fifth-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS AT 340 LA SALLE-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS FOR private family. Good references required. Apply at 208 North State-st., fruit and flower store.

Nurses.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, COMPETENT nurse for baby 7 months old. 356 37th-st., Flat "L."

WANTED—YOUNG NURSE GIRL; REFERences. 3727 Lake-av.

WANTED—LADY LEAVING CITY FOR SUMmer wishes nurse for child. 3157 Forest-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PENSIONS—NEW LAW FOR SOLDIERS AND sailors of the late war. Soldiers are entitled who are so disabled that they cannot earn a support; widows who are dependent upon their daily labor for support; minor children and dependent parents. ISAAC R. HITT & CO., R. 8, 142 Dearborn-st.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, &C

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—20 POOL AND BILLIARD tables, parlor billiards, cigar fixtures, and stock; partly time. 12 N. Halsted-st.

WANTED—TWO SECOND-HAND POOL TABLES, size 4x8; must be cheap. Address P. CAIN, 150 Lincoln-av., Milwaukee, Wis.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

R. T. FORD, LAWYER, 204 DEARBORN-ST. Practices in all courts. Advice free.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

The best bargain in vacant; 62½ feet on S. Side.

24 ft. e. front lot on State-st., near 34th.

18 choice residence lots at Douglas Park.

J. P. WHITE & SON, Room 13, 95 and 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW SNAP BARGAINS—
25x125 ft., Madison-av..... $1,250
50x125 ft., Woodlawn-av..... 1,500
50x125 ft., Madison-av..... 2,250
50x75 ft., Hope-av..... 3,750
48x110 ft., cor. Jackson and Washington Park..... 4,000
60x125 ft., St. Lawrence-av., near 48th-st..... 4,000
75x199 ft., Stony-av., s. of Jackson Park..... 4,500
PETTIBONE & CO., 161 La Salle-st., ground floor.

FOR SALE—FOR ONE WEEK—A NUMBER OF fine building lots; improvements all in; depot not 2 minutes' walk; only a few minutes' ride to Union Depot in center of city; a bargain to any one; come and take your choice before they are all gone; small payments; easy terms. C. W. MILLS, R. 34, 151 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—BIGGEST BARGAIN IN THE CITY—Must be sold to close an estate; lots on some of the best South Side avenues at $55 to $67 per ft., worth $100, with all street improvements in and paid for, both steam and cable cars; property all around this has been sold for $80, while this property had not been on the market. T. P. KEEFE, 177 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AN 8 PER CENT NET INVESTMENT ON $110,000. Call and see us and get full particulars. THIS PROPERTY IS RENTED LOW. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF VAcant property; valuations given on application; taxes paid and assessments adjusted for non-residents without cost. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MILWAUKEE-AV., SOUTH OF DIvision-st., a choice 4-story brick corner, rented for $2,125; $22,000. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property, vacant and improved; sites with railroad and dock for sale or lease; will build to suit tenants: large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FOR CHOICE REAL ESTATE INvestments in all parts of city call on HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY C. W. MILLS, ROOM 34, 151 MONroe-st.—A number of nice cheap homes on the installment plan; only $200 down; prices from $1,850 upward; these houses will make the buyers a good bit of money.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE AND SAFE INvestment; five lots situated northwest cor. of 51st-st. and Lindon-st. will be sold; worth the money; subject to incumbrance of $1,500; must be sold in bulk. F. E. BRAY & CO., Room W, Rookery.

FOR SALE—FOR CHOICE REAL ESTATE investments call or write WALLER & PROBST, Suite 317 and 318 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

BY JOHN F. THOMPSON, 168 Washington-st.,

CHOICE LOTS AT FERNWOOD,

Only $300 to $350 each.

Terms, $25 cash, balance $5 monthly.

FERNWOOD

Is acknowledged to be one of the handsomest and most desirable places for nice homes on the SOUTH SIDE.

Fernwood is located on the high ridge between Englewood and Pullman, overlooking both.

FERNWOOD

Is built up with handsome houses owned and occupied by individual parties. New houses constantly under erection. It has good schools, churches, stores, and best of society.

FERNWOOD

Has the best of railroad facilities.

The lots that I offer for sale are the choicest in Fernwood, and are within 3 blocks of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Depot and 4 blocks of the Rock Island Depot.

Parties desiring to look at these lots can do so by calling at my office on any week day at 1:30 o'clock and being shown the property.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—
S. e. cor. Ellis-av. and 47th-st.; $50 under the market.
S. e. cor. Prairie and 49th-st., 100x162, at $108.
N. e. cor. Indiana and 59th, 103x175, at $12,500.
S. e. cor. Jeffery-av. and 82d, 105x175, at $80.
N. e. cor. Lexington and 62d, 100x174, at $95.
N. w. cor. Maryland and 66th, 48x125, at $75.
S. w. cor. Wharton-av. and 63th, 48x125, at $85.
N. e. cor. Calumet-av. and 61st., 242x161, at $75.
N. e. cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 76th-st., 80x125, at $80.
Woodlawn-av., near 61st, 50x165, at $80.
Ellis-av., near 65th, 50x125, at $65.
Indiana-av., near 62d, 99x125, at $70.
11 lots on Stony Island-av., bet. 74th and 78th; bargain.
Also some great bargains in houses on South Side.
L. G. BERS & CO., 101 Monroe-st., First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—CHOICE INVESTMENTS WHICH will shortly double in value. Per foot.
State-st., north of 15th-st., 150x170, improved..... $500
Wabash-av. frontages, with good improvements, between 13th and 16th-sts..... 1,000
Fifth-av., north of Madison-st..... 2,500
State-st., near 14th-st., 25x170..... 500
Indiana-av., north of 42d-st..... 100
Bowen-av., s. f., bet. Grand-boulevard and Vincennes-av..... 120
Michigan-av., cor. 47th-st..... 150
Cottage Grove-av., cor. 54th-st..... 150
A large list of lots and acres in all parts of Chicago. FIRTH & COCHRAN, No. 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—

By ALLEN, SYRETT & CO., Suite 516, 85 Dearborn-st.

A BARGAIN.

MICHIGAN-AV., w. f., bet. 25th and 26th-sts., 42½x170 ft. to 20-ft. alley; for a few days only. We are authorized to offer this desirable property at $425 PER FOOT, including frame improvements, now rented for $1,000 per year. Adjoining property held at $500 per foot.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-ST., NEAR HARRISON, several pieces, improved; $2,000 per foot.
Clark-st., near Harrison; 50 feet; $1,250 per ft.
Clark-st., near Harrison, 25 feet, improved, $35,000.
Van Buren-st., 40x105, improved; $60,000.
Wabash-av., near 12th-st., 25 ft., improved; $30,000.
Michigan-av., near 26th-st., 45x170; $425 per ft.
Cottage Grove-av., near 46th-st., 125x156; $300.
HIBBARD PORTER & BRO., 23, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—
Wabash-av., near 16th-st., improved..... $25,000
State-st., near 35th, improved..... 13,000
22d-place, near Wentworth-av., improved..... 6,000
Nets 12 per cent on investment.
Wentworth-av., near 31st-st., vacant, $90 per foot.
Also other bargains. HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st., Room 22.

FOR SALE—60 FEET FRONTING MICHIGAN-AV. between 13th and 14th-sts. MYRON L. PEARCE, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS ON THE SOUTH SIDE—5 lots, Winchester-av. and 51st-st., $500 each. Also one acre at South Lawn (Harvey), $1,000. Easy terms. J. T. SUTOR, 1264 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN RESIDENCES—
48th-st., Kenwood, 100x190 ft..... $35,000
Prairie-av., near 26th-st..... 13,000
Champlain-av., near 44th-st..... 7,250
Prairie-av., near 35th-st..... 6,500
45th-st., near Vincennes-av..... 5,000
Also other bargains. HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st., Room 22.

FOR SALE—Dirt cheap. Must be sold. 656 38th-st. Two-story frame house. Call at once for a good bargain. J. FOSTER RHODES & CO., Room 72, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN ON STATE-ST., NEAR 37th—3-story brick store and flats, $11,000. W. F. LUBEKE, 165 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—132 EAST LAKE-ST. Apply 2623 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCES; LARGE list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY UNION MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., H. C. Morey & Co., agents, 83 Washington-st.—Large manufacturing site, Archer-av., just west of Main-st., running back to C. and A. R. R.; over 37,000 square ft.; price $15,300; terms reasonable.

FOR SALE—CORNER LOT ON SHERMAN-ST., 100 ft. front, with alley in rear; excellent location for warehouse; price $900 per foot. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY STANDISH & SCHOLL, NO. 118 Dearborn-st. and 5057 State-st.—Very choice modern 7-room cottage, No. 5624 Drexel-av., one block from Washington Park and one block from cable-cars; will be sold very cheap if taken at once.

FOR SALE—OR 99-YEAR LEASE—CHOICE CENtral property, 188 and 190 East Washington-st.; 40x180; four stories. Address G. C. CHAPMAN.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS CORNER, WENTWORTH-av. and prominent cross street; lot, 50x125, with improvements; stores and flats; rent, $1,600 per annum. DAVIS & BROWN, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE MANUFACTURING LOT, South Branch; dock and railroad; three acres; cheap. GEORGE M. HIGGINSON, 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
Michigan-av., near 18th-st., stonefront residence; lot 25x168; price $32,000.
Indiana-av., near 46th-st., 2 new modern stone residences, each $9,000.
Ellis Park, east front brick residence, a bargain; $6,250.
WM. M. CARSWELL, R. 51, 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PRESSED BRICK residence in Woodland Park (Cottage Grove and 35th) 16 rooms, at a great bargain. MILLER & BARNES, 701 Owings Bldg.

FOR SALE—A SNAP IN BUNCH OF 9 LOTS ON R. I. road, and 25 on Eastern Illinois; both at South Englewood; genuine bargains; the best lots and corners at Cheltenham and Windsor Park; bargains on Woodlawn Terrace and on Champlain and St. Lawrence-avs. ACRES—15 acres cheap on Stony Island-blvd. and 87th to 89th-sts.; 80 acres in Lyons. I. S. MAHON, Opera-House, 112 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—STANTON-AV., 25 FT., near 35th-st.; $90 per ft. for quick sale. D. W. STORRS, 355 Rookery.

FOR SALE—

AN ELEGANT TWO-STORY MODERN DWELLING.

Between the two boulevards, close to cable and I. C. R. R. cars, Bedford stone and pressed brick front; 9 rooms; hardwood finish; concrete cellar; furnace, etc. $5,550; easy terms, this $1,000 below actual value, and will be offered at this low figure for a few days only. H. S. DIETRICH, 116 La Salle-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, FINE 7-ROOM HOUSE, entirely new, 60th-st.; $1,700; $15 monthly including interest; don't miss this. 507, 167 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— J. F. MICK & SON,
Tel. 1398. 305 Chamber of Commerce.
HYDE PARK.
Farwell-av. near 64th-st., 72x122..... $5,000
Evans-av., s. e. cor. 65th-st., 72x121..... 50
Hope-av. near 63d-st., 50x72..... 75
Cottage Grove-av. near 66th-st., 50x125..... 100
Cottage Grove-av., cor. 53d-st., 99 ft..... 160
Adams-av., n. w. cor. 74th-st., 49½x125..... 2,000
Ellis-av., bet. 65th and 66th-sts., 500 ft. or less..... 65
48th-st. near Grand-boul., s. f., 50x125..... 100
Jefferson-av., 2 fine corners, 115 ft..... 80
Prairie-av., n. e. corner 54th-st., 197 ft..... 80
LAKE—BUSINESS.
S. w. cor. 69th and Stewart-av., 135x75..... $75
N. e. cor. 69th and Laflin-sts., 50x125..... 50
N. e. cor. 63d and Ada-st., 48x120..... 55
S. w. cor. 63d and Ada-st., 50x120..... 3,000
63d-st. near Wright, 50x125, with building..... 10,000
Vincennes-av. near 69th, runs through to Lafayette-av., 2 fronts, 50 ft..... 80
Vincennes-av. near 75th-st., e. f., 100x160..... 65
State-st., e. f., near 71st-st., 50x120..... 65
Halsted-st., w. f., bet. 78th and 79th-sts., 75x100..... 50
Halsted-st., w. f., bet. 75th and 76th-sts., 50x100..... 45
Halsted-st., n. e. cor. 76th-st., 25x100..... 70

FOR SALE—FLAT BUILDING, 1608 WABASH-AV.; nine flats and stores; finished in hardwood and marble; mosaic floors; all modern improvements; steam heat and bathroom in each flat. See our special bargain on financial page. MORSE, MITCHELL & WILLIAMS, 139 State-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN 8-ROOM HOUSE JUST BEing completed on one of our South Side subdivisions; $200 down and balance in small monthly payments; secure a home and save rent. WALDEN & MULVANE, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—47TH-AV., NEAR POLK, LOT 25X100; vacant. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GREATEST BARGAIN ON THE South Side; my equity in two houses and lots, 50x125 each and vacant lots, 50x125 for $2,500 cash; incumbered $1,250; worth $5,500; owner going West. Z 92, Tribune.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS—CHICAGO—LOTS AT SOUTH RIDGELAND.

279 LOTS ALREADY SOLD.
We have left
¼-mile choice HARRISON-ST. frontage.
¼-mile choice LOMBARD-AV. frontage.
¼-mile choice RIDGELAND-AV. frontage.
¼-mile choice 12TH-ST. frontage.
TWO SECTION LINES
only 7¾ miles from the Court-House,
EAST OF OAK PARK.
Main sewer already laid on RIDGELAND-AV.
LOTS—$350—UPWARD.
Payments $7 down and $7 per month.

SOUTH RIDGELAND STATION is on the property. The CHICAGO & NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. having absorbed the WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINE, CHICAGO & GREAT WESTERN R. R., and CALUMET TERMINAL, are making vast improvements and have many more projected. The location of their Grand Central passenger depot is the most convenient of any in the city. There are now fifteen (15) daily trains between this station and South Ridgeland.

THE ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY, which has also commenced building on Madison-st., has also a right of way on 12th-st., past this property.

South Ridgeland lies only ¾ of a mile northwest of the recent purchase of THE GRANT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, the building of which, with several other MAMMOTH MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES in the same vicinity, insures the RAPID DEVELOPMENT of this property and the consequent INCREASE IN VALUE.

We do not sell property with BRASS BANDS, BEER, DANCING, or balloon ascensions, with a lot tied to the balloon for the one who gets it. All this costs money, and at the PRICES AND TERMS for which we sell we cannot afford SUCH FOOLISHNESS. W have the property, and if you mean business, and call at our office, it will cost you nothing to see it.

REMEMBER! Lots for $350 upward, on $7 monthly payments, with sidewalks, trees, and graded streets, and MAIN SEWER LAID WITHIN 500 FEET OF THE CHEAPEST LOTS.

Interests of non-residents given particular attention. Business references furnished on request. Call or write for plats. BUTLER LOWRY, 507 Tacoma Building, Chicago.

FOR SALE—

By JOHN F. THOMPSON, 168 Washington-st.

HUMBOLDT PARK LOTS.

Only $350 each, on easy monthly payments.

Five miles from Court-House, convenient to street-cars and steam cars.

City water and other improvements now in.

Call at my office any day at any hour to go to see this property.

FOR SALE—CHEAP BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING CORNERS—CORNER HALSTED, near 12th, 25x100, frame house, $15,000; rents $1,380. CORNER CLINTON, near 12th, 50x116, frames, $10,000; bargain. CORNER JEFFERSON, south of 12th, 75x100, frames, $28,000; rent $3,500. CORNER JEFFERSON, south of 12th, 50x100, frames, $12,000; rent $720. Storehouse and lot on Maxwell, near Jefferson, with stock groceries, etc., $6,000; great bargain. Lot and two houses on Forquer, near Jefferson, $5,200; rent $550, and always rented. All the above is direct from owners who wish to sell. C. JOUVENAT & CO., 187 La Salle-st., Room 77.

FOR SALE—BY S. DELAMATER, 56 Dearborn-st.
Big bargains in 10 lots, CORNER, near Humboldt Park, only $300 each.
4 lots near junction, only $350.
Nice lots, south front, Armitage-av., $600, worth $800.
Several best lots, Maplewood, only $500.
Bargains in extra deep lots on Armitage and North-av.; also on Simons-av., near entrance Humboldt Park. Choice for business purposes, and are decided bargains.
Bunch of 7 lots near depot.

FOR SALE—LOOMIS-ST., NEAR ADAMS—3-story and basement modern brick, east front, 9 per cent guaranteed; price $8,000; ¼ cash; terms easy. Y 164, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST AND BEST HOME ever offered in Chicago for $2,500; 6-room pressed brick, stone foundation, detached cottage and lot; will bear close investigation, and we guarantee it to be a genuine bargain; don't miss it; $500 down, balance monthly. H. G. TEED & CO., 87 Washington.

FOR SALE—BY E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 LA SALLE-ST.

COLORADO-AV. LOTS, near Jackson-st., corner and inside.
MADISON-ST., between 47th and 48th-sts., 75x175 ft., south front; bargain.
POLK-ST., near Campbell-av., 25 or 100x125.
NORTH-AV., near Ashland-av., 51 feet; cheap.
OLGA-ST., near Nellie, 25x125.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., north of 65th-st., 25x129 ft., east front; bargain.

FOR SALE—$9,250—RENT, $1,062; AN ELEGANT 3-story brick flat, Jackson-st., near Wood. M. A. WELLS, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $5,250 FOR A 9-ROOM STONE-front house and 2-story frame barn, Union Park-place, north of Fulton-st., lot 25x120; alley side and rear. M. A. WELLS, 84 Washington-st., exclusive agent.

FOR SALE—NO. 861 WEST JACKSON-ST., 2-STORY and basement brick; look it up and make offer. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—3,000 FEET—PART ON OGDEN-AV. and part on Millard-av.; cheap; $50,000 can be made on this in two years. MILLER & BARNES, 701 Owings Bldg.

FOR SALE—

VACANT CORNER—BARGAIN.

Central Park-blvd. and Mead-st., s. e. cor.; 49x175 ft.; only $3,000; will be worth $100 per ft. within a few months. ELLIOTT, MAHON & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FULTON-ST., N. W. CORNER FRANcisco, 125x150 ft.; unimproved; a bargain if taken at once. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—Three-story pressed brick; also stone-front stores, suitable for meat market, dry goods, millinery, hardware, or plumbing business; elevation of ground highest in city. Western-av. and Huron-st. Owner, Western-av. and Superior-st., including Sunday. STEINBRECHER.

FOR SALE—KEDZIE-AV. LOTS, $650, REDUCED from $1,000; corners near Douglas Park. $40 per foot. J. T. SUTOR, 1264 Madison-st., or cor. Kedzie and Fillmore.

FOR SALE—

A SPECIAL BARGAIN.

Price reduced from $5,000 to $4,450. The 2-story and basement brick residence, No. 219 Winchester-av., east front, near Jackson-boulevard; choice neighborhood. H. C. MOREY & CO., 83 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—Four, five, and eight room brick cottages, built and finished in first-class style; elevation of ground highest in the city; refer to people who have bought; inquire of owner, Western-av. and Superior-st., including Sunday. STEINBRECHER.

FOR SALE—FINE FACTORY OR WAREHOUSE site, n. w. corner Carroll and Elizabeth; 143 feet to railroad; w. f. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BETWEEN RIVER AND HALSTED-st., investments. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

FOR SALE—FULTON-ST., BETWEEN SACRAmento and Francisco-sts., facing south, 125x150 ft., at a bargain if taken at once. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—Two-story brick houses, eight and ten rooms, arranged for one or two families; elevation of ground highest in city; owner, corner Western-av. and Superior-st., including Sunday. STEINBRECHER.

FOR SALE—NEW, MODERN MANUFACTURING block; price $110,000; pays 8 per cent net. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS FRONTING ON HUMBOLDT-boulevard, near Western-av., 166 feet deep; 18 minutes' ride from Wells-st. Depot; fare 6¼ cents; $650 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON SIDNEY-COURT, ONE BLOCK W. of Lincoln Park, 1 or 2 lots. Owner, 95 Fifth-av., Room 29.

FOR SALE—

SHEFFIELD-AV.

Two lots near Center-st.; water, sewer, and assessments for paving street all paid for; is bound to improve within the next year and will be a good investment; price, $2,500. MOREY & FESSENDEN (H. C. Morey & Co.), 83 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A GRAND MANUFACTURING SITE, 85x100 to 16 foot alley; situated on Ontario-st. between Kingsbury and Market; south front; exclusive right. F. E. BRAY & CO., Room W, Rookery Bldg.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE RESIDENCES—LARGE list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 LaSalle-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WALTON-PLACE, NEAR THE LAKE—30 feet, small frame house; good place for flats; $4,500; half cash. WALTER H. BROWNE, 78 La Salle-st., Room 5.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

IN THE SELECTION OF A HOME SITE

ONE OF THE FIRST QUESTIONS ASKED IS

"HOW ARE THE TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES?"

THE REPLY WHEN SPEAKING OF IDEAL DAUPHIN PARK IS:

"UNEXCELLED."

Beside the Illinois Central, with its 10-minute suburban trains, five other roads pass within two blocks. The new South Side elevated road has its route on 87th-st., the northern boundary of the subdivision.

THE CALUMET ELECTRIC ROAD

now under construction will run through the subdivision on Cottage Grove-av.

THE IMPROVEMENTS MADE

by me embrace sidewalks, crossings, graded streets, shade-trees, fine depot, beautiful park along the railroad, etc. Large water main now in on Cottage Grove-av. Water-pipes will be put in front of blocks as soon as five houses have been erected in that block. Many houses have already been built and are now occupied. Schools, stores, and churches within a few blocks.

THE CITY

is being rapidly built up southward and it will be but a very short time before this entire southern portion of the city will be solidly built up with handsome houses, villas, and mansions.

SPLENDID RESIDENCE LOTS.

Small cash payments; balance in easy monthly payments, long time.

TO VISIT DAUPHIN PARK

call at my main office any day in the week. Salesmen will accompany you, free, or you can take the Illinois Central trains to branch office in depot at Dauphin Park, or take the Sunday special train leaving the depot Sunday at 2 p. m.

S. E. GROSS,

Southeast corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS—LOTS—LOTS.
Cottage Grove-av., corner of 54th-st., 92 feet.
St. Lawrence-av., near 49th-st., 50 ft., e. f.
Ellis-av., cor. 46th-st., 100 ft.
Kimbark-av., near 51st-st., 50x178 ft.
Wharton-av., cor. 54th place, 215 ft.
Greenwood-av., cor. 53d-st., 100 ft.
53d-st., cor. of Woodlawn-av., 164 ft.
Washington-av., near 50th-st., 50 ft., e. f.
Madison-av., near 51st, 50 ft., e. f.
Egandale-av., cor. 56th-st., 24 ft.
Wabash-av., near 45th-st., 125 ft.
Woodlawn-av., cor. 46th-st., 120 ft.
48th-st., near Madison-av., 50 ft., at $125.
Midway-plaisance, cor. Madison-av., 100 ft.
Woodlawn-av., near 51st-st., 50 ft.
55th-st. and Jackson-av., 106 ft.
48th-st. between Gd.-blvd. and Vincennes, 100 ft.
Oakenwald-av., near 44th, 40 ft., $150.
Madison-av., near 61st-st., 100 ft.
Bond-av., near 73d, 100 ft., w. f.
Ford-av., near 76th-st., 100 ft.
63d-st., near Stony Island-blvd., 75 ft.
Hope-av., near 63d-st., 50 ft., $75.
Myrtle-av., near 65th-st., 50 ft., $70.
Lincoln-av., near 64th-st., 75 ft., $70.
Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d, 75 ft.
Egandale-av., between 61st and 62d, 100 ft.
Wharton-av., cor. 61st-st., 388 ft.
South Park-court, near Midway-plaisance, 50 ft.
Prairie-av., near 59th-st., 150 ft.
Indiana-av., between 62d and 63d, 75 ft.
South Park-av., near 60th-st., 100 ft.
Prairie-av., cor. 58th-st., 75 ft.
Michigan-av., cor. 61st-st., 198 ft.
Michigan-av., near 49th-st., 75 ft.
Michigan-av., near 46th-st., 125 ft., e. f.
Michigan-av., cor. 60th, 100 ft.
Michigan-av., cor. 77th and 78th-sts., 600 ft.
Calumet-av., cor. 50th-st., 300 ft.
Indiana-av., near 50th-st., 50 feet.
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—BY WM. M. CARSWELL, R. 51, 88 Washington-st.:
Grand-boulevard, near 41st-st.; 100x150 feet.
Grand-boulevard, near 43d; 145x150 feet.
Grand-boulevard, near 45th; 50x150 feet.
St. Lawrence-av., near 47th-st.; 125x120 feet.
Ellis-av., near 62d-st.; 100x177 feet.
Oakwood-boul., near Grand; 50x158 feet.
Michigan-av., cor. 79th-st.; 600 feet.
Indiana-av., cor. 79th-st.; 600 feet.
Rhodes-av., cor. 72d-st.; 100 feet.
Indiana-av., cor. 70th-st.; 100 feet.
Prairie-av., cor. 78th-st.; 200 feet.
South Park-av., 84th-st.; 600 feet.
Wabash-av., cor. 44th; 130x160 feet.

FOR SALE—75 FT. ON 69TH, BET. MADISON AND Stony Island-avs. 50 feet on 60th-place, near Adams-av. 40 feet on Jefferson-av., near 63th. All within a stone's throw of Jackson Park. MILLER & BARNES, 701 Owings Bldg.

FOR SALE—CHOICE HYDE PARK ACRE TRACT. Eighteen acres, subdivided into one hundred and seventy-five lots, situated on the southwest corner of Jeffery-av. and Seventy-ninth-st., and having about one thousand feet of frontage on these prominent thoroughfares; station on two railroads within two blocks of the land. For price, terms, and full particulars apply to or address the owner, WILLIAM KASPAR, S. W. cor. Blue Island-av. and 18th-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—2 FIRST-CLASS 2-story and cellar houses on Garfield-blvd., 55th-st., near State-st., with all modern improvements, including gas fixtures and furnace; price $6,000; $ cash, balance on easy payments. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st. or Branch Office, 5540 State-st.

FOR SALE—AN OPPORTUNITY.

PRICE ONLY $7,000.

CHAMPLAIN-AV., NEAR 48TH-ST.,

Modern cut-stone front 2-story and cellar residence, finely finished and decorated, plate glass, electric bells, furnace, laundry tubs, etc.; lot 25x150, with good stable; possession; owner leaving city; a chance to get a complete home at low figures for few days; get permit from BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Exclusive Agents.

FOR SALE—

A SNAP ON COTTAGE GROVE-AV., S. E. COR. 49TH-ST., 149X185. AWAY BELOW VALUE. INVESTIGATE THIS.

W. F. TAYLOR & CO., 304 TACOMA BUILDING.

FOR SALE—NEW MODERN HYDE PARK HOMES near cable and railroad, $4,000 to $12,000; same built to order. J. A. COLEMAN, 801 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST CORNER BETWEEN the boulevards and near Washington Park. MARK T. LEONARD, 315, 87 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BY THE BUILDER, four of the nicest houses in Kenwood, Nos. 21, 29, and 31 Forty-sixth-st. near Lake-av.; these houses are first-class, with all modern improvements, rock-faced stone, ten rooms, all finished in polished hardwood; see them before you purchase elsewhere; will take inside lots or other houses; will be sold or exchanged to suit purchaser; open every day. Apply to JOHN S. THOMAS, the Builder, 536 Park-av.

FOR SALE—BORDER OF WOODLAWN RIDGE AT only $32.00 per foot; quarter cash necessary. C. G. ROSENBLATT, 807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK PROPERTY. LARGE list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN FOUR NEW 9 TO 11 room detached brick houses, stone fronts, on Langley-av., corner 49th-st.; easy payments. Owner at 4850 Langley-av. GEO. B. UPP.

FOR SALE—600 FT. ON PRAIRIE-AV., BET. 73D and 74th-sts., only $17,000. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SNAP BARGAIN, 100X138, ST. LAWrence-av., n. of 48th, $10 below market; 50x153 on 47th-st., east of Champlain. Make offer. SNYDACKER & CO., 153 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV., NEAR 43D-ST. 50 FEET front, with rear running to street on side; excellent location for block of flats; will sell at a low price tomorrow. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st., 53 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., NEAR 59TH, A WHOLE block; dirt cheap and easy terms. SIDNEY LOEB, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ARE YOU AFTER A CINCH? THEN investigate 271½ feet, east front, on Langley-av., including two corners, just north of Washington Park; $66 per foot; easy terms. C. G. ROSENBLATT, 807 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—THE VERY BEST CORNER ON South Chicago-av.; 3 frontages; $75.00 per foot; well worth investigation. C. G. ROSENBLATT, 807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—300 FT. PRAIRIE-AV. FRONTAGE AT 67th-st.; all improvements in; $32 per foot. C. G. ROSENBLATT, 807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK LOTS—ELLIS-AV., S. of 57th-st., E. front; $1,750 each; title perfect and complete abstract; ⅓ cash, balance 1 and 2 years. H. C. MOREY & CO., 83 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCE AT A BARgain—4908 Washington-av., 2-story, attic, and cellar house; lot 44x150; large stable, with driveway at side of house; immediate possession; price $10,500. MOREY & FESSENDEN (H. C. Morey & Co.), 83 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER OF 79TH-st.; a big bargain if taken at once. SIDNEY LOEB, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHICAGO-AV., NEAR CENTRAL-av., 50 ft., s. f., at $22. S. M. BLOSS & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STONY ISLAND-BLVD.—SNAP—Beautiful lot near 71st-st., east front; will be sacrificed to-day. STEVENSON & CO., 1011 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—100 FT. ON MICHIGAN-AV. CORNER 70th-st., only $33 per ft. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—75TH-ST., NEAR JEFFERY-AV. 50 ft.; $40 per ft. for quick sale; soon bring $65. Owner, 355 Rookery.

FOR SALE—A SMALL CHOICE BLOCK OF LAND in demand for business purposes; three frontages; location, few rods from Jackson Park main entrance; $10,000 cash required; principals only. Y 179, Tribune.

FOR SALE—9-ROOM MODERN BRICK HOUSE, Vincennes-av., near 40th-st.; this is a bargain. R. B. COOPER, 89 Madison-st., R. 18.

FOR SALE—200 FEET COR. MICHIGAN-AV. and 77th-st., $7,500; one third cash. 2413 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—

STONY ISLAND-BLVD. BARGAIN.

A bunch of lots with frontage on Stony Island-blvd., also on 75th-st., at $22 per foot. JACKSON & MURRAY, 504 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A FEW lots just south of Jackson Park and convenient to World's Fair site; price only $700 each. Also a new modern frame house, brick basement, and lot 50x150; bath, mantels, etc.; price only $5,000. J. W. McFARLAND, 86 State-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST LOT IN KENwood; a sacrifice for prompt sale; 75x150 feet. Corner in the heart of Hyde Park, 54th and Monroe-av., at $120 a foot. W. P. BUTLER, 461 The Rookery.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

MIDWAY BETWEEN THE "WORLD'S FAIR SITES."

LAKE-FRONT AND JACKSON PARK.

NEW TEN-ROOM STONE-FRONT HOUSES, having ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES and FINISHED IN HARDWOOD.

TERMS: EASY PAYMENTS AND LONG TIME.

LOCATION: ELLIS-AV. AND 41ST-ST.

TRANSPORTATION: Convenient to Illinois Central R. R., Cottage Grove-av. cable cars, and Drexel-boulevard suburban trains. No property in Chicago is more advantageously located in this regard.

CAPACITY OF HOUSES: These houses each have six light cheerful bedrooms, with hot and cold water in principal rooms, so that if owners desire to do so large revenue can be obtained from portion of house they do not require for personal use.

SURROUNDINGS: This property is in the midst of Chicago's best residence improvements—one block east of charming Drexel-boulevard—surrounded by the well-known palatial residences of Lake-av. and Ellis-av., and in the very center of South Side values.

IMPORTANT: These are the only houses now being sold on which you do not have to pay the recent great advance in value of land. We bought before the rise in value.

PRICE OF HOUSE AND LOT ONLY $7,500, $7,750, $8,250 TO $10,000.

TERMS—REASONABLE CASH PAYMENT and MONTHLY PAYMENTS equal to rental value of house; long time at 6 per cent interest.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

Our agent can be found at our branch office at Ellis-av. and 41st-st.

W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., OWNERS AND BUILDERS, ROOM 32 CALUMET BUILDING, 187 TO 191 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—SNAP—100 OR 200 FT., DUNCAN-AV., Windsor Park; $28 per ft.; street improvements paid. Owner, 355 Rookery.

FOR SALE—

NO. 5537 CORNELL-AV., BROWN-STONE FRONT, HARDWOOD FINISH, AND EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT, AT A GREAT BARGAIN.

A. F. SHUMAN, OWNER, 84 WASHINGTON-ST.

FOR SALE—THOSE FINE RIDGE LOTS AT 79TH-st., on St. Lawrence, Rhodes, and Vincennes-avs. Can be had in bunches of six or more at acre prices. Also lots at St. Lawrence-av. and 79th-st., Pullman, Cheltenham, South Kenwood, Stony Island-blvd., Constance, Washington Heights, and Brighton Park; very liberal terms. E. A. CONGDON, 32, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—RENT OR EXCHANGE—NEW TEN-room house, Hyde Park Center. Call at 5200 Kimbark-av., or address X 119, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A WOODLAWN BARGAIN—OVER-looking Jackson Park, 28x112, on Madison-av., east front, near 65th-st., only $75 a foot. OWNER, 6514 Madison-av.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT BUENA PARK— AT A BARGAIN— A 10-room modern house; all conveniences; hardwood finish; lot 50x150 feet; must be sold at once. H. J. PEET, 306 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—DECIDED BARGAIN—25X140 FEET on Wrightwood-av., near Clark-st.; $135 per foot; worth $150. WM. F. LUBEKE, 165 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL—WE HAVE A CHOICE corner lot in best part of Summerdale, adjoining Ravenswood, on which we will build to suit buyer; $15 per month; 6 per cent. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SNAP BARGAIN—A FEW LOTS left at Englewood on the hill; $325; easy payments. WM. BROWN, Room 607, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COZY 7-ROOM BRICK RESIDENCE on Clark-st., near Wrightwood-av., east front, $5,750; a bargain; lot worth $3,500. WM. F. LUBEKE, 165 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER OF SHERIDAN Drive, 233 feet front, Byron and Sheffield-av.; a bargain; will divide. W. P. BUTLER, 461 The Rookery.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— A GREAT CHANCE FOR AN INVESTMENT. Fine residence and business lots on Center-av., May, and Aberdeen-sts., between GARFIELD BOULEVARD and 57th-st. ALL IMPROVEMENTS. Water, sewer, sidewalk, trees, etc. Prices: $600, $650, and $700 per lot. Terms: $50 or more cash, balance on easy payments. SNYDACKER & CO., 155 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL HOUSE IN AUBURN Park; a bargain in a complete home; immediate possession; hardwood finish; large lot. Y 171, Tribune.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., FROM 74TH to 76th-st.; 147x140 feet n. w. cor. Stewart-av. and 74th-st.; s. e. cor. Dickey and 75th-sts.; 150 feet at Auburn Park, one block from station; houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms from $3,500 to $12,000, with all the modern improvements, in good localities; also a subdivision at 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R. dummy branch; lots are 50x125 ft. to 16 foot alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis block, No. 153 La Salle-st., or No. 6751 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD HOMES—NEW, MODern, handsome houses, with every convenience, on paved streets; price $3,500 to $5,000 and upwards; very easy monthly or yearly payments. Apply in Chicago to WM. A. PURCELL, Room 14 American Express Building, 73 Monroe-st. Apply at Englewood to the owners, P. W. GEORGE, 356 Chestnut-st.; J. M. YOUNG, 6642 Harvard-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WINTER AND SHERMAN-sts., between 56th and 57th; 23 minutes from Polk-st. Depot; 28 trains daily; fare 5 cents; $550 to $750 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— AUSTIN.

IMPROVED.

$1,800 takes new 8-room house, 50-ft. lot, on the ridge; porches, barn, etc.; must be sold.
$2,700 for new 9-room house on corner lot, 41x126; tower, porches, bay windows, etc.; near depot.

VACANT.

$20 per ft. for Austin-av. corner; bargain.
$30 per ft. for lots fronting south on Merrick Park.
AND MANY OTHERS.

PAUL G. BIGGS, Room 31, 119-121 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—SIX LOTS FRONTING on Madison electric road near Oak Park av. A. H. SMITH, 79 Dearborn st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—100X150 FT. IN OAK Park, near the corner of Washington-blvd.; street improvements all in; must be sold at once; very cheap. Z 180, Tribune.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

LAKE SHORE LOTS.
LAKE SHORE LOTS.
LAKE SHORE LOTS.
SHERIDAN-DRIVE LOTS.
SHERIDAN-DRIVE LOTS.
SHERIDAN-DRIVE LOTS.
LOTS 50X150, $1,250 UP.

We have for sale the finest suburban residence property along the North Shore, which we hereby publicly place upon the market for the first time. Its situation is unsurpassed, lying as it does on the LAKE SHORE and SHERIDAN ROAD.

Conveniently located, only from 5 to 10 minutes' walk from the Rogers Park depot on the Evanston Branch of the "C., M. and St. P. Ry."; 34 trains daily; 27 minutes from the city's center. Its elevation securing perfect drainage; beautifully wooded; rolling and graceful, it is an ideal spot for an artist or for lovers of country quiet and of healthful breezes; cool in summer, protected from the winter's wind by nature's own windbreak, the forest trees.

Filtered water will be supplied, and plans for a system of improved sewerage, sidewalk, and other street improvements are well under way.

Call at our office any day at 2:30, and go with us to see this property if you are seeking for a profitable investment or a beautiful residence location.

For further particulars and tickets call on or address A. VERCOE, 115 Dearborn-st., room 31.

FOR SALE— EVANSTON AND VICINITY.

WE HAVE A LARGE LIST OF CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPERTY, IMPROVED AND VACANT, ALSO SEVERAL DESIRABLE ACRE TRACTS.

Buyers should call on us, as we are posted, having lived there twenty years. RICE & CREIGHTON, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LA GRANGE—HOUSES AND LOTS, blocks and acres; big bargains; easy terms. C. W. RICHMOND, 151 Washington-st., R. 28.

FOR SALE— Choicest farm at Downer's Grove; ripe for subdivision. THOMAS LYMAN, Room 221, Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE— Downer's Grove. Choice lots on Maple-av.; houses built to suit; fine old hard maple trees; best of water. THOMAS LYMAN, Room 221, Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—DURING THE PRESENT MONTH we shall offer bargains in lots at West Kenilworth; call or write for information. L. C. & J. C. KEELER, 81 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AND ACRES NEAR CHICAGO; easy terms. Write or call on us for plats and descriptions. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., 184 Dearborn-st., Room 1, Chicago.

FOR SALE—AT BEVERLY HILLS—LOTS ON easy terms at spot cash prices; no magnetism in this nor any brass band, but a good, honest value received for every dollar paid; one block from depot; first-class transportation, low fares; this is one of the handsomest subdivisions ever put on the market, and the first few lots will be sold at prices that will insure a quick profit. Come in early for first selection. BARNARD & KENNA, 417 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE near depot, Sheridan-drive, and the lake; a cool, shady spot in summer; warm, cozy house in winter. W 197, Tribune office.

FOR SALE— In Glencoe, 3 houses, of from 7 to 10 rooms, in good condition, with ample grounds, well shaded; also choice lots in all parts of the town, and 5 as beautiful acres on the Sheridan road as can be found from Chicago to Milwaukee, which I will sell for $6,000 CASH if sold within one week. A sale has just been made at $1,800 per acre. Free ride to see the handsome town on the lake shore. C. E. BROWNE, Residence Glencoe. 41 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW CASH BARGAINS IN 50-FOOT lots, 3 blocks from depot at Winnetka; $250 to $350 each. These are worth double the price. E. PERCY MAYNARD, 85 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— WONDERFUL TALES ARE TOLD OF THE BEAUTY AND BRILLIANCY OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST AND FINEST DIAMONDS, But their beauty and brilliancy cannot be appreciated except by beholding them. Identically the same is true of "MAGNETIC" GROSSDALE, S. E. GROSS' NEW CITY ON THE C., B. & Q. R. R.,

Where all that can be desired in the way of a splendidly situated, finely improved residence lot can be had for $100, $125, $150, AND $175; $25 CASH.

BALANCE IN MONTHLY PAYMENTS OF $5 AND UPWARD.

Grossdale is beautifully situated upon a high plateau of prairie land, bordered on the east by a heavy growth of virgin timber, through which flows a picturesque stream of clear pure water, and to which the entire property gently slopes, affording almost perfect drainage. To the north and west but a short distance away and extending almost entirely around the property is to be seen heavy timber, making a view pleasant and resting to the eye, mind, and body. To the south, adjoining the railroad tracks, I have laid out a series of beautiful flower gardens in which have been planted over 7,000 flowers, shrubs, and trees, whose blossoms perfume the pure, beautiful air.

A fine depot has been erected at a cost of $5,000; also a commodious theater and hall building; cost $10,000. Stores are being built. Many fine houses have been built and contracts for many more have been let. The main street of the city has been macadamized, sewered, and lighted by street lamps for its entire length. Sidewalks and crossings have been laid on all streets; shade trees have been planted in front of all lots; streets have been graded; all improvements which it is possible to make have already been made.

IT'S A POSITIVE TRUTH

Grossdale is a much more beautiful place than you think.

TO SEE IT IS TO APPRECIATE IT. TO VISIT GROSSDALE CALL AT MY OFFICE.

Salesmen will accompany you on any of the following trains, leaving the C., B. and Q. R. R. depot, Canal and Adams-sts.:

WEEK DAY TRAINS.
Leaving depot at.......... 10:15 a. m.
Leaving depot at.......... 11:15 a. m.
Leaving depot at.......... 1:30 p. m.
SATURDAY EXCURSION TRAIN..........2:30 P. M.
SUNDAY TRAINS
Leaving depot at.......... 11:00 a. m.
Leaving depot at.......... 1:20 p. m.
SUNDAY SPECIAL LEAVING AT..........1:45 P. M.

Free tickets for "Saturday excursion" and for "Sunday special" can be obtained at main office or at depot gate ten minutes before train time. Visit this beautiful suburban town and be surprised and delighted by its true picturesqueness and beauty. S. E. GROSS, Southeast corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—MORGAN PARK—SOME VERY choice lots cheap. Call today for free tickets. C. S. ROBERTS, Room 502 Phenix Building.

FOR SALE—AT EAST GROVE, CHICAGO'S HIGHest suburb—Lots 30x132, $80 and $100 each; weekly payments of 80c and $1; no interest. Also lots, 50x150, only 1 minute's walk from station; graveled streets, sidewalks, shade trees, and shrubbery; strictly first-class and very cheap; on monthly payments; shown free. H. T. PARDEE, 95 Washington-st., R. 31.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—ACTUAL BARGAINS.

80 acres between Pullman and Morgan Park, on a macadamized street, $925 per acre.
9 acres, west of Morgan Park, adjoining a subdivision, $400 per acre.
50 acres in Section 18, Worth, near junction of Calumet Terminal and Wabash R. R. on canal feeder, $400 per acre.
90 acres in Section 2, Palos, near Calumet Terminal R. R., $400 per acre.
24 lots, south of Oak Park, on 18th-st., $140 each.

IF YOU CANNOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOKING FOR IN ACRES OR VACANT LOTS COME AND SEE US. WE HAVE THE EXCLUSIVE CONTROL OF A LARGE LIST OF PROPERTY IN ANY PART OF CHICAGO AND CAN SUPPLY ANY REASONABLE WANTS. FIRTH & COCHRAN, Exclusive Agents, No. 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY SIDNEY LOEB, 85 DEARBORN-ST. CHOICE ACRES IN OR NEAR STICKNEY.
80 acres in Sec. 36, 38, 12, at only $800 per acre.
80 acres in Sec. 25, 38, 12, $1,000 per acre.
160 acres in Sec. 36, 38, 12, $1,000 per acre.
160 acres on Wabash R. R., near 87th-st., ready to subdivide.
65 acres in Sec. 28, 38, 13, corner 79th and W. 48th-sts.
80 acres in Sec. 7, 37, 13, on Terminal R. R., in Worth; cheap.
Can deliver every piece above advertised. SIDNEY LOEB, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE— NORWOOD PARK ACRES.
11 acres on town line 3 blocks from depot, $1,000 per acre.
13¼ acres on town line ¾ mile from depot, $600 per acre.
80 acres on town line 1 mile from depot, $400 per acre.
80 acres on town line ¼ mile from depot, $1,000 per acre.
F. W. FOX & CO., Exclusive Agents, 168 Washington-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—ACRES—ACRES—ACRES— Forty-seven (47) acres s. e. and adjoining Grossdale, 2 blocks from depot; ripe for subdivision; one fine 10-room brick house on same; grounds well improved; a splendid chance for capitalists. Address JOHN A ROBB, Owner, La Grange, Ill.

FOR SALE—A FEW SNAP BARGAINS—

160 acres near Western Springs	$200
40 acres at Norwood Park	250
122 acres at Turner Park	400
100 acres, West Maywood, on R. R.	500
60 acres north of Maywood	500
60 acres near Stickney, on 2 railroads	500
17 acres, Park Ridge, subdivided	550

Call and see our large list of acre bargains. PETTIBONE & CO., 161 La Salle-st., Ground Floor.

FOR SALE— ACRES AND LOTS.

Lots. Acres. South. West. North. Lots. Acres. South. West. North. Lots. Acres.

JAS. JAY SMITH & CO., 167 Dearborn-st., Room 612.

FOR SALE— Acre tracts near Stickney and Chicago Lawn. Tracts from 10 acres upward—10, 16, 20, 40, 80, and 160 acres. SNOW & DICKINSON, Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE— HERE IS A CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN. 18½ ACRES Near 59th-st. and Crawford-av., and near A., T. and Santa Fe and Chicago and Alton Railroads. MUST BE SOLD. Will submit any reasonable offer. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—5, 10, 20, 35 ACRES. Washington Heights, 107th-st. and Center-av. Also on 111th-st. $1,300 per acre. Easy terms. SNOW & DICKINSON, Exclusive Agents, Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE— 20 acres at Morgan Park, on the ridge. 15 acres corner 95th-st. and California-av. 14 acres at Dunning, right at the depot; will give a big bargain if taken at once. E. B. PRINCE & CO., 225 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT PACIFIC JUNCTION, corner of Hamlin-av. and Bloomington-st., but half a block from the depot; ripe for immediate subdivision; street-cars soon to be continued out on North-av. and Cottage Grove-av. near this tract; can be had at a reasonable price. (3,654.) TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—7¼ ACRES. WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. On 107th-st., near Center-av. $1,300 per acre. SNOW & DICKINSON, Exclusive Agents, Corner Dearborn and Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY C. F. COLLOT & CO., EXCLUSIVE Agents, 73 Dearborn-st. TWO GRAND BARGAINS. 80 or 160 acres on C. and N. W. R. R., near Maywood; adjoining property will be subdivided immediately, and the depot is to be erected at this point. 10 acres on South Park-av., close to 87th-st., at $5,000 less than market value.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES—99TH-ST., ON LINE OF new R. R., just west of Western-av.; worth $2,000 per acre; if sold today will take $1,600. M. A. WELLS, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES, AUSTIN-AV. AND 39TH-st.; a very fine tract to subdivide; price $1,000; ¼ cash. J. W. O. JOHNSON, 501 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE— CHOICE ACRES, NEAR CHICAGO LAWN. A subdivision of 80 lots, located on two section-line streets; will retail at handsome profit; abstract with each lot; convenient to two depots on Grand Trunk R. R.; $25,000. H. C. MOREY & CO., 83 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—1,775 FT. ON PROSPECT AND EVERgreen-avs., between 94th and 95th-sts., being 8 acres; streets macadamized; all improvements in; at $16 per foot; being cheaper than what raw acres are being sold at in immediate vicinity; only one block from Longwood Station on C. & R. I. R. R.; 58 trains daily. Call or address HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—5¼ ACRES, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, near 103d-st.; 5¼ acres, Morgan Park. C. S. ROBERTS, Room 502 Phenix Building.

FOR SALE—AM NEEDING MONEY AND WANT to dispose of my fifty acres, ten miles from Chicago Court-House and near Desplaines River; station half a mile distant. Box 505, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—DO YOU WANT TO BUY FOR $5,000 what you can sell for $25,000 or exchange for $50,000? Have 1,000 acres of beach property which can be sold in acre lots very easily for $25 each; the property is readily worth that as a whole; must be sold this week. A 1, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A ONE ACRE SNAP—ONE ACRE FOR $1,800; two blocks from Madison-st., two blocks from city limits; close to transportation. H. S. MERRITT & CO., Room 406, 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES IN CICERO, ADJOINING the city limits, at a bargain if taken within ten days. L. & W. F. REYNOLDS, Room 505 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—TOWN OF WORTH—80 ACRES; high ridge land, just west of Blue Island; only 2 blocks from the Calumet Terminal R. R.; corner of 2 section lines; rented for $150 per year; taxes less than $30. Buy while cheap; price only $650 per acre. H. C. MOREY & CO., 83 Washington-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—AT AN AVERAGE OF $500 BELOW any adjoining acres, 76 acres, the choicest in Cook County; 7½ miles from Court-House on Wisconsin Central; all treed (1,000 in); sewer in on Austin av. and paid for; all platted, and ready for immediate sale; the best mediums of transportation assured, viz.:—Electric road on Madison-st., only four blocks north; electric road on Harrison-st., the north boundary of the acres, while the Wisconsin Central runs through the tract, giving a superb service; 18 trains daily, 8c fare, 27 minutes out. On 12th-st., the south line of this tract, the motor line is to be built. This gives four different roads for transportation, which cannot be surpassed by any locality. This is the best bargain of any acre tract in the market, aside from terms that none will equal. Give this your immediate attention; it will pay you. PORTER & BILLINGS, Room 57, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN ACRES—10 ACRES Beverly Hills, beautifully located on the ridge near 91st-st. 80 acres, Clarendon Hills, beautiful high ground, near station, $300 per acre. 17 acres, Lakeside, near depot and Sheridan-drive. 80 acres, Lake County, Indiana, $20 per acre, including improvements, near r. r. station. 1,200 ft. near State and 23d-sts., $19 per foot. Room 34, 186 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY SIDNEY LOEB, 85 DEARBORN-ST. CHOICE ACRES.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner 79th-st., 5 acres; splendid corner.
MICHIGAN-AV., corner 79th-st., 6⅔ acres; $24,000.
MICHIGAN-AV., bet. 82d and 83d-st., 6⅔ acres.
STATE-ST., near 80th, 6⅔ acres, or 1,200 ft., at only $19 per foot.
SOUTH PARK-AV., corner 87th-st., 5 acres; a big bargain.
STATE-ST., near 92d, 10 acres at only $2,750 per acre.
83D-ST., near Western-av., 40 acres at $1,800 per acre. SIDNEY LOEB, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES, MORGAN PARK, FRONTing on 115th-st.; main street from Pullman; car line now building. J. W. O. JOHNSON, 501 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—PREBLE & CO., 512 TACOMA BLDG. EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.
40 acres at 95th-st. and Western-av.
20 acres at 99th-st. and Western-av.
37½ acres on C., R. I. and P. Ry., from 105th to 107th.
20 acres adjoining the fine improvements at Longwood.
15-acre block at Longwood, frontage on 95th-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ONE BLOCK WEST OF Crawford-av., on 62d-st., Chicago Lawn, near proposed route of B. & O. Ry., $1400. D. M. HAYES & CO., owners, 116 La Salle-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES ADJOINING SOUTH ENglewood, convenient to 4 depots; ready for immediate subdivision; a bargain. E. PERCY MAYNARD, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES S. E. COR. 92D AND STATE-sts. at a positive bargain for immediate sale. EHLERT & CO., 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE— Ten choice acres; platted and laid out with elm trees and sidewalks; high state of cultivation; at southeast cor. 99th-st. and Halsted-st.; easy access to R. I. depot; at a bargain. Apply to WALTER R. RAE, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES IN LYONS, NEAR STICKNEY, in large and small tracts; bargains; fortunes. A. S. LEIB, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES. CORNER 52D AND FRANCISCO-STS. (in Phare's subdivision.) Subdivided into 50 good lots. Price $2,500 per acre. Easy terms with release clause. SNOW & DICKINSON, Exclusive Agents, cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—9 ACRES ON MILWAUKEE-AV.; price $1,000; best bargain in market. J. W. O. JOHNSON, 501 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES at Lavergne, and just east of Riverside, $1,500 per acre. SNOW & DICKINSON, Exclusive Agents, Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE— Ravenswood. One block, 6⅔ acres; also choice houses and lots on Robey-st. THOMAS LYMAN, Room 221, Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES, N. W. COR. MADISON and 52d-st.; choice for subdivision. E. GOODRIDGE & Co. (exclusive agents), 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE 2, 5, AND 10 ACRE TRACTS IN Cicero, on 12th, 14th, and 16th-sts., very cheap. J. W. O. JOHNSON, 501 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES, SOUTH PARK-AV. AND 91st-st. THOMAS LYMAN, R. 221, Chamber of Commerce-bldg.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES WITHIN TWO BLOCKS OF four stations; less than $3,000 per acre. L. & W. F. REYNOLDS, Room 505 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK ACRES—20 ACRES OF high and dry land, corner of 83d-st. and Paxton-av.; adjoining property is now being improved. For price and terms apply to S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 97 Clark-st., Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—60 ACRES OF LAND FRONTING Jackson Park. MYRON L. PEARCE, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES AND 30 ACRES ON 22D-ST. boulevard and Belt Line R. R.; fine and ripe; $3,100 per acre. W. P. BUTLER, 461 The Rookery.

FOR SALE—ACRES. 25 acres, Sec. 28, Town of Jefferson, $750 per acre. E. GOODRIDGE & CO. (Exclusive Agents), 130 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—A GOOD, WELL IMproved farm of 140 acres, 9 miles from city of 10,000 population, on good gravel road, and in one of the best counties in Northern Indiana. Will sell cheap or trade for Chicago or Chicago suburban real estate. A C 22, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM, SUITABLE FOR summer resort, situated on Cross Lake, one-half mile from Antioch station, on Wisconsin Central railroad; only a few minutes' drive from Fox Lake. Apply to E. S. DUCK, 65 Congress Park, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—FRUIT FARM WITH NICE COUNtry home adjoining city in Northern Illinois; 42 acres, house, barns, horses, wagons, farming tools, etc.; pays 20 per cent net; big crop now coming in; price, $7,000. Y 16, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A 15-ACRE MICHIGAN FRUIT FARM at a sacrifice; all in fruit; good improvements; near St. Joseph. Address E. W. VAIL, Stevensville, Berrien Co., Mich.

FOR SALE—30,974 ACRES AT $4 PER ACRE IN the Smoky Mountains of Tennessee. This is a virgin forest of birch, beech, poplar, oak, chestnut, hickory, cherry, and walnut, which can be easily handled; titles guaranteed. Also in Southern California several different tracts of 10,000, 20,000, 45,000, and 100,000 acres, being some of the finest fruit lands in the State. BEAUREGARD & FLOWER, Room 33, 125 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ALL OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE wanting prompt sales call on us; no expense or commission unless sale is made. HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

WANTED—WE CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY on short time; no commission or expense unless sale is made. WALLEN & PROBST, Suite 317 and 318 Inter-Ocean Building.

WANTED—25 TO 60 FT. FRONTAGE, CONTINUous; vacant or with a good 1 or 2 story frame dwelling on it, capable of being remodeled; between Ashland and Western-avs., Jackson-st. to Park-av., inclusive. Submit full particulars to Y 142, Tribune.

WANTED—CHOICE CORNERS AND INSIDE lots on Wabash, Michigan, Indiana, Prairie, Calumet, and other good streets; we have a constant demand in our office at all times, and can sell for you at a reasonable price. BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 83 Dearborn-st., ground floor. No commission unless we make the sale.

WANTED—FROM 5 TO 160 ACRE TRACTS; ALSO vacant and improved and bunches of lots; have more customers than can supply. WM. BROWN, Room 607, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—50 OR 100 ACRES SITUATED ON A nice lake, with sand or pebble shore; high ground about the lake; with or without improvements; the latter preferred; within 2 or 3 hours' ride by train of Chicago. Address, giving full particulars, Z 155, Tribune office.

WANTED—35 OR 40 FT. EAST OF STATE-ST. under $100 per ft. cash; state location. L. C. WILSON, 9 36th-st.

WANTED—A 50-FOOT LOT (VACANT OR OLD improvements) between Loomis and Halsted, Kinzie and Harrison, for cash; quick buyer; owner or agent. Address Y 133, Tribune.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$700 AT ONCE ON SECond mortgage, improved property, well rented; first-class security. Address owner, A 50, Tribune.

WANTED—I WANT 50 TO 100 FEET FRONTAGE, corner or inside lots, Halsted-st., bet. 63d and 79th; name price; must be a bargain. Y 175, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—HANDSOME BRICK COTTAGE, bath, furnace, all modern improvements, near Douglas Park, for household goods, piano, horse and buggy, or other personal property. LEWIS, 518 Chamber of Commerce.

EXCHANGE—10-ROOM HOUSE, HUMBOLDT Park, for boots and shoes, or what have you? J. W. O. JOHNSON, 501 Tacoma Bldg.

EXCHANGE—OR SELL VERY LOW BEAUTIFUL house and large lot in Auburn Park. Farm in Michigan for property here. Y 171, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE— Wanted—Good clear farm for Chicago property. Improved ranch, Northern Kansas, 2,500 acres clear, for Chicago property. 100,000 acres, Texas, unimproved, for cash or business block. ISAAC MULHOLLAND, Room 611 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR EXCHANGE—A RARE CHANCE AND AN old-established retail grocery store at cash prices; will exchange for house and lot or other good real estate. W. H. WELLS, 302 Tacoma Building.

FOR EXCHANGE—500 ACRE TRACT, CLEAR OF incumbrance, at only $25 per acre; desire rented property. A 2, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—900 ACRES IMPROVED Nebraska land for merchandise or part for Chicago real estate. D. POLLOCK, Saybrook, Ill.

FOR EXCHANGE—900 ACRES IMPROVED NEbraska land for merchandise or part for Chicago real estate. D. POLLOCK, Saybrook, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOTS FOR GOOD farm in Illinois or Iowa. L. & W. F. REYNOLDS, Room 505, Chamber of Commerce.

TO EXCHANGE—160-ACRE FARM, RICH LAND, in Kane County, Illinois, for merchandise or Chicago property. Address OWNER, Lock Box 115, De Kalb, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—WELL IMPROVED FARMS IN Minnesota, Nebraska, and Missouri; merchandise wanted; may pay cash difference. A 64, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—I HAVE $25,000 WORTH OF first-class agricultural and grazing land in Western Nebraska, free from incumbrance, to exchange for good Chicago property; will assume an incumbrance of about $50,000. Y 173, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—I WANT SAWMILL PLANT; also spoke and hub machines; will give real estate. Address A 8, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—STOCK OF JEWELRY, ALmost all solid gold and fine stone settings; wanted well improved farm or house and lot in this city. A 63, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—80 ACRES OF LAND IN HUSton County, Minnesota, for stock of goods or horses. Y 116, Tribune office.

WANTED—UNINCUMBERED FARM FOR equity in most desirable suburban acres. Address B. PEARCE, 55 Fifty-third-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXCHANGE? REAL ESTATE OR PERSONAL PROPERTY? I MAY HAVE JUST WHAT YOU WANT. GIVE FULL PARTICULARS AND BONA FIDE VALUES. NO WILDCAT STUFF WANTED. ADDRESS M 140, TRIBUNE OFFICE.

WANTED—STOCKS OF HARDWARE, DRY goods, and boots and shoes for Englewood property. CHARLES PUGH & CO., 518 Chamber of Commerce.

$50 IN FIRST-CLASS DENTISTRY OFFERED in exchange for tailoring. Address Y 129, Tribune office.

96 LOTS, SOUTH SIDE; WANT FARM NEAR river or lake, and one-fourth cash or time. J. S. WOLFE, Owner, 130 Dearborn.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estate, without commission, at 5 and 6 per cent; no delay; money on hand. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, Room 5, 94 Dearborn-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS BANKERS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

GET MY RATES ON REAL ESTATE LOANS; IT will pay you; building loans a specialty. WM. F. LUBEKE, 165 Washington-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. No delay. Will loan in amounts of $2,000 and upwards. BOGUE & HOYT, Real Estate Board Building, N. E. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON SECOND MORTGAGES ON improved property, on first mortgages on unimproved lots, upon manufacturing plants, livery outfits, teaming companies, etc., etc., at bottom rates; get my prices before borrowing. W. R. BRASHER, 103 Washington-st., main floor.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY ON HAND—LOWEST RATES; LEAST expense. R. N. LLOYD & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT. Special rates on large amounts. SIDNEY LOEB, 83-87 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON IMproved real estate or to build; no appraisal or abstract expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 155 Washington.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest current rates without attorney's fees. D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., first floor.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, 163 EAST RANdolph-st., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

WANTED—LOAN OF $3,000 AT 6 PER CENT FOR five years on good city property. No commission. A 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW $3,000 ON FIRST-CLASS suburban house and lots. Z 141, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES. LOANS.

DO YOU WANT MONEY?

ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY, AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.

CHICAGO MTG. LOAN CO. ROOM 13, 86 LA SALLE-ST. OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, CORNER Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

I HAVE SOME VERY ATTRACTIVE INVESTments, and solicit capital for individual or joint account deals; investigate. ISAAC MULHOLLAND, Room 611 Chamber of Commerce Building.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 99 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale, less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

LIFE-INSURANCE POLICIES BOUGHT AT highest value. MAX EICHBERG, R. 15, 116 La Salle.

PARK NATIONAL BANK DEPOSITS CASHED. Also all kinds of O. K.d bills and claims on insolvent bank cashed. Call at 158 E. Washington, Room 30, cor. La Salle.

PARK NATIONAL BANK DEPOSITS WANTED. Call or address ISAAC MULHOLLAND, Room 611, Chamber of Com. Bldg.

WILL PAY CASH FOR PARK NATIONAL BANK accounts; any amounts cashed immediately. Address A Z 32, Tribune office.

$20 TO $500 LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, diamonds, sealskins, or any security; low rates; honest dealing. KNOWLTON, 167 Dearborn, Room 402.

$40 TO $500 TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANO, warehouse receipts, horses, buggies, and carriages; lowest rate. Room 29, 69 Dearborn-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD GOODS; furniture of private residences purchased. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 83 Van Buren-st.

FURNITURE FOR SALE—THE OWNER OF THE premises 1517 Michigan-av., having recently sold her house, offers for sale at a great bargain all the furniture therein. The house contains 14 rooms, elegantly furnished throughout. Would exchange for well located vacant lot.

FOLDING-BEDS TILL YOU CAN REST; ALL kinds. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 388 W. Madison-st.

FURNITURE FOR SALE OF DINING ROOM AND kitchen; complete throughout. 1261 Michigan-av.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURniture, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of hotels and private residences purchased without delay. W., 21 Park-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A 10-room 2-story and mansard brick house, modern conveniences, in the best part of the West Side. Address Y 85, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM FURNISHED FLAT, NEAR 18th-st. and Wabash-av.; good, nearly new furniture; all outside rooms; moderate rent. H. BITTLESTON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st., R. 57.

FOR SALE—WITH LEASE—FURNITURE OF 15-room house, all newly furnished May 1; clear bill of sale; immediate possession; best location in city. Y 119, Tribune office.

LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A FIVE-ROOM flat, new and complete, for sale cheap. Kenilworth, Flat 12, 36th-st. and Ellis-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A CLAIRVOYANCE—MME. MARREE, THE great and noted clairvoyant and astroligist, born with a double veil and greatest prophetic gift of second sight in clairvoyance of the nineteenth century; $5,000 challenge to any one who can equal her in consultation on dead and living friends or enemies, on business matters, marriages and losses of every description. Reveals mysteries, designates hidden coin or minerals, locates lingering diseases. Mme. Marree is the greatest living natural clairvoyant on earth. She reads your secret and open life with as much ease as though in ordinary conversation. All believing themselves conjured or bewitched should wear the charm of the ancient talisman for good luck. Advice to young men how to gain riches and what best adapted for, and to business-men their gain or loss in worldly goods. Advice to ladies how to gain happiness and peace. Mme. Marree predicted President Harrison's election and the assassination of Presidents Lincoln and Garfield. Was the only one predicted the World's Fair in Chicago from the commencement. Her predictions are always exactly and truthfully fulfilled; you believe what you hear and know yourself. Warns the public to beware of all who imitate her name and advertisement. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. 337 West Van Buren-st., above Aberdeen, first flat. Always at home. Consultation sent by mail. All call and know the truth.

GYPSY QUEEN—BUSINESS MEDIUM, PALM reader; satisfaction guaranteed. 45 S. Morgan-st.

MME. ARDENNE, CLAIRVOYANT, GIVES FULL names; love affairs a specialty, 47 S. Peoria-st.

445 W. MADISON-ST., NORTHWEST CORNER Throop, now Waverly-place, 3d floor—MME JOY, the famous fortune-teller, clairvoyant, and healer, reveals secrets in business, love, marriage, divorce, disease; helps all in trouble; brings the separated together; causes speedy marriages; tells you how to gain riches, etc.; IDDO CHARMS for business, health, love, and success. Consult MME. JOY. She will bring you luck; advice to ladies, 50c and $1.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FEW FINE HORSES, CONsisting of two pair of coach or carriage horses, one pair cobs (extra fine), a high-headed fast road mare, one extra family mare for 2-seated carriage, and some odd horses. The above are a choice lot and every animal will be guaranteed exactly as represented. Please call at the stable before 10 and after 3. H. C. VAUGHN, Calumet Club Stables, rear of 1927 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—3½-YEAR-OLD SADDLE PONIES; also a handsome blooded 2-year-old. 315 36th-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LOT OF HORSES and mares. Inquire for Foreman at Ogden-av. car-barns.

FOR SALE—FINE LARGE BLACK CART OR coupe horse, 6 years old, sound and kind. MR. DEYO, 145 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—EXTRA FINE SORREL ROAD mare 8 years old; he is a beauty. Barn, 3336 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—VERY HANDSOME, SMALL horse, sound and gentle; and avenue cart. Call or address 3727 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL BAY SINGLE-foot saddle horse; well bred, splendid disposition, 16 hands, 1,125 pounds, 7 years. 28 Aldine-square.

FOR SALE—SOUND, HANDSOME BOY'S OR girl's pony, good size and good traveler. Call or address Room 19, Major Blk.

FOR SALE—YOUNG DARK BAY HORSE; sound and kind; can be seen at stable, 4028 Grand-boulevard.

WANTED—TO BUY—STRONG IRON-AXLE stone wagon, low bed, capable of hauling 5 or 6 tons, for cash. Apply at 803 Tacoma Building.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—16 NEW SPECIALTIES, ALL fast sellers; no experience necessary; big money; sample free. Address E. C. BREWSTER, Holly, Mich.

PORTRAIT AGENTS!—DO YOU VALUE FINE work, accurate likeness, prompt service, low prices? Then deal with the largest copying house in the country, SHEPARDS, 226 Wabash-av., Chicago.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO., PATENT ATTORNEYS, 84 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A COMPLETE ESTABLISHED BREWERY AND distillery for sale in Zacatecas, Republic of Mexico. Population, 80,000, on line of Mexican Central railroad; large garden and good well water on grounds; climate perfect. Owner will rent on reasonable terms or accept on half interest an experienced brewer with limited capital as partner. Address or inquire, Room 9, 113 Madison-st.

A COMPLETE SODA WATER OUTFIT; 1 APparatus, 4 copper fountains, 1 sterling generator; a bargain. 247 57th-st.

A BUSINESS FOR A MAN OF PUSH AND ABILity; rare chance; investigate. Z 142, Tribune.

BAKING POWDER RECEIPT FOR SALE—BETter than the best. For particulars address BAKING POWDER, 350 Washington-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DINING-ROOM, HANDSOMELY FITTED UP and completely furnished, ready to open, for sale, $250; first-class location and connected with eighty rooms. 411 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE— Business block, bank, and flour mill located in a thriving mining and manufacturing town in Central Illinois in one of the best winter-wheat sections in the State. $45,000 will purchase above and will pay a net profit of $15,000 per year. The business block is rented to permanent tenants, paying 13 per cent on cost of building. Bank carries deposits averaging $100,000. The mill is a steam roller mill, 100 barrel capacity, does a large exchange and merchant business, is in perfect condition, and runs every day. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Time will be given on part on good security. Address A 59, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—$600 BARBER SHOP AND cigar store. Best location. Address A 61, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET, with lot and 2-story house 60 feet long; fine business; cash trade; one block north of Ogden's Grove; great bargain; $3,000. 13 Maud-av.

FOR SALE—100 BARREL ROLLER FLOURING mill, in perfect order, running regularly; has a large exchange and merchant business; located in one of the best winter-wheat sections in Illinois, in a thriving mining and manufacturing city; mill cost $30,000 to build; will sell for $20,000, half on long time. Reason for selling, it has passed into the hands of a bank who must dispose of it. This is a rare opportunity for a bargain. Address A 60, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A RELIABLE CUSTOM TAILOR business, good trade and in good condition, at very reasonable price. Address A C 60, Tribune office.

FORTY LIGHT PLEASANT ROOMS, ALL ON first two floors; nicely furnished and in very best location on Halsted-st., near Adams; for sale or rent. Also very large dining-room on first floor to rent. Apply OWNER, 411 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF INTEREST IN ONE OF the best retail grocery stores on the North Side; $40,000 business a year; cash or good securities, or would trade for unimproved property north of Fulton-av., east of Halsted. Address J. B. CAMP, 449 N. Clark-st.

FOR SALE—PATENT FOR STOVE FURNISHING ware; unique; every family needs one; big money in it. Address Z 169, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—PAYING RESTAURANT; SOUTH Side, good location; long lease. DAVIS & CO., 204 Dearborn-st., Room 40.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF THE Grand Hotel, 100 rooms, 230 State-st., in the most central part of the city, two blocks from World's Fair site; all in good going order; will not refuse a reasonable offer; must be sold.

FOR SALE—5-CHAIR BARBER-SHOP; 5 YEARS' lease. 82 North State-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST LOCATED REStaurants down town, with the finest trade; long lease; cheap rent; other business to attend. Address Z 189, Tribune office.

FACTORY WISHES TO ENLARGE AND LOcate in the West; will employ about 150 hands; propositions from towns are requested, giving outline of facilities and inducements. Address Accurate Time Stamp Co., 431 11th-av., New York City.

FOR SALE—STOCK GENERAL MERCHANDISE, $8,000 cash, trade $25,000; would take farm on part; would take partner with $4,000. Address Box 27, Salem, Neb.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY, HORSE, and wagon. 45 Hasting-st.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED GINGER ale and mineral water business; will stand thorough investigation; price $4,500. W 113, Tribune.

FOR SALE—PRINTING OFFICE AT STOCK-Yards, doing fine business. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

GREAT AUCTION SALE— ENTIRE LIVERY STABLE PLANT.

On Monday, July 17, 1890, commencing at 9 a. m., the entire equipment of the SOUTHERN HOTEL LIVERY CO., 2023 and 2025 Wabash-av., Chicago, Will be sold to the highest bidder. The LARGEST and FINEST stock of Livery Equipment ever offered at public sale.

MEAT MARKET TO RENT; BEST STAND IN Hyde Park; fixtures all in; prepaying business guaranteed by owner. DR. FLOSS, 108 53d-st.

SPACE TO RENT IN THE LARGEST AND BEST retail dry goods house in Central Illinois, in live city, for ladies' and children's shoes, fancy goods, jewelry, children's clothing, druggists' sundries, art department; a most liberal arrangement can be made. Address for five days A 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTY TO INVEST CAPITAL against experience and labor, to start pension business; large profits under new law. Address Y 165, Tribune office.

$1,000 WILL SECURE INTEREST; BEST PAYing business in city. Y 174, Tribune.

$1,000 STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS AND good will of the business for sale or trade for real estate. Address TITUS JACKSON, Muscatine, Ia.

$3,500 BUYS A HALF INTEREST IN A WELL established and paying saw and planing mill and furniture factory; one who can take charge of books and sales department preferred. Address THOS. GORDON, Cainsville, Mo.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—A full shorthand and typewriting course, $40. Dictation for advanced writers, all systems, $2 week. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

BROWN & HOLLAND SHORTHAND INSTITUTE; Pitman system. 26 Haymarket Theater Building.

BOOKKEEPING AND WRITING, 125 DEARBORN-st. Individual instruction day and night. M. R. JOHNSON, formerly with Marshall Field & Co.

ELOCUTION—SUMMER SCHOOL. CLASSES daily. Enter now. Special rates. Free advantages. H. M. SOPER, Athenæum, 50 Dearborn-st.

SHORTHAND—THE CHICAGO ATHENÆUM maintains the leading Munson School in the West. Dictation in all systems. Business correspondence a specialty. Visitors welcome.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, AUDITORIUM BLDG (Congress-st. elevators), IS OPEN ALL SUMMER. Also summer course at Asbury Park, N. J.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $1,000 IN SALOON BUSINESS; A SURE FORTUNE. ADDRESS A 49, TRIBUNE OFFICE.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH MONEY TO JOIN professional cook in fitting up place now running; no rent to pay and every advantage to be had; South Water-st. Address Y 188, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $5,000 CASH IN manufacturing business in Chicago; investment safe as Government bonds; capital will double itself in sixty days. Address A C 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $500 TO GO INTO the merchant tailoring business with a man of experience and cutter. A 93, Tribune office.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

MIDSUMMER CLEARING SALE—TO REDUCE stock we are offering some very low prices on broken lines to close out. These are genuine bargains.

NEELY BROS., 152 West Madison-st., One door east of Dime Museum.

MEDICAL.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY—MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call. DR. J. F. RENNERT, 41 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

FEMALE DISEASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED; board and skillful attendance during confinement; DR. SCHROEDER, corner Hanover and Twenty-seventh-sts. Office 70 State-st., Room 312; hours 2 to 5.

SWEDISH MOVEMENT CURE—3635 INDIANA-AV. and Room 38, 75 E. Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL LARGE TELESCOPES and microscopes, cheap. Dr. PHILLIPS, 682 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOCATED LOT, GRACEland; must be sold at once. Y 176, Tribune office.

FOR SALE— Old newspapers at 40 cents per hundred. TRIBUNE COUNTING-ROOM.

RUSHTON CANOE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for first-class bicycle; is 16½ feet long, Vestal model, built of Spanish cedar and mahogany; lockers, hatches, and complete sailing rig, with folding center-board; only one year old. Address 3171 Groveland-av.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LOVELL SAFETY bicycle, run six weeks; party leaving town; Call 7 o'clock Monday evening at 2221 Wabash-av. BURROUGHS.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR BICYCLE send description of machine and attachments, together with present condition and price wanted, to NORWOOD BROS., 458 S. Oakley-av.

BOOKS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, rare books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

$1.50 PER VOLUME—YES, THE ENCYCLOpædia Britannica; new and complete; paper and binding AL. BOOKS, R. 31, 170 Washington-st.

HOSPITALS.

HOME FOR LADIES EXPECTING CONFINEment. Advice in all female diseases. Babies adopted. Strictly confidential. DRSS. SCHWARZ (Czarra), 279 W. Adams-st., late 371 S. Halsted-st.

ACCOUNTANTS.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR; WILL qualify as receiver or assignee. Best of references. G. L. MARCHAND, 1:2 Clark-st., Room 523.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 118 W. RANDOLPH-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—100,000 FEET OF 3-INCH PLANKS and timbers; take them at half great chance. M. FREDERICK, 2256 Archer-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—ON PRAIRIE-AV., BETWEEN 41st and 42d-sts.—A nice 8-room cottage, with 40-foot lawn; rent $35 per month to good tenant. WALLACE HECKMAN, 79 Dearborn-st., City.

FOR RENT—OR SALE—3637 PRAIRIE-AV.—New stone-front house, 11 rooms; all modern improvements; hardwood finish, first-class in every particular. Call at 3660, or Room 34 Auditorium Bldg.

TO RENT—2554 PRAIRIE-AV., 12-ROOM MODern brick house; east front; fine mansard and 2-story brick barn; all in first-class sanitary condition; would rent cheap to good tenant for one to three years. L. A. GILBERT, Room 713, 133 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—3525 AND 3527 GRAND-BOULEvard, 11-room elegant marble front residences, newly painted and papered; brick barns; rent, $65. SNYDACKER & CO., 155 Washington-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY BRICK HOUSE; 8 rooms; modern improvements; one block from Garfield Park; owner will take rent in board. 177 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY BRICK HOUSE; 8 rooms; modern improvements; one block from Garfield Park; would sell on monthly payments. J. HOGUE, 177 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—265 PARK-AV., 11 ROOM AND cellar brick house; all the conveniences; $45 per month. LISTER, Room 44, 89 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NOS. 930 AND 932 WEST MONROE-st.; in first-class shape; will rent for $40 each till May next. A. F. SHUMAN, 84 Washington-st.

TO RENT—182 ASHLAND-BLVD. — FURnished or unfurnished; 10 rooms; part or all; elegant house; party going abroad one year.

North Side.

TO RENT—688½ EAST DIVISION-ST., NEAR Lake-Shore drive, 3-story and basement rock-faced residence of 11 rooms, newly frescoed, papered, and tinted; dining-room and double parlors on main floor; kitchen, laundry, and servants room in basement; linen closets, electric-bells, speaking tubes, and all modern improvements; one or two years' lease; $83.33. Possession at once. SNOW & DICKINSON, Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—WITH FURNITURE—HOUSE 385 Dearborn-av. Apply at house or Room 50 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—BY WM. C. DOW, 20 TRIBUNE Building: 463 La Salle-av., 3-story, 12 rooms, d. and k. on parlor floor. 65 Lincoln-av., 2-story and basement, 10 rooms.

FOR RENT—OR SALE—ELEGANT HOUSES, Astor, State, Elm, and Bellevue-place; prices $75 to $300. B. L. HONORE, 204 Dearborn-st.

Suburban.

FOR RENT—SUBURBAN HOME—EIGHT-room 2-story house on large lot; on C. & N. W. R. R.; will give 2 year lease; rent $18. H. BITTLESTON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st., R. 57.

Summer Resorts.

FOR RENT—FINE RESIDENCE, FITTED with modern appliances, with large, spacious grounds, fine large elms, good fruit, nice stable and carriage-house, and small cottage on grounds for man who has care and charge of the place. Centrally located in the beautiful City of Northampton, Mass. Just the place for family desiring to locate to educate daughters at the Burnham Classical School or Smith College. Will rent for term of years to the right party. For further particulars inquire of OLIVER WALKER, Real-Estate Agent, Northampton, Mass.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ARMOUR FLATS— DEARBORN, BUTTERFIELD, 33D AND 34TH-STS. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 LA SALLE-ST.

TO RENT—THE ALLEN, 147, 148, AND 149 OAKwood-boulevard, Chicago, five minutes' walk from Oakland Station; a modern apartment building; location superior to all; at the junction of Drexel and Oakwood-boulevards; a fine view of boulevards and lake; $40 to $50 for north flats; $65 to $85 for south flats. Call and examine them. Owners at building.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL 6-ROOM FLAT ON 3D floor in the new stone front building, No. 4712 State-st., with all modern improvements; price $22.50 per month. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st. or on the premises.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM MODERN FLATS, NOS. 1623, 1625, and 1627 Wabash-av.; $15.50 to $30.50 per month. L. A. GILBERT, Room 713, 133 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT— THE BEST SUITE OF ROOMS for doctor, dentist, or dressmaker in the city; 5 front rooms, excellent light, and good ventilation; bath, hot and cold water; rooms nicely papered; located just east of Ogden-av., on Polk-st. (No. 872); possession May 1; rent only $27.50. H. C. MOREY & CO., 83 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS IN THE MODERN BUILDINGS 322 to 346 S. Wood-st.; to the right parties great inducements will be made to fill the few vacant flats; all the latest improvements; outside light and air in every room; our prices are the lowest in the city for the conveniences. Agent at No. 322, first flat, or apply to F. A. SMITH, R. 20, 55 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
407 W. Harrison-st., 2 fine rooms, $10.
407 W. Harrison-st., 5 fine rooms, $17.50.
411 W. Harrison-st., 7 fine rooms, $22.50.
Apply at second floor, No. 411, or to W. P. BUTLER, 461 Rookery Building.

TO RENT—EXCELLENT PARLOR FLAT AT 351 Warren-av.; cheap. DRS. MCCHESNEY, corner Clark and Randolph-sts.

North Side.

TO RENT—IN THE "MARQUETTE," CORNER Rush and Ohio-sts., 7-room flat, finished in hardwood, with all modern improvements; steam heat, hot water, janitor service, telephone, etc. J. W. HOWELL, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE COLUMBIA, 399 AND 401 NORTH Clark-st., 34 rooms, convenient and well suited for small hotel or room renting; will rent low to a good tenant. WM. C. DOW, 20 Tribune Bldg.

TO RENT—CHOICE 5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS, NEW and modern, heat, passenger elevators, janitor, etc. Call at 18 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—AT 235 LINCOLN-AV.—A NICELY-furnished 4-room flat complete for housekeeping.

TO RENT—333 OHIO-ST., NEAR RUSH, 7-ROOM flat; light and convenient; steam heat; janitor, etc. J. W. HOWELL, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—1325 WABASH-AV., NEWLY AND handsomely furnished rooms.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board. 1251 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, 52 E. 15th-st., near Michigan-av.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, with or without board; terms reasonable. 1905 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM WITH all modern conveniences, in private family, at $15 per month; references required. 3670 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—TO PEOPLE VISITING THE CITY for theaters and other amusements, large, cool, elegantly furnished rooms, central and convenient. Hotel Casino, 14 and 16 East Madison-st., near Michigan-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED SINGLE AND double rooms; bath attached; private family. 382 East Erie-st.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR WITH BEDROOM for one or two gentlemen. 911 N. Halsted-st., near Center.

TO RENT—PALACE HOTEL—CLARK AND INdiana-sts.; rooms $3 weekly; transient 50c up; restaurant by F. Compagnon, late chef Chicago Club.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT PARLOR AND other good rooms, with or without board. 116 Dearborn-av.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms in all parts of the city. Apply at 219 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—3806 INDIANA-AV., CORNER 38TH-st.; store 15x30; $22.50. SNOW & DICKINSON, corner Dearborn and Washington-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORES IN NEW BLOCK, WESTern-av. and Huron-st., suitable for meat market, dry-goods, millinery, hardware, or plumbing business. Apply to OWNER, on premises daily, including Sundays.

TO RENT—MADISON-ST. STORES, 597, 690, 740; fine order; choice locality.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT— OFFICES— TO RENT.
Monon Block, $15 a month up.
Temple-court, $17.50 a month up.
Owings Tower, $20 a month up.
Caxton Building, $15 a month up.
Lombard Block, $15 a month up.
University Building, $14 a month up.
97 Dearborn-st., suite of 3 rooms, $30 a month.
57 Washington-st., $25 a month up.
On Clark-st., $12 a month.
You will find at our office the most complete list of offices in the city. BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, Ground floor office, 83 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FINE PRIVATE OFFICE IN NEW Chemical Bank Building, 85 Dearborn-st., with gas, janitor, etc. W. E. SLOSSON, Suite 315.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 681.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICES, 155-7 WASHINGTON-st. Apply to janitor or Room 51, 170 Madison-st.

TO RENT—NICE SMALL OFFICE FRONTING ON Madison-st.; fixtures for sale cheap if taken at once. Call Room 304 Inter-Ocean Bldg. or see janitor.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT— WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF SOUTH SIDE RENTING AND HAVE A FINE LIST OF HOUSES, FLATS, AND STORES. PARTIES ON THE LOOKOUT PLEASE CALL AND GET OUR PAMPHLET. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st. and 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—THE BEST CORNER IN CHICAGO, AT the intersection of the two largest business thoroughfares; fine, light basement, 30x50; suitable for restaurant or barber-shop or bath-house, etc. SNOW & DICKINSON, Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—5-STORY WAREHOUSE WITHIN half mile of Court-House, on railroad and dock. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER; ALL SIZES; cheap. 105 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR MANufacturing. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—119 FIFTH-AV., THREE FLOORS, 25 rooms, well lighted hotel; light business. J. L. BATCHELDER, Ravenswood.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORE FOR TAILORING business in the district bounded by State-st. and Michigan-av. and Jackson and Madison-sts. Address X 169, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS OR small flat, with bath, for two; South Side. Z 164, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME. We now have nearly ONE HUNDRED (100) second-hand pianos in our warerooms, taken in trade for new KNABE, KROEGER, FISCHER and other instruments.

We must dispose of them at once, as our store is undergoing extensive alterations and these pianos are in the way. Then again, 100 second-hand pianos are just about that many more than we care to have about the store. Our stock includes such makes as the

Knabe,	Fischer,	Decker,
Hardman,	Steinway,	Kranich & Bach,
Chickering,	Hallet & Davis,	Mathushek,
Haines,	Gabler,	Wheelock,
Bradbury,	Behning & Son,	Pease,
Emerson,	McPhail,	Lester,
Lighte,	Lyon & Healy,	and others.

This assortment embraces grands, squares and uprights, many of them in excellent condition, ranging in price from $25 to $250.

The attention of music teachers, schools, convents and seminaries is invited to some very good squares and grands in this collection, which will answer their purposes quite as well as new instruments, while costing but a fraction of the price.

Correspondence and personal inspection invited. LYON & HEALY. Warerooms, State and Monroe-sts. Factories, Randolph-st., opposite Union Park.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Jackson-sts. Dealers in HALLET & DAVIS AND EMERSON PIANOS. Manufacturers of KIMBALL PIANOS and KIMBALL ORGANS.

ONE PRICE AND THAT THE LOWEST.

EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS. OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

SECOND-HAND SQUARE PIANOS, $60, $80, $75, $90, $100, $125, AND UPWARDS.

SECOND-HAND UPRIGHTS, $150, $175, $200, and upwards. SECOND-HAND ORGANS $10 to $50. Pianos tuned and repaired. W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Jackson-sts.

CELEBRATED WHEELOCK PIANOS. MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. ONE PROFIT. CASH OR TIME. WM. E. WHEELOCK & CO., MFRS., 237 State and 55 Jackson-sts.

$3, $4, AND $5 MONTH—TO RENT—200 UPright pianos; one year's rental allowed if purchased. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$100 BUYS GOOD UPRIGHT PIANO; EASY payments. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

BAUER PIANOS—BAUER PIANOS— Peek & Son Opera Pianos, Jacob Bros.' Pianos. Lowest prices. Terms to suit. New pianos for rent. Old instruments taken in exchange. JULIUS BAUER & CO., 156-158 Wabash-av.

SHONINGER PIANOS. FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT. SOLD AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES. CASH OR EASY TIME PAYMENTS. PIANOS TO RENT. BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS. B. SHONINGER CO. 225 STATE-ST.

$115 EACH—THREE UPRIGHT PIANOS. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

REMOVED— We are now thoroughly established in our new warerooms, with an assortment of over four hundred pianos to select from. PRICES AND TERMS WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL. Special bargains in second-hand pianos. CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN CO., 219 and 221 Wabash-av.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR RENT A PIANO go to AYRES AND WYGANT COMPANY, PROPRIETORS "REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC," 182-184 Wabash-av.

$100 EACH—TWO BAUER PIANOS; EASY payments. 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$125 BUYS EMERSON PIANO; EASY PAYments. ADAM SCHAAF, Corner West Madison and Morgan-sts.

J. O. TWICHELL HAS REMOVED From 150 State-st. to 228 Wabash-av. Pianos slightly damaged in moving will be sold at reduced prices. 228 Wabash-av.

$175 BUYS LARGE, ALMOST NEW GABLER upright grand piano; easy payments. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$110 BUYS WHEELOCK PIANO, 7¼ OCtaves; easy payments. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

255 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS WITH BOARD; first-class accommodations.

1239 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with good board.

2128 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS WITH BOARD. Mrs. GOODRICH.

2213 MICHIGAN AV.—SUIT OF FURNISHED front rooms; also other rooms, with or without board.

2949 MICHIGAN AV.—ROOMS BY THE DAY or week, with board. Reference exchanged.

3024 PRAIRIE-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED front room, also single rooms, with board.

3529 INDIANA-AV.—ELEGANT FRONT ALcove room, with or without board, in private family.

North Side.

121 DEARBORN-AV.—LARGE AND SMALL rooms; excellent board; references.

137 AND 139 DEARBORN-AV.—ROOMS AND board reasonable. Y 121, Tribune.

213 DEARBORN-AV., COR. OF CHICAGO-AV.—Nice front single and suites of rooms, with board; everything first class; board by the day, week, or month; no rooms without board. References. Also first-class table board.

240 LA SALLE-ST.—VERY HANDSOME EAST front alcove, also large double room, prettily furnished, cool, comfortable, and convenient; with good board. References.

376 EAST CHICAGO-AV.—DESIRABLE FURnished rooms with good board; reasonable.

West Side.

440 WASHINGTON-BLVD.—DESIRABLE SINgle and double rooms, choice location; day board; reasonable; investigate.

Hotels.

GRESHAM HOTEL—242 TO 250 WABASH-AV.—Most elegant and convenient location in city.

HOTEL LAFAYETTE, MADISON AND DESplaines.—New house and respectable; excellent table; rooms large and light; elevator and all modern conveniences; $1.50, $2, and $2.50 per day.

HOTEL DEARBORN, 398 TO 404 STATE-ST.—50 elegant furnished rooms; bath-room, electric light, steam heat; half price of other first-class hotels.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

Country.

I WILL TAKE A FEW BOARDERS AT MY FARM house; terms $1 per day or $5 per week. MRS. CHARLOTTE WILLMINGTON, Rollins, Lake Co., Ill.

Summer Resorts.

CENTRAL HOTEL, HIGHLAND PARK, ILL.—Rates, $2 and $3 a day; special rates to families for summer; electric lights; good livery attached; beautiful drives. J. M. GERRY, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND LODGING WITHIN TEN MINUTES walk of Union College of Law. J. H. POAGE, Catlettsburg, Ky.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY TWO YOUNG LADIES in private family; North Side, south of Elm-st.; terms reasonable. Y 115, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM WANTED—BY YOUNG LAdy, with private family; convenient to business center. Y 172, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIRE-proof warerooms at 87, 89, 91, and 93 South Jefferson-st., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storing furniture. Telephone 1,373.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 East Van Buren-st.; established 1875 for storage of household goods. Permanent. Reliable.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,878. S Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,563. GEORGE PARRY.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT of good second-hand engine lathes, iron planers, shapers, drill presses, milling machines, punches, shears, etc., taken in exchange for our tools; will sell them cheap. We have in stock and in process of construction a full line of above machines new of the latest improved designs. THE LODGE & DAVIS MCH. TOOL CO., 68 and 70 S. Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FOUR SECOND-HAND HAzleton tripod boilers of 300 h. p. each. Address SWIFT & COMPANY, Station A, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—TO BUY SECOND-HAND IRON lathes, planers, punches, shears, steam hammers, and other iron working machinery. Address A Z 31, Tribune office.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD, 155 Washington-st., near La Salle-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADDRESS A POSTAL TO COMAN, 283 DEARborn-st., if your house is infested with roaches, bugs, moths; he will make a clean sweep of them.

LIFE INSURANCE—BIG DISCOUNT—ANY amount placed with best old line companies. Y 130, Tribune office.

POET BROWNING'S WOMEN

THE TRUTH AND DELICACY OF THE POET'S INTUITIONS.

His Types of Girlhood—Evelyn Hope, Pippa, Balaustion—James Lee's Wife an Uncomfortable Partner—A Forlorn Queen and Her Super-Sophisticated Cousin—Heroic Count Gismond—Shakspeare Alone Is Browning's Peer in the Knowledge of Women.

No poet ever had more perfect opportunity to study woman's character in its sweetest and noblest aspects than Mr. Browning, and nowhere does this great artist show more consummate power or more delicate intuition than in his portraiture of women. Independently of all mere conventional claim on our sympathy, relying by no means exclusively upon slender forms, taper fingers, ruby lips, or the like, Mr. Browning's women step out of shadowland into the atmosphere of breathing humanity. They have their adorable perfections and imperfections; they are feminine to the very core. Each word-painting of physical beauty has its spiritual counterpart in characters whose every outward trait bespeaks a corresponding moral quality.

Studies of Girls.

Specially tender and charming are the poet's studies of girlhood. They are not merely half-grown women, these fair maidens; we are not oppressed by the reflection that in a few short years they will insensibly become stereotyped replicas of commonplace humanity. They wear a perennial halo of golden youth, and the white blossoms in their garlands are immortal. They are buds that shall not, like the rose of the old moralist and divine, lose "some of their leaves and all their beauty and fall into the portion of weeds and out-worn faces."

Take the portrait of Evelyn Hope as an instance:

> Sixteen years old when she died.

We seem to have known her in her opening bloom, with soul so fair and true—"that body and soul so pure and gay"; though, as we now stand and watch by her side, nothing remains of her but the sweet white brow, and the cold hand wherein to lay love's last token. Mr. Browning does not forget the young gold of that amber hair, nor the lips of geranium-red. He brings before us the startling contrast of breathing life and icy death with painful sharpness. Side by side with the fixed and tranquil image of the child in her last sleep we have the warm, living girl in her flower-like beauty.

Another girlish portrait of singular charm is Felippa, or Pippa, the little silk-winder of Asolo, the heroine of one of Mr. Browning's most imaginative productions. Nothing can be more forcible than the contrast between the girl's shining innocence and the lurid flashings of Ottima's guilty and fevered soul. Pippa's day—her yearly holiday—is an idyl of picturesque beauty, wherein, truly, she moved about "in words not realized," and sang her simple songs with voice attuned to purposes divine. We see her leap from her little bed before sunrise, tingling with delighted anticipation, with "the year at the spring and the day at the dawn," and we follow her through the memorable experiences of that wonderful day to its close, when, weary with unwonted excitement, she lies down to rest with her pretty, wise reflections, and simple benediction of herself.

Then we specially love the Greek maiden, Balaustion, a creature of superb physique, who, despite all her talent and philosophy, is yet such a truly natural girl, as we see her sitting on the bank with four young girl friends whose rose lips are parted with eagerness to hear her adventure. An attractive picture, this, of lissome figures and white draperies, gracefully and carelessly grouped, relieved against the dark blue background. There is a delicious touch of the Girton girl in "Wild Pomegranate-flower," with her gift for recitation, her pretty audacity, and her expressed resolve to "live and die Balaustion," a vow which meant precisely as much as such vows do in our modern days.

Wives and Matrons.

But we must not linger over these buds of spring. Mr. Browning has given us less attractive creations. James Lee's Wife is, we take it, quite the most uncomfortable and altogether impracticable specimen of an intellectual woman uncongenially mated that ever challenged criticism. She is suffered to draw her own character with such uncompromising veracity as to cause quite a shudder in its contemplation, and in spite of all the fine things said of her by the Browning Society she remains a type of much that is essentially repellent and unsympathetic in woman. By her own showing she is introspective and hypersensitive, with a fatal idea of educating and reforming her husband, watching him closely, and analyzing his every action and motive; and since these methods result in his naturally giving her less and less of his society, she indulges in seven cantos of 'wails,' deploring everything in general—the weather, the inconstancy of man, the unsatisfactory nature of amateur art-study, and the signal failure of marriage, in her own case, at least. We confess to a sympathy with James Lee, in the absence of any definite charge against him, and we doubt whether mere mortal man could ever have made the lady quite happy, or checked her pursuit of "the blue rose" of impossible conditions. She would seem to have been somewhat undomestic, with a tendency to stand in draughts and doorways, to lie on cliffs, and to find "sermons in stones" in season and out of season. She was not young, and we should not like to hear her enemy describe her personal appearance in the disparaging terms she resorts to in her bitterness. Here, we think, she hardly does herself justice, since had she really been so aggressively plain, she would more probably have described herself as of radiant beauty.

Another aggrieved wife among Mr. Browning's heroines claims a good deal more of our sympathy, namely Elvire, wife of the modified Don Juan in the poem "Fifine at the Fair." Unlike James Lee, of whom we only hear in his wife's regretful moanings, the husband in this case is very much en évidence, and describes his marital standpoint with frank, almost too frank explicitness. In the two women we have two strongly contrasted types, Fifine the vagrant and Elvire the symbol of domestic love—the sensuous and the spiritual. And since these two types present an equal attraction and interest for the husband, and as they are not combined in one woman, we are the less surprised at the unhappy position in which the wife finds herself. Little wonder that Elvire shakes her head with a sigh that is almost a sob, and with pale fingers presses the arm of a husband whose undisguised admiration of a gypsy rope-dancer is the motif of the whole poem. For the five minutes' dereliction from duty which the modern Don Juan so ostentatiously permitted himself stretched out, seemingly through Time to eternity, leaving no possibility of reconciliation till at the close of his own life the pale shade of Elvire visits him "in ghostly glimpses of the moon," and with her grand, womanly words sweeps away the barrier between them at last and forever.

That mysterious epilogue called "The Householder" shows the character of Elvire in its clear light of divine tenderness, "hoping all things, believing all things," and we feel that whole troops of splendidly developed gypsy rope-dancers could not outdo the gentle wife in the very essence of true womanliness.

But let us turn to deeper depths and loftier heights; to the Druse maiden, Anael, a masterpiece of portraiture—Anael, whose great love, betrayed by the unworthy deception practiced on her by the lover whom she worships, leaps back to yet fuller life, almost in the first throe of agonizing disillusion. Her first impulse, on learning the imposture and base scheming of her lover, was one of bitter scorn and denunciation, as was inevitable; but with the next heart-throb there wells up again the deep, strong fount of tenderness. He is not divine, not even nobly human, this lover of hers—a mere man, after all, and not a true man—an impostor! The idol is wrenched from its niche and dashed to earth—shall not all men look at the shams and the humiliation? No! that shall never be. Her love cannot die though her faith is slain. Now is the time for her desperately to fling the mantle of that abounding love over his failure and insufficiency, so that they are hidden from all—from the world, from him, even from herself. She will set him right forever with that world now marred and blotted out for her, and with a supreme effort she hails him as divine in the presence of all, and with the noble falsehood on her lips falls dead at his feet. Nowhere has Mr. Browning sounded a truer note than in this powerful study of woman's love at its floodtide, of almost divine self-sacrifice.

A Born Intriguer.

Two deeply interesting studies are the Queen and Constance in that complicated tissue of misunderstanding, "In a Balcony." We have here another contrast as marked as that between Elvire and Fifine, but on different lines. The Queen, no longer young, and starved of all natural food for her warm affections, is waked from the loveless grimness of a mere automatic life of politics and ceremony to real ardent love for a man who has rendered her important diplomatic services, but who is the accepted and devoted suitor of the Queen's young and dependent cousin, Constance. The character of the Queen is strongly conceived, a tragic figure, indeed, with her pent-up woman's tenderness and her gray hair, with her fatally ill-timed awakening to love's passionate life. She is by nature direct, open, intense and true in feeling, and the utter crushing of her new-born, late-born hope adds a depth of pathos to her story, left as she is to a double-distilled bitterness of lonely age, a winter of eternal snows, without a breath of spring. Constance, on the other hand, is subtle, too well able to foresee consequences, but always seeing erroneously, always reflecting, and putting hypothetical cases in a way that would be simply maddening in real life. It was not possible for any ordinary intelligence to imagine what her real motives and ideas were, or whither tending, and she involves both her patroness and her lover in hopeless shipwreck and disaster, professing the most enlightened philanthropy all the while. It is hardly a consolation that she, too, goes to wreck with them, in a storm of her own raising. She has great ideas of self-sacrifice, which serve no other end, unfortunately, than to complete the sacrifice of every one else: and we feel a genuine sorrow for the unhappy Queen, so helpless in the hands of this female Machiavelli.

How altogether admirable is the insight with which Mr. Browning sets before us the disastrous results of interference on the part of such a woman with the actions and manifestations of a simple, straightforward nature, such as that of Norbert the lover of Constance, one of those plain-spoken "good fellows" so delightful to meet with, and who do so well when left to play their simple, manly part in their own way, without "coaching." Constance acted on the dangerous theory that methods are nothing and motives everything, and she found out her mistake too late, or rather she never did truly find it out, and would have acted in precisely the same way on the very next opportunity, and been equally unprepared for the logical sequence of events. She exemplifies that ridiculous Yankee proverb, introduced by Oliver Wendell Holmes in a volume of his charming "Breakfast Table" series: "The Woman Who Calkilates Is Lost!" To Constance's inborn taste for calculation and circumlocution those involved with her are sacrificed wholesale, with an energy and finality disconcerting alike to the victim and to the reader.

A Noble Creation.

What a different nature is that of the heroine in the poem "Count Gismond"! Her name is withheld, but when she tells her story to her friend she is the happy wife of Gismond, the brave, loyal, trusting heroine of one of the most thrilling romances of mediæval times, when the ordeal by duel was promptly resorted to with unflinching confidence. The story is one of breathless interest, a fine example of retrospective monologue, abounding in dramatic pictures and situations. The Countess describes herself as an orphaned girl, descending the castle stairs on her birthday morning, crowned with her rose-garland as queen, "to give the tourney prize away," gay, confident, and joyous; on either hand her treacherous cousins, falsely glancing sideways, conscious of the foul plot which was even now ripe for disclosure. "I thought they loved me," she says simply, in telling the tale. The scene is filled in by the troops of merry friends who kissed her cheek and called her "Queen." The streak of golden sunlight that pierced the canopy rested on her happy head. The moment is come to present the victor's crown. Arrived at this point in her narrative, she falters; the scene of horror comes back too vividly, the old mist blinds her eyes, when, by a fine touch of dramatic power, she sees Gismond without at the gate, with his two boys. It is the memory of a gleam of the radiant present to relieve the unutterable agony of that memory of the past. "I can proceed," she says, and goes on to tell of the terrible denunciation of Gauthier. She tells how she stood smitten to silence by the awful disaster, and how Gismond strode through the affrighted throng as her true knight and defender, and dared the slanderer to single combat, which ended in the triumphant vindication of the gentle maiden, the dying Gauthier being dragged to her feet to gasp out his retraction in presence of all. Then, in softer tones, she tells how Gismond, kneeling at her feet, asked her love in words which her heart holds safe, no one of which she will repeat to her friends; and how they two walked forth amid the shouting multitude, nevermore to return, nevermore to part. A charming touch of womanly softness is the excuse suggested by the injured girl for the hateful envy of her cousins, which bursts forth to blight her on that fatal birthday morning:

> O, I think the cause
> Of much was, they forgot no crowd
> Makes up for parents in their shroud!

And another beautiful trait in her character is the absolute childlike faith with which she greets the appearance of Gismond on the scene as her defender. Looking on his face, she knew that she was saved, felt quite sure God had set himself to Satan, and without a minute's mistrust joyfully waited the end.

The Lady of the Portrait.

A sadder picture is that of the hapless lady described by her husband as "My last Duchess." She is dead, and the Duke is negotiating a second marriage. Her portrait hangs there on the wall, "looking as if she were alive," and her husband gives a slight sketch of her character to the emissary of his new father-in-law elect. He conjures up the image of the ill-fated young wife, handed over to the mercies of so cruel a tyrant. We see the "joy spot" so easily called forth on the pure cheek, the ready flush that dyed its fairness at each lovely sight in nature, the quick, responsive smile with which she acknowledged each trifling act o courtesy—smiles so sweet, so winning, as to incense the iron-hearted Duke. We note the earnest passion in the eyes that look from yonder canvas so yearningly into our own, and we resent the arbitrary cruelty which had avowedly stopped all smiles and chilled the warm young life into death.

Peerless Among Moderns.

We have briefly indicated a few of the slighter studies of women in Mr. Browning's poems, each alike an individual creation of distinctive interest, each a gem of faithful and artistic workmanship, testifying no less conspicuously to the mighty power of the master than do those more important and more extended conceptions of female character with which it is obviously impossible to deal in a sketch like the present. Now where, save alone in Shakspeare, have we found such extraordinary fertility of genius in the production of various types, of such power, of such vivid reality, of such inexhaustible freshness! Mr. Browning's heroines stand before us, each with her distinct attributes, surrounded by a halo of her own peculiar grace, one and all proclaiming this great writer as a subtle and conscious psychologist, seer-like in his marvelous knowledge of humanity.—*Annie E. Ireland in the Woman's World.*

Patti's Protegees.

Zelie de Lussan of New York and Hattie Harvey of Chicago are at Craig-y-Nos, guests of Mme. Patti and rivals for her favor. On these beautiful and vivacious damsels la Diva has lavished small quantities of old lace, inexpensive jewels, and old toilets, each a trophy of priceless value in the eyes of these young enthusiasts. The Chicago actress seems to have outdone the New York soprano by adopting as her own the maiden name of the famous cantatrice. In her letters to Western relatives and friends she signs herself Hattie Patti. Seven years ago Miss Hattie Patti, then Hattie Harvey, started out as a roller-skater in the old rink on the corner of Wabash avenue and Twentieth street. She was managed by J. L. Jordan, wore a Highland-fling outfit, cut circles on the asphalt and the hearts of the South Side dudes, lived on a diet of Gunther's candy and popcorn and had herself covered with medals and bangles, which gewgaws she has since put away with her button string. A couple of years ago Miss Harvey played a little, and sung a little, and dressed a little for a part in "Midsummer Night's Dream." She is a small, semi-blonde of two dozen years or so, who might have served as a model for Daisy Miller, and who can be trusted to look well after the interests of Miss Hattie Harvey Patti.—*New York World.*

A Surprise for a British Matron.

London *Telegraph:* A curious incident occurred at the Royal Military Exhibition a day or two ago. In the building there is an automatic machine which supplies a photograph of some "celebrity" or other to any one who "puts a penny in the slot." An elderly and matronly lady, being under the impression that this was the new contrivance for taking photographs, of which she had heard so much, duly inserted a bronze coin in the aperture, then, posing herself before the machine and assuming her most pleasing expression, calmly awaited the result. After an interval of a few seconds the result came; but, alas! when the lady opened the drawer the photograph she extracted therefrom displayed, not her own form and features, but the figure of a female acrobat in full professional costume.

COURTSHIP IN ENGLAND.

LOVE MARRIAGES BY NO MEANS RARE IN THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

The Queen Herself an Example—The Princess Louise of Wales Long in Love with the Earl of Fife—A Broken Engagement Causes Greater Scandal than a Broken Marriage—Breaking Down of Class Distinctions.

Virginia M. Crawford, the sister of Sir Charles Dilke and of Mrs. Ashton Dilke, writes as follows to the Philadelphia *Press:*

LONDON, June 26.—As I am generally credited, and rightly, with the possession of advanced views on political and social matters, I feel that I ought to confess at the outset that I am almost a conservative in matrimonial questions. I believe in marriage as a fundamental basis of society; I believe in the desirability of love marriages, and I even venture to believe in the happiness of the great majority of unions entered into under the present much-abused marriage system.

We have no lack in England—by way of example—of love marriages in the highest rank of life, where the temptations to the mariage de convenance are even greater than elsewhere. That Queen Victoria herself married for love is an established historical fact, and most of her daughters are supposed to have followed her example. But we need not go further back than last season, when the marriage of Princess Louise of Wales to the Duke of Fife was celebrated. It is an open secret that the young Princess had been in love with the Earl for years, and for his sake had declined to entertain the proposals of any foreign royal suitor, and although in this case the pretensions of the detrimental were backed up by a ducal coronet and $350,000 a year he was none the less a detrimental in the eyes of several members of the royal family, who steadily opposed the match. But the whole sympathies of the nation were on the side of the future Princess Royal, who has willingly sacrificed a great part of her royal honors for the sake of the man she loves, and who may now be seen shopping in Bond street unattended or driving with her husband in happy tête-à-tête, much like any other young lady of her age.

Easier than in France.

The English law, unlike that of France, is not framed in such a way as to encourage mercenary unions. Parental consent with us is not a sine qua non, and although an irate father may disinherit his son or daughter he cannot legally prevent them from marrying whom they please. Even in cases where one or other of the contracting parties being under age, they have recourse to a runaway marriage at a registrar's office, and make a false declaration of age in order to obviate the necessity of producing the father's consent, even then the parents' redress is but a meager one. They can have their rebellious son or daughter condemned to a short term of imprisonment for false swearing, but in no case can the marriage be annulled. On the other hand, a class of titled aristocracy, backed up by the rights of primogeniture, is undoubtedly a direct incentive toward worldly marriages by creating a limited number of exceptionally good "partis," for whom ambitious mothers angle dexterously on behalf of their daughters, or, worse still, for whom scheming damsels angle for themselves.

In England a man almost invariably asks the girl herself to marry him before appealing to her father for his consent. When once the engagement is an accomplished fact the lovers are allowed ample opportunities for making each other's further acquaintance. The whole family coöperate in giving them a wide berth, and they may spend hours every day alone in each other's company, either in the house or walking or riding together, as the case may be. Such liberty, which would make a French mother's hair stand on end, is perfectly "comme il faut" in England. The young couple even travel and pay visits in each other's company, the fiancée accompanied by her maid, if she should happen to be possessed of that appendage, but oftener still quite without a chaperon.

Sacredness of Engagements.

This freedom of social intercourse ought to be a good safeguard against girls ignorantly linking their fortunes with one whom it is impossible for them to love, were it not that to throw over the man she is engaged to is regarded by society as so unpardonable a crime. It seems to be only just dawning on people's minds that a small scandal before marriage is preferable to a big scandal after marriage. A charming novelist, Sir Henry Cunningham, whose delightful sketches of life in India are widely read, has just published a clever novel about London society, "The Hesiods," in which he makes the heroine, Olivia, deliberately jilt the rich young man to whom she is betrothed. His view is that society ought to help a girl out of the wretched dilemma in which she is placed, when she discovers that her engagement is a mistake, instead of rendering it, as at present, almost impossible to retrieve a false step before it is too late. I am bound to say that, while strongly deprecating rash and hasty betrothals, I feel great sympathy for Sir Henry's view, which, if generally adopted, might be the means of averting many a domestic tragedy. The time of engagement ought to be a period of mutual probation, and marriage should only ensue if the experiment has been so far satisfactory to both parties.

Considering how rich a country England is, it is extraordinary how poor most English women are—I mean, in their own right. In France hardly a peasant girl marries without a dot; here, even well-to-do fathers seem to expect to marry off their daughters without giving them a penny. This is principally the result of the time-honored English custom of making an eldest son—a process which is mainly accomplished at the expense of the young man's sisters. From the purely sentimental point of view, it is no doubt gratifying to a girl to be selected entirely for what she is, and not for what she brings, but I fancy that after marriage the gratification soon fades away before the practical necessity of asking her husband for every shilling she requires. To me, as an ardent believer in woman's rights and woman's independence, the idea is quite odious, and it seems to me a little short of monstrous that a rich man who, in dying, bequeaths say £40,000 to each of his sons, should consider his daughters amply provided for with £10,000 apiece. Fortunately, in this as in many other things, public opinion is undergoing a change, and I trust that before many years have passed an equal division of property between brothers and sisters alike will become the rule instead of being the rare exception.

Triumphant Democracy.

Another point in recent social development which bears favorably on the marriage question in England is the rapid breaking down of class distinctions and the consequent extension of the field of possible matrimonial choice. The aristocracy and the county families inter-marry freely nowadays with the professional and upper middle classes. Thus, only a few weeks ago, the eldest daughter of the Earl of Carlisle, Lady Mary Howard, bestowed her hand and heart on Prof. Murray, the clever young Greek professor at Glasgow University. Such a union some twenty or thirty years ago would have been regarded as a positive mesalliance, but nowadays it is sensibly accepted as a perfectly suitable matrimonial arrangement.

Some discussion has recently taken place as to the proper age at which girls should marry. One of the weekly journals requested its readers to state what in their opinion was the best marrying age, and of all the answers received the vast majority fixed on 25 as the most suitable age, while none mentioned a figure lower than 21. As I myself was married within a couple of months of leaving the school-room, I should not like to be too severe on early marriages, but I feel sure that there is a growing feeling in English society against allowing girls to make their final choice too early in life. It is quite the exception for girls in good society to marry before they are 18, although the Marchioness of Stafford and future Duchess of Sutherland entered into the bonds of wedlock on her 17th birthday, and many parents object to their daughters marrying till they are over 20. For my part, it seems to me that it is a question impossible to settle by a fixed rule. There are plenty of girls regarding whom it would be very difficult to bring forward any tangible reason either physical or moral to prevent them marrying while still in their teens; on the other hand, there are a large number of English girls—many more, I fancy, than in America—who remain curiously girlish and undeveloped until long after their school years are passed. Under such circumstances mothers ought certainly to defer the marriage question until their daughters are 23 or 24.

A RUSSIAN FUNERAL.

An Eye-Witness Describes the Burial of Marie Bashkirtseff.

The *Critic* of July 5 publishes a private letter written several years ago by Mrs. Henry D. Paine of New York to a friend in America. Mrs. Paine describes the funeral of Marie Bashkirtseff, the young Russian girl, then almost unknown, whose diary has carried her name over two continents and made her character a study for the psychologists of many nations:

"PARIS, Nov. 6, 1884.—Dear ——: This morning we went to the Russian Church to the funeral of a young Russian girl of noble family who has endeared herself to a large circle of friends in Paris. She was highly accomplished and an artist of promise, her pictures having been admitted to the Salon. She was only 23 years old, and her early death is mourned by every one who knew or had heard of her. We were told that we must not fail to go to her funeral, as it would be a ceremonial of more than ordinary interest. We set out in good time, and as we were going along the Boulevard des Batignolles we came upon the cortége as it swept around the corner of an intersecting street, thus gaining a complete view of it, and kept with it till it reached the church.

The Procession.

"Leading the procession came a mourning coach in black and silver, the hammer-cloth elaborately embroidered in silver, and the coachman and footman in black and white liveries with cocked hats. After this followed a platform on which stood the funeral casket, resting beneath a dome supported by four pillars. It was drawn by six milk-white horses, their manes braided with black cords and their rich housings of heavy white silk and cloth of silver reaching nearly to the ground. The platform and dome were covered also with white silk and cloth of silver, rich hangings falling from each pillar; and at the four points where they supported the dome was a tall black plume. A white pall, heavy with silver embroideries, covered the casket. Immediately after this funeral bier, and walking four abreast, were two men and two women. The prominent figure was that of a tall, majestic woman, having on her right a distinguished looking man of middle age and on her left a young man in evening dress. Both of the men were uncovered. On the right of the older man was another woman. Both the women were clad in rich mourning robes with very long trains, and their crépe veils, draped from the crowns of their bonnets, dragged after their trains, both being weighted with the moisture of the damp street. After them followed at a slight distance about 200 men and women, not walking in line, as is our custom, but an indiscriminate crowd of friends and relatives, as one sees in funeral processions in Paris. Behind the pedestrians were fifteen empty white coaches with white hammer-cloths and coachmen and footmen in white liveries. These were drawn by white horses. The first, I should say, was laden with flowers.

At the Church.

"We found a large congregation awaiting the arrival of the body. The church was ablaze with innumerable wax candles burning in chandeliers, candelabras, and wall brackets, though it was broad daylight. Under the great dome in the center of the church was erected a catafalque about fifteen feet high, which had the effect of being surmounted with a coffin covered with a white pall. At the base and on a line with the floor was a small square door, and through it was shoved the casket when it was brought into the church, and the door was closed. This structure was pyramidal in form, and covered with a bewildering and exquisite arrangement of growing plants, cut flowers, lights, and draperies of white and silver, while at each of the four corners a large brazier burned with an intense green flame. A priest in full canonicals, assisted by two others in white robes, conducted the services. The voice of the principal celebrant was something phenomenal. It was like the bellowing of a bull in its depth and resonance, but so thoroughly well managed in its inflections as to be agreeable and musical withal. The choir, all of men, as is customary in Greek and Russo-Greek churches, responded in sweetest soulful tones, the contrast reminding one alternately of the wailing of the bereaved on earth and the rejoicing of the redeemed in Paradise. The description of the service would be that of the formula of the Russian church on like occasions. I will not dwell upon it.

"The day was mild. The countless lights in the church, together with the crowded congregation, made the heat almost unbearable. In addition to this, the custom of having no seats in Greek churches, where the people stand often for three hours during the worship, made the fatigue as well as the beauty of it all something to remember. We came away leaving the casket containing the body of the young girl amid the flowers and lights with which love had surrounded her, feeling that her freed spirit was now, as we trusted, satisfied—that the longings and yearnings she had not realized; the reachings after the unattainable to which the flesh was not equal, the problem of life which we had been told she had so early essayed to master, the cravings for the beautiful which seemed ever to elude, were now things seen and understood."

SHE WON THE WAGER.

An Austrian Soubrette Sells Vegetables in the Public Market.

Pall Mall Budget: Fräulein Ilka Palmay, the famous soubrette of the "An der Wien" Theater, a handsome blonde woman, whose features are familiar to trader and noble alike in the Austrian Capital, has won a large sum of money and a breakfast from Prince Franz von Lichtenstein in a most amusing manner. The Prince was chaffing her the other night, and told her that she could never disguise her identity from the Viennese. She at once exclaimed that she was willing to make a wager that she would sell vegetables for a whole morning in one of the public markets without being recognized, although she would not put on any disguise beyond the ordinary attire of a small farmer's wife.

The Prince accepted the bet, but was so certain that the actress would lose that he insisted on laying her 1,000 florins against a pair of riding boots. The bet was duly decided on Friday morning. Shortly after 2 a. m. Fräulein Palmay appeared behind a stall in the "Am Ho" market loaded with all sorts of green stuff and spring vegetables. She was attired in a calico skirt, woolen shawl, and wore wooden shoes. Until the sun was high in the heavens she did a roaring trade, making the best of bargains, and returning the chaff of the market men without anybody suspecting that she was other than what she pretended to be. Finally, the Prince and two of his companions, who were lounging round disguised as peasants, declared himself satisfied, and to the astonishment of the rest of the market the stranger greenswoman and the three men jumped into a splendid carriage and drove away.

Hester Morris.

The admission of Wyoming to Statehood recalls the pioneer days of woman officeholding in that unique civilization. Hester Morris was the first woman appointed a Justice of the Peace in the United States. In those rough pioneer times the bowie-knife and pistol oftener settled disputes than did a court of justice. Mrs. Morris was a tall, Elizabethan type of woman, with as rugged features and as brusque a method of expression as has been ascribed to the English Queen. Her first case in a Wyoming court concerned a quarrel between two young men, who were brought before her armed with bowie-knives and pistols. She had known them since their boyhood, and in spite of the fact that a scene had been expected on her first appearance a few words of motherly advice to those who had known her kindness and a little native mother-wit carried the day; after that there was no more thought of trouble.

She was a particular "terror" to a certain class of evil-doers; men who had been arrested for beating their wives or fer general drunken disturbances of the peace invariably prayed not to be brought up before "old Jedge Morris." They wanted to be tried by "men."—*New York Tribune.*

Things Made of Paper in Japan.

In Japan, as is well known, it has long been customary to manufacture a multitude of articles, from overcoats and window panes to string and pocket handkerchiefs, out of paper, but the Japanese Government, not content with these feats of national ingenuity, is just now bestowing great attention on the paper industries, and experimenting with pith, old silk rags, and many kinds of vegetable substances, with a view to other employments of paper in the arts. Mr. Liberty, in his recent paper before the Society of Arts, describes a visit that he made to the Government paper factory at Shiebu-Ogi, where he watched hundreds of intelligent little Japanese girls and women preparing the "mitsumata," or bark of the famous "paper mulberry tree," and arranging the snowy layers of pulp on the rectangular straining sieves. Toughness and a silk-like surface are the usual characteristics of Japanese paper, which, in spite of our recent progress in this department of the arts, still remains far superior to European paper.—*London News.*

THE HOBBIES OF ROYALTY.

KINGS AND PRINCESSES WHO ARE COLLECTORS.

Ivories of the Princess Maude—The Archduke Franz Has a Chamber of Horrors—The King of Sweden Loves Poetry—Queen Marguerita's Boots and Gloves—Other Fads That Occupy the Attention of Royalty.

Princess Maude of Wales is the happy possessor of a pair of beautifully polished hippopotamus tusks. These were sent to her Royal Highness by that mysterious potentate, the Mudir of Dongola, who heard of the Princess' curious hobby for collecting ivory. At Marlborough House one of the suite of rooms forming the private apartments of the Prince of Wales' daughters is a complete museum of curiosities, Miss Maude's ivory collection occupying more than half of the chamber. She has the tusks of elephants shot by her father and uncles; teeth of wild bear and boar which have fallen to the guns of her imperial uncle, the Emperor of Russia, and polished cubes labeled "back teeth of rhinoceri" sent to her by the missionaries who have heard of her Highness' predilections. There are also the teeth or tusks of walruses, seals, lions, tigers, sharks, alligators, and, in fact, beasts, fishes, and reptiles of all descriptions possessed of abnormal dental development. Most of these trophies have, as a label records, been taken from animals killed in the chase by relations of the Princess or by personal friends of her father. The shark's teeth were taken from a monster hammerhead which the Duke of Edinburg assisted in capturing when a midshipman.

The Princess' Tusks.

Some of the teeth are mounted in gold or silver, but, as a rule, they are beyond polishing and cleaning, in the same state as they were at the time they were extracted from or about the mouths of their original possessors. The Princess also includes in her collection several hundred articles of various descriptions carved from different kinds of ivory. With these trinkets and knicknacks she has a variety of stories and anecdotes to relate, and in order to refresh her memory she has them numbered to correspond with four or five thick volumes of MSS. inscribed in the Princess' bold, round hand, "Tales of My Tusks."

None of the other children of the Prince of Wales, or any other member of the royal family, shows any particular mania for collecting, although, of course, they are all possessed of numerous gold keys, gold caskets, silver trowels, silver-handled spades, medals, and other tools commemorative of ceremonial openings of bridges, bazaars, and public institutions, the laying of foundation stones, and the planting of trees.

Bavarian Bugs.

One of the finest collections of beetles is possessed by the Prince Regent of Bavaria, who is one of the best authorities on insect lore in Germany. His specimens number upwards of 700 and all were prepared and placed in their cases by the Princesses, his daughters. The Regent has not amused himself solely with studying the habits of the ant and bee, but has made all sorts of interesting discoveries regarding the manner of life of the woodlouse, the roach, the potato bug, the housefly, and the moth. He is convinced that a far higher order of intelligence exists in the lower orders of creation than people are willing to believe and his Highness relates that he first arrived at this conclusion after watching a performance of fleas exhibited at a fair in Munich.

The Archduke Franz of Austria takes pride in his chamber of relics of criminals executed in different countries during the last fifty years. He has the iron collar which garrotted the maniac who attempted to stab Ferdinand VII. of Spain, father of Queen Isabella. Then there is a piece of the bomb which terminated the existence of the Czar, Alexander II. Next come an array of short pieces of rope used in hanging rebels of the Hungarian insurrection in 1848, and adjoining these historical bits of hemp are ends of rope over a hundred in number, which once formed portions of the halters which squeezed out the lives of murderers in nearly every country where hanging was and is the death penalty. Among these latter are portions of the ropes which hanged the Chicago Anarchists and two inches of the cord which performed the same office for Briggs, the Philadelphia murderer.

The Archduke also possesses a piece of the coat of the French assassin, Prado, and the knife with which Fischer, the Norwegian parricide, killed his parents, five of his cousins, and his baby sister.

Peacefully Disposed.

King Oscar of Sweden collects books of poems, but he only cares for them when adorned either with the autograph or some other personal memento of the writer. In each of his books, which have been gathered from every part of the world at an enormous expense, the King has written a few lines of his own, and it is his intention to bequeath the whole collection to the nation.

The Czar of Russia devotes a large part of his leisure to his collection of birds' eggs and postage stamps, in which he takes as keen an interest as a schoolboy. Many of the eggs he secured himself when a lad and on more than one occasion he narrowly escaped death while engaged in climbing some cliff or tree in search of his treasures.

King Charles of Roumania has an overwhelming desire to possess the largest collection of autographs in the world, and, being a King, he has no particular difficulty in obtaining them, as far as modern people are concerned. Who could refuse to reply to the letter of majesty? For the signatures of deceased persons the King is as great a mendicant as the autograph fiend haunting a fashionable American hotel. He not only writes to his brother and sister sovereigns asking them to present him with any letters they may possess of former worthies of their realms, but the King also sends polite intimations to great nobles, public institutions, and municipal officers known to possess or to be guardians of manuscript treasures asking for originals or duplicates to add to his collection and offering to exchange his own royal autograph.

Queen Margaret of Italy likes nothing so much as the museum of gloves, fans, boots, and shoes used and worn at different periods at the various courts of the States of Italy. She begins with the Roman period and possesses a pair of sandals worn by Nero and a dainty slipper said to have once covered the right foot of the Empress Theodora. She has the shoes worn by Rienzi the day he seated himself on his throne as "Last of the Tribunes," and she also possesses a high boot alleged to have been worn by Columbus on his voyage to discover the New World. A pair of white slippers and a fan, objects of particular veneration to the Queen, belonged to Mary Queen of Scots, an ancestress of the house of Savoy. Another fan and a richly embroidered pair of gloves are relics of the haughty and cruel Catharine de Medicis. Her Majesty also possesses shoes once worn by Marie Theresa of Austria, Antoinette of France, Anne of England, and the Empress Josephine. Under a glass case is a handkerchief with "Carlos" worked in silk, a love-token from bloody Mary of England to her husband, Philip II. of Spain.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Our Mary as a Bride.

Madge and Charlie saw Mary Anderson on her wedding-day, and the breezy gossiper says of the fair bride in London *Truth:* She looked beautiful in her bridal robes of snowy satin and tulle, but the seriousness of the whole party was of the deepest description. As Charlie whispered to me, "If they look like this at a wedding what on earth would they look like at a funeral?" The wedding was very quiet indeed, and not a creature was admitted to the church save the members of the family, Miss Anderson's maid, and a few of the little boys from a Hampstead orphanage, who strewed flowers in the pathway of the bride and bridegroom as they walked from the altar to their carriage. Even the orthodox grays were absent from the carriage, which was drawn by a pair of splendid browns. Mr. Navarro is not so tall as "Our Mary," and is very Spanish-looking in style.

The "Laureled Fair."

The long-looked-for coming girl seems to have arrived. Instead of being alone she has brought her sister, and instead of bringing letters of introduction she brings the highest honors Venus can bestow. Miss Philippa Garrett Fawcett, with her 400 marks from Cambridge University, accredited above the senior wrangler, leads; after her comes Miss Margaret Alford, also of Cambridge, with the first place in the classical tripos; third in the race is Miss Helen L. Read, with the Sargent Prize at Harvard for the best metrical version of one of the odes to Horace; and to complete the quartet, Miss Agnes Lowe has been awarded the first prize in the oratorical contest of the Wisconsin University. It may not be impertinent to state that these young women are anti-masculine in taste, dress, and manner.

BEAUTIFUL BRIDAL CHAMBERS.

The Archduchess Valerie Uses Hungarian Embroidery for Tapestries.

There are three rooms in the Archduchess Valerie's bridal home at Castle Lichtenegg whose furnishing is more interesting than any of the rare and costly bridal gifts that the fashionable ladies of Vienna have been examining in the six stately Radetzky rooms of the palace. These rooms are furnished entirely in Transylvania peasant embroidery, whose designs are ancient in date, but rich and original, and extremely durable. No peasant woman in Transylvania, however poor, will condescend to wear anything less costly than linen garments richly embroidered. The very poor have but one shirt, which they wash each week, but it is of such wonderful texture that it stands the treatment for years with no bad effect. A traveler meeting one of these old dames who, with a ragged purple skirt, wore a magnificently embroidered but extremely soiled shirt of the home-spun linen, offered the woman her own price for the garment, but the peasant woman refused to give it to her at any price, as it was her only shirt and winter was near. To the suggestion that she wear a ready-made shirt she scornfully answered that it was a disgrace to wear a shirt she had not done herself, and no amount of money could induce her to part with her treasure. The linen is of yellowish tint, crisp-like crêpe, closely woven, and washes for a half century without changing either tint or texture. The elaborate designs are heirlooms, descending from grandmother down, never copied on paper, and varied only by an occasionally gifted peasant woman's fancy.

The royal bride has a saloon furnished entirely with this curious and beautiful work in white or drab, a toilet room in pale blue and white, and a smoking room in red and white. The Hungarian aristocracy is, as a matter of course, eagerly following the whim of the court, and rooms furnished in Kalotaszeg embroidery, as the work is called, mounted on white lacquered wood, are very much the fad, and the poverty of this people, through the skill of its peasant needlewomen, is fast giving place to joyous abundance.—*New York Sun.*

MRS. WINSLOW IN LONDON.

The Exponent of Ibsen's Dramas Cordially Received.

Mrs. Erving Winslow of Boston, who read several of Ibsen's plays in Chicago last spring, under the auspices of the Fortnightly, has been favorably received in London. A correspondent of the *Critic* writes:

The afternoon of Thursday, June 29, Mrs. Erving Winslow gave a reading of Ibsen's "An Enemy of the People" in the Haymarket Theater, London, to a distinguished audience. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, with their daughter, Mrs. Drew, occupied the stage-box, and among those present were Mr. William Archer, Lady Audley Buller, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Mr. Gosse, Lady Harcourt, Mr. Jeune, Mr. H. A. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, Sir Lyon and Lady Playfair, Mr. Beerbohm Tree, and Mr. Hermann Vezin. Unfortunately it was the most fashionable day at the Ascot races—an entertainment which "smart" London distinctly prefers to having literature read aloud to it; but in spite of this fact, and of the crowded condition of the season generally, the American reader had no cause to regret her appearance. Mrs. Winslow came on to the stage on the arm of Mr. Edmund Gosse, who addressed the audience from the footlights in the following words:

"The lady whom I have the honor to introduce to you today, and to whom I have myself but just been presented, is personally unknown to us in this country, but comes to us bearing from America a great reputation. In the United States, where the arts of public speaking and public reading are so thoroughly studied, and where, in consequence, every candidate for this kind of fame has to meet with very severe competition, Mrs. Erving Winslow has conquered a place in the first rank by the sympathetic exercise of her remarkable native gifts. So much, at least, we have all heard, and we confidently expect from her this afternoon a rare intellectual and artistic pleasure. To those of us who are particularly interested in Ibsen there is a double gratification in welcoming here the student who has done more than any one else to make the Norwegian poet appreciated in America."

THE ROBES OF A QUEEN.

What Is Done with the Cast-Off Garments of the Queen of Italy.

It is not generally supposed that any society woman in New York arrays herself in anybody's old clothes, but a few of them have done so, and been proud enough of the fact to tell about it, says the New York *Press.* But there are women of abundant wealth and refined taste who wear second-hand clothes, though they do not go down to Bleecker street to buy the gorgeous satins and cottony velvets which hang at the doors of the old-clothes shops in such tempting magnificence.

No, the possession of the castoffs implies a voyage across the sea, and stamps the owner at once as a woman of means and opportunities. For they are the once or twice worn dresses of royalty, and are only to be obtained by the fortunate few who can get into the annual sale of costumes of Queen Margherita of Italy. And it by no means follows that because they are second hand they are cheap. The modern Kings and Queens appear to have degenerated from the lavishness of splendor attributed to old-time sovereigns and to have a thrifty satisfaction in turning an honest penny.

Queen Margherita is a beautiful woman, and is said to be one of the best dressed in Europe. The exigencies of court life, with its brilliant pageants and ceremonials, require a great many splendid toilets in the course of the year, as the same one can figure only at two or three of these grand functions. Nor can it be supposed that any pretty woman neglects to live up to her opportunities and to fulfill these requirements. So at the end of the year the accumulation of scarcely worn fine gowns is sold to the highest bidders by a court chamberlain or some other royal functionary with much pomp and circumstance.

A Disappointed Princess.

The Princess of Thurn-and-Taxis was the eldest of the five beautiful daughters of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, and was reckoned, until her last illness, probably the most handsome and intellectual woman in Europe. While a mere child she was betrothed to the present Emperor of Austria. Francis Joseph, however, fell violently in love with her younger sister, Elizabeth, and insisted on jilting the Duchess Helen in order to marry the scarcely 16-year-old Duchess Elizabeth. Proud, ambitious, and deeply in love with her faithless fiancé, it was a terrible blow to her to see the Cinderella of the family carry off the man she loved and the crown which she would have delighted to wear. Not only during the marriage festivities, but also throughout her subsequent life, she acted to perfection the part of a loving and sympathizing sister, and appeared, to the public at any rate, to rejoice openly at Elizabeth's good fortune. After seeing her three other sisters married—to the King of Naples, to his brother the Count de Trani, and to the Orleanist Duke of Alençon—she finally conferred her hand upon the Prince of Thurn-and-Taxis, the chief of one of the most wealthy and powerful of the medalized sovereign families of the German confederacy. He owned large and valuable estates in Bavaria, Upper Austria, Silesia, and Wurtenberg, the principal residence of the family being the palace at Ratisbon. But although the Prince absolutely worshiped his beautiful wife, she never professed for him anything more than mild toleration, and retained throughout her marriage and to the day of her death an air of intense sadness. She was a consummate musician, a painter of no mean skill, and a woman of the most liberal and profound culture.—*New York Star.*

Mixed Those Babies Up.

Pall Mall Gazette: An extraordinary comedy of errors has just made itself public in connection with workhouse administration in France. It starts from that familiar basis of a hundred plays and novels—two children who were changed in the nursery. Two girls, with names almost identical, were placed by their mothers about the same time in the institution called Enfants Assistes. Ten years ago one of them was taken home by her supposed mother, given a dowry, and married. Of course she was the wrong one; and the other, having just come out on the attainment of her majority, claims to have proved her substitute a changeling. She demands the dowry, it seems, and may possibly put in a claim for the husband. It may prove a nice point of law whether she is entitled to both; but it appears that every one all round has a claim for damages against everybody else, the public authorities — the fairies who effected the change—coming off the worst. The poor girl who has just emerged from the workhouse no doubt looks upon the comparatively comfortable and respectable circumstances to which her namesake has wrongfully succeeded much in the same way as the claimant to an Earldom regards that dizzy prospect of wealth and advancement. The situation reminds one of Mr. Besant's plot in the "Children of Gibeon," and there are great Gilbertian possibilities about it.

COLONIAL HOMES.

OLD VIRGINIA HOUSES ARE BEING RENEWED AND RESTORED.

The Planters Knew How to Live—Comforts of Their Homes—Many Places, Neglected Since the War, Are Now as Beautiful as Ever—Several Colonial Mansions Which Are Being Put in Readiness for the New Era.

ROANOKE, Va., July 2.—On a balcony at night, and in England, once said a gentleman: "Those old Virginians surely knew how to live, and, though I am a native here, I do confess that in some instances they approached nearer the accomplishment of the ideal English home than ever we did ourselves. They seemed to have embodied in their distinctive style bits of the beautiful of all the arts and architectures, and to have known just where the meaning of the Saxon word home begins and ends—just where a home runs into something too great, too public, too palatial to bear any longer



CARTER HALL, MILLWOOD, VA.

the term so dear to the heart of every true son of British blood." And this from a gentleman, a scholar, a critic, and a poet, whose name is seen every day in print, and whose songs are on the lips of half the singing world.

Coming from one whose opportunities have been large, and to whose judgment all the nation bows with at least the show of deference, this was a great deal to say, and speaks well for the genius of the old Virginians. Whether it be true or not, one cannot visit Arlington, Carter Hall, Monticello, Montpelier, Harewood, Claymont Court, Westover, Brandon, Carter's Grove, Shirley, or any of those fine old mansions which dot the beautiful country throughout Virginia without giving voice to a similar expression.

A New Era of Home-Building.

And now there has set in an era of restoration—a new era of home-building. Down here in Virginia come gentlemen of wealth and enterprise from New York, Boston, and the North, gathering together what are now almost a mass of ruins, propping up old pillars, polishing rusty domes, gilding turrets, setting fountains spinning, building huge walls, inclosing parks and pleasure grounds, grading beautiful lawns, breeding beautiful horses, driving magnificent coaches, blazoned here and there with gold and filigreed metal, and set with many grams of purest gold. The old lions on the old gate posts are restored to their perch, and the traditional family flunky and footman have somehow been found again after all these years of wandering.

Some Cases in Point.

As an instance there is now in the neighborhood of Charleston, W. Va., an old house, once the home of Bushrod Washington, but at present the property of a gentleman from Philadelphia, which bespeaks the splendor of the Southern home as truly now as it did in the long ago. There are the noble pillars, Gothic, great, glittering in that air of majestic rest and quiet which once hovered over the scenes of court life. There are fountains and gardens and noble trees and beautiful lawns and statues and turrets and domes and spires and balconies and lovely carriage-ways and walks and all the Old World paraphernalia.

Every one knows how Mr. Jefferson M. Levy of New York has made Monticello once more the palatial dwelling it was in the time of Jefferson, and how Mr. L. F. Detrick of Baltimore made of the tottering ruin of Montpelier the beautiful home it is at present. Col. U. L. Boyce, the happy possessor of Tuleyries, said to me once in conversation "that he could only hope to restore the old place to its former beauty, for there was not a new idea among all the architects with whom he had conversed upon the subject which would in the least aid or embellish the old." To one of these fine old places an architect of New York was called to see if he could not improve some of the old work, which was fast going to rack, "and," said the gentleman, "I not only want the old repaired, but I wish you to study out a plan by which we can run out a wing in some direction so as to give us more room, and, perhaps, add some



THE TULEYRIES, CLARKE COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

thing to the beauty of the place." So the architect made his drawings and went homeward. After some while, back came a drawing and a suggestion—(the only one the artist had to offer, he said)—that a wing could be run out toward the west, with gabled roof, and over the end a tower. And so it was done.

That was all, but it was remarkable that just such a wing, running just in that direction, and with that identical tower, but with yet the addition of a conservatory, as it was afterwards discovered, had stood there over a hundred years ago and had been forgotten.—*Philadelphia Press.*

WOMAN'S WAYS.

Mr. Murat Halstead writes of Miss Molly Elliot Seawell of Washington, whose novel, "Throckmorton," is about to be published by D. Appleton & Co., that she is a niece of ex-President Tyler, and her father was a lawyer of distinction in Virginia. "Although now living in the whirl of a great Capital, Miss Seawell is proud of being country-born and country-bred, and looks back with pleasure to her childhood spent in the peaceful provincial life of a Virginia country neighborhood."—*Critic.*

Mlle. Belcesco, a native of Roumania, who has won the highest place among the law graduates at Paris, is a tall, handsome brunette of [illegible] and is perfect in Latin and Greek. She is a warm friend of Carmen Sylvia, the literary Queen of Roumania, and says that when she returns home she will only practice her profession in behalf of women who are too poor to pay counsel fees. "I don't want money," she is reported to have added, "as my father is wealthy."

The Princess Louise, who for the last [illegible] years has presided over an art school in Sloane street, London West, is the first English woman to employ Irish needle-women. She saw to secure that talent on account of its superior qualification, and in a sweet and diplomatic way grouped the sewers together for class instruction or to fill orders. It will be remembered that from this school of needle painting all of the now famous schools originated. The Princess received her scholastic education from her father, and aside from her intellectual attainments she is gifted as an artist, sculptor, and art designer.

Lady Wilde has been granted a pension from the civil list in recognition of her high literary work, and of the late Sir William Wilde's services to the cause of science. Messrs. Ward and Downey will shortly bring out a volume of essays by this remarkable woman. Lady Wilde's conversational powers are as brilliant as are her literary gifts, and her house in Oakley street is one of the few literary centers in London.—*London Queen.*

Miss Helen Gould owns the finest collection of orchids on the Hudson. More than that, she knows the name of every weird and fantastic blossom, and when at home delights her [illegible] by escorting him through the long walks of the Tarrytown conservatory.